

HISTORY

OF

Washington ^{and} Ozaukee Counties,

WISCONSIN

518
356

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES; AN EXTENSIVE AND
MINUTE SKETCH OF ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, INDUSTRIES,
MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES; ITS WAR RECORD, BIOGRAPH-
ICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND EARLY SETTLERS;
THE WHOLE PRECEDED BY A HISTORY OF WISCONSIN, STATISTICS
OF THE STATE, AND AN ABSTRACT OF ITS LAWS AND CON-
STITUTION AND OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

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PREFACE.

THE existing counties of Washington and Ozaukee are so associated in historic interest, as well as in material growth, that no alternative was left the writer but to prepare a volume embracing both counties. Still, the method of treatment is as distinct as possible, and each county is practically separate in all matters likely to be referred to by those who seek information on specific topics. The plan is self-explanatory in the chapter headings, and need be but cursorily alluded to here. "Old Washington" is described in a division of the work, and includes the remarkable record of the erection of Ozaukee County—one of the most noteworthy instances of legislative interference in the annals of the State. The newly-formed counties are then treated of distinctly from that period on.

The pioneers are given space for reminiscences which their experience so richly entitles them to. It has been attempted to preserve the many incidents and personal transactions which make up the sum of general history, and to incorporate individual sketches in accordance with their value.

The co-operation of influential citizens is hereby acknowledged, and the innumerable kindnesses rendered the compilers is thus publicly recognized.

The Press, the Clergy and the Pioneers are tendered the thanks of the writer for their valuable assistance.

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CHICAGO, November, 1881.



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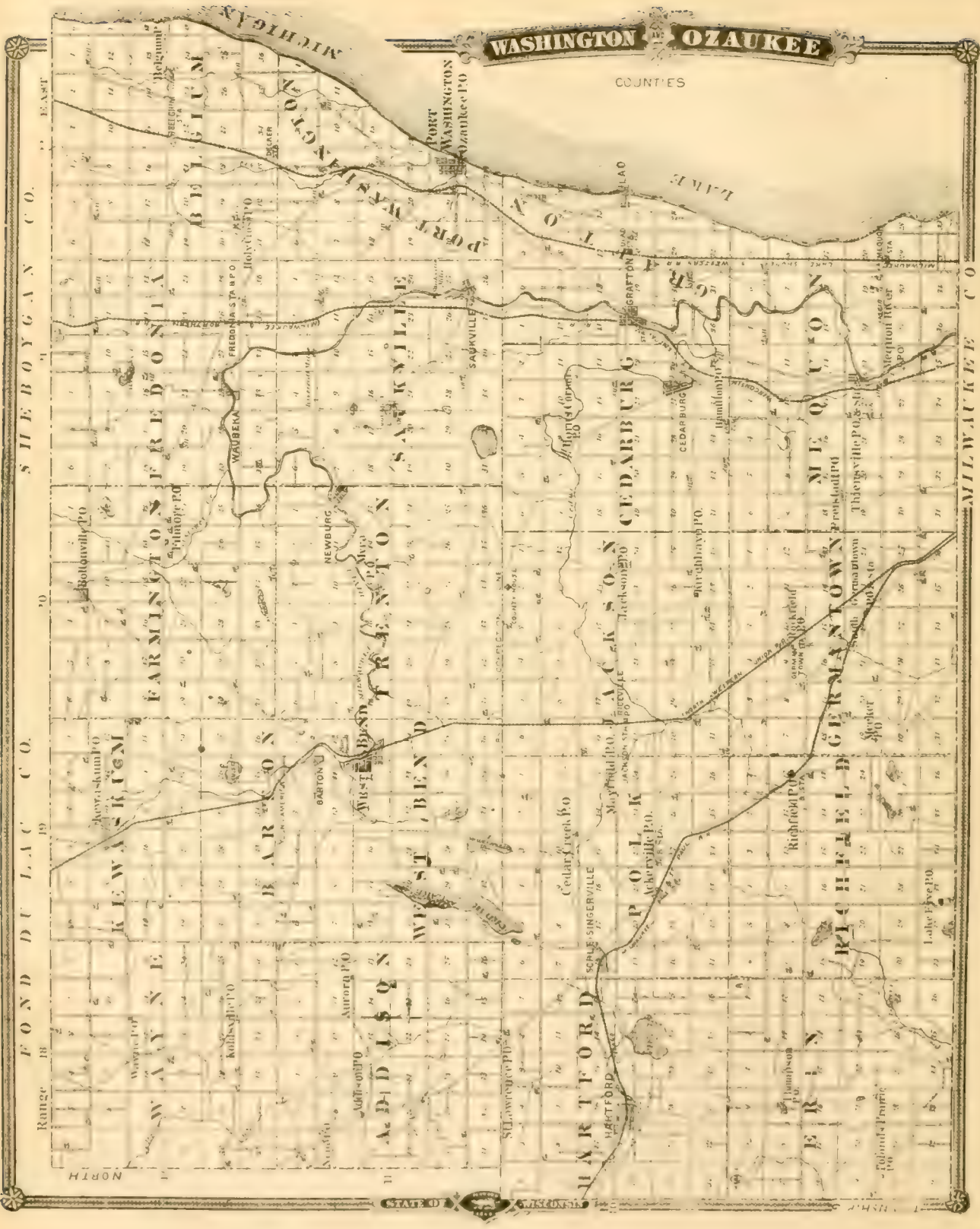
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HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY C. W. BUTTERFIELD.

I.—WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

The first explorers of the valleys of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and its tributaries, seem not to have noticed, to any considerable extent, the existence within these vast areas of monuments of an extinct race. Gradually, however, as the tide of emigration broke through the barriers of the Alleghanies and spread in a widely extended flow over what are now the States of the Northwest, these prehistoric vestiges attracted more and more the attention of the curious and the learned, until, at the present time, almost every person is presumed to have some general knowledge, not only of their existence, but of some of their striking peculiarities. Unfortunately, these signs of a long since departed people are fast disappearing by the never ceasing operations of the elements, and the constant encroachments of civilization. The earliest notices of the animal and vegetable kingdom of this region are to be found in its rocks; but Wisconsin's earliest records of men can only be traced in here and there a crumbling earth-work, in the fragment of a skeleton, or in a few stone and copper implements—dim and shadowy relics of their handicraft.

The ancient dwellers in these valleys, whose history is lost in the lapse of ages, are designated, usually, as the Mound-Builders; not that building mounds was probably their distinctive employment, but that such artificial elevations of the earth are, to a great extent, the only evidences remaining of their actual occupation of the country. As to the origin of these people, all knowledge must, possibly, continue to rest upon conjecture alone. Nor were the habitations of this race confined to the territory of which Wisconsin now forms a part. At one time, they must have been located in many ulterior regions. The earth-works, tumuli, or "mounds," as they are generally designated, are usually symmetrically raised and often inclosed in mathematical figures, such as the square, the octagon, and the circle, with long lines of circumvallation. Besides these earth-works, there are pits dug in the solid rock; rubbish heaps formed in the prosecution of mining operations; and a variety of implements and utensils, wrought in copper or stone, or moulded in clay. Whence came the inhabitants who left these evidences to succeeding generations? In other words, who were the Mound-Builders? Did they migrate from the Old World, or is their origin to be sought for elsewhere? And as to their manners and customs and civilization—what of these things? Was the race finally swept from the New World to give place to Red men, or was it the one from which the latter descended? These momentous questions are left for the ethnologist, the archæologist, and the antiquarian of the future to answer—if they can.

Inclosures and mounds of the prehistoric people, it is generally believed, constituted but parts of one system; the former being, in the main, intended for purposes of defense or religion; the latter, for sacrifice, for temple sites, for burial places, or for observatories. In selecting sites for many of these earth-works, the Mound-Builders appear to have been influenced by motives which prompt civilized men to choose localities for their great marts; hence, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the West are founded on ruins of pre-existing structures. River terraces and river bottoms seem to have been the favorite places for these earth-works. In such localities, the natural advantages of the country could be made available with much less trouble than in portions of the country lying at a distance from water-courses. In Wisconsin, therefore, as in other parts, the same general idea of selecting points contiguous to the principal natural thoroughfares is found to have prevailed with the Mound-Builders; for their works are seen in the basin of the Fox river of the Illinois, in that of Rock river and its branches, in the valley of Fox river of Green bay, in that of the Wisconsin, as well as near the waters of the Mississippi.

While a few circumvallations and immense mounds, such as are common to certain other portions of the United States, are discoverable in Wisconsin, yet by far the largest number of earthworks have one peculiarity not observable, except in a few instances, outside the State. This characteristic is a very striking one. The fact is revealed that they are imitative in form—resembling bears, reptiles, birds, fish, man. All these, for convenience, are usually classed under the general name of “animal mounds,” although some are in the similitude of trees, some of war clubs, others of tobacco pipes. Generally, these figures are in groups, though sometimes they are seen alone. For what purpose these earth-works were heaped up—they rise above the surface two, four, and sometimes six feet—or what particular uses they were intended to subserve, is unknown. It is, however, safe to affirm that they had some significance. A number resemble the bear; a few, the buffalo; others, the raccoon. Lizards, turtles, and even tadpoles, are outlined in the forms of some. The war eagle, and the war club has each its representative. All this, of course, could not have been a mere happening—the work of chance. The sizes of these mounds are as various as their forms. One near Cassville, in Grant county, very complete in its representation of an animal, supposed to be of the elephant species, was found, upon measurement, to have a total length of one hundred and thirty-five feet. Another in Sauk county, quite perfect in its resemblance to the form of a man, was of equal length—a veritable colossus; prone, it is true, and soon to disappear, if it has not already been destroyed, by ravages of a superior civilization.

In portions of Wisconsin, as well as in a few places outside the State, are found earth-works of another kind, but quite as remarkable as the “animal mounds,” which, from their supposed use, have been styled “garden beds.” They are ridges, or beds, about six inches in height and four feet in width, ranged, with much apparent method, in parallel rows, sometimes rectangular in shape, sometimes of various but regular and symmetrical curves, and occupying fields of from ten to a hundred acres.

The Mound-Builders have left many relics, besides their earthworks, to attest their presence in Wisconsin in ages past. Scattered widely are found stone and copper axes, spear-heads, and arrow-heads, also various other implements—evidently their handiwork. As these articles are frequently discovered many feet beneath the surface, it argues a high antiquity for the artificers. Whether they had the skill to mould their copper implements is doubtful. Such as plainly show the work of hammering, indicate an art beyond that possessed by the Red men who peopled America upon its first discovery by Europeans. In a few instances, fragments of human skulls have been found so well preserved as to enable a comparison to be drawn between the crania of

this ancient race and those of modern ones; the results, however, of these comparisons throw little, if any, light upon "the dark backward and abysm" of mound-building times.

The evidences of an extinct people of superior intelligence is very strikingly exhibited in the ancient copper mines of the Lake Superior region. Here are to be found excavations in the solid rock; heaps of rubble and dirt; copper utensils fashioned into knives, chisels, and spear and arrow-heads; stone hammers; wooden bowls and shovels; props and levers for raising and supporting the mass copper; and ladders for ascending and descending the pits. These mines were probably worked by people not only inhabiting what is now the State of Wisconsin, but territory farther to the southward. The copper was here obtained, it is believed, which has been found in many places, even as far away as the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, wrought into various implements and utensils. But there are no traces in Wisconsin of a "copper age" succeeding a "stone age," discernible in any prehistoric relics. They all refer alike to one age—the indefinite past; to one people—the Mound-Builders.

II.—THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN.

When, as early, it is believed, as 1634, civilized man first set foot upon the territory now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin, he discovered, to his surprise, that upon this wide area met and mingled clans of two distinct and wide-spread families—the Algonquins and Sioux. The tribes of the former, moving westward, checked the advance of the latter in their excursions eastward. As yet there had been no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan—the members of this great family, at that date dwelling in safety in the extensive regions northward and southward of the Erie and Ontario lakes. Already had the French secured a foot-hold in the extensive valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the chain of the Great Lakes led their explorers to the mouth of Green bay, and up that water-course and its principal tributary, Fox river, to the Wisconsin, an affluent of the Mississippi. On the right, in ascending this bay, was seen, for the first time, a nation of Indians, lighter in complexion than neighboring tribes, and remarkably well formed, now well known as the **MENOMONEES**.

This nation is of Algonquin stock, but their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes of the same family, it having strange guttural sounds and accents, as well as peculiar inflections of verbs and other parts of speech, that, for a long time, they were supposed to have a distinct language. Their traditions point to an emigration from the East at some remote period. When first visited by the French missionaries, these Indians subsisted largely upon wild rice, from which they took their name. The harvest time of this grain was in the month of September. It grew spontaneously in little streams with slimy bottoms, and in marshy places. The harvesters went in their canoes across these watery fields, shaking the ears right and left as they advanced, the grain falling easily, if ripe, into the bark receptacle beneath. To clear it from chaff and strip it of a pellicle inclosing it, they put it to dry on a wooden lattice above a small fire, which was kept up for several days. When the rice was well dried, it was placed in a skin of the form of a bag, which was then forced into a hole, made on purpose, in the ground. They then tread it out so long and so well, that the grain being freed from the chaff, was easily winnowed. After this, it was pounded to meal, or left unpounded, and boiled in water seasoned with grease. It thus became a very palatable diet. It must not be inferred that this was the only food of the Menomonees; they were adepts in fishing, and hunted with skill the game which abounded in the forests.

For many years after their discovery, the Menomonees had their homes and hunting

grounds upon, or adjacent to, the Menomonee river. Finally, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, down to 1760, when the French yielded to the English all claims to the country, the territory of the Menomonees had shifted somewhat to the westward and southward, and their principal village was found at the head of Green bay, while a smaller one was still in existence at the mouth of their favorite stream. So slight, however, had been this change, that the country of no other of the surrounding tribes had been encroached upon by the movement.

In 1634, the Menomonees probably took part in a treaty with a representative of the French, who had thus early ventured so far into the wilds of the lake regions. More than a score of years elapsed before the tribe was again visited by white men,—that is to say, there are no authentic accounts of earlier visitations. In 1660, Father René Menard had penetrated the Lake Superior country as far, at least, as Kewenaw, in what is now the northern part of Michigan, whence some of his French companions probably passed down the Menomonee river to the waters of Green bay the following year; but no record of the Indians, through whose territory they passed, was made by these voyagers. Ten years more—1670—brought to the Menomonees (who doubtless had already been visited by French fur-traders) Father Claudius Allouez, to win them to Christianity. He had previously founded a mission upon the bay of Chegoimegon, now Chaquamegon, or Ashland bay, an arm of Lake Superior, within the present State of Wisconsin, in charge of which, at that date, was Father James Marquette. Proceeding from the “Sault” on the third of November, Allouez, early in December, 1669, reached the mouth of Green bay, where, on the third, in an Indian village of Sacs, Pottawattamies, Foxes and Winnebagoes, containing about six hundred souls, he celebrated the holy mass for the first time upon this new field of his labors,—eight Frenchmen, traders with the Indians, whom the missionary found there upon his arrival, taking part in the devotions. His first Christian work with the Menomonees was performed in May of the next year. Allouez found this tribe a feeble one, almost exterminated by war. He spent but little time with them, embarking, on the twentieth of that month, after a visit to some Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes, “with a Frenchman and a savage to go to Sainte Mary of the Sault.” His place was filled by Father Louis André, who, not long after, erected a cabin upon the Menomonee river, which, with one at a village where his predecessor had already raised the standard of the cross, was soon burned by the savages; but the missionary, living almost constantly in his canoe, continued for some time to labor with the Menomonees and surrounding tribes. The efforts of André were rewarded with some conversions among the former; for Marquette, who visited them in 1673, found many good Christians among them.

The record of ninety years of French domination in Wisconsin—beginning in June, 1671, and ending in October, 1761—brings to light but little of interest so far as the Menomonees are concerned. Gradually they extended their intercourse with the white fur traders. Gradually and with few interruptions (one in 1728, and one in 1747 of a serious character) they were drawn under the banner of France, joining with that government in its wars with the Iroquois; in its contests, in 1712, 1729, 1730, and 1751, with the Foxes; and, subsequently, in its conflicts with the English.

The French post, at what is now Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, was, along with the residue of the western forts, surrendered to the British in 1760, although actual possession of the former was not taken until the Fall of the next year. The land on which the fort stood was claimed by the Menomonees. Here, at that date, was their upper and principal village, the lower one being at the mouth of the Menomonee river. These Indians soon became reconciled to the English occupation of their territory, notwithstanding the machinations of French traders who endeavored to prejudice them against the new comers. The Menomonees, at this time, were very much reduced, having, but a short time previous, lost three hundred of their warriors

by the small pox, and most of their chiefs in the late war in which they had been engaged by the then French commander there, against the English. They were glad to substitute English for French traders; as they could purchase supplies of them at one half the price they had previously paid. It was not long before the sincerity of the Menomonees was put to the test. Pontiac's War of 1763 broke out, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. The garrison, however, at Green bay was not only not attacked by the savages, but, escorted by the Menomonees and other tribes, crossed Lake Michigan in safety to the village of L'Arbre Croche; thence making their way to Montreal. The Menomonees continued their friendship to the English, joining with them against the Colonies during the Revolution, and fighting on the same side during the war of 1812-15.

When, in July, 1816, an American force arrived at Green bay to take possession of the country, the Menomonees were found in their village near by, very peaceably inclined. The commander of the troops asked permission of their chief to build a fort. "My Brother!" was the response, "how can we oppose your locating a council-fire among us? You are too strong for us. Even if we wanted to oppose you we have scarcely got powder and ball to make the attempt. One favor we ask is, that our French brothers shall not be disturbed. You can choose any place you please for your fort, and we shall not object." No trouble had been anticipated from the Menomonees, and the expectations of the government of the United States in that regard were fully realized. What added much to the friendship now springing up between the Menomonees and the Americans was the fact that the next year—1817—the annual contribution, which for many years had been made by the British, consisting of a shirt, leggins, breech-clout, and blanket for each member of the tribe, and for each family a copper kettle, knives, axes, guns and ammunition, was withheld by them.

It was found by the Americans, upon their occupation of the Menomonee territory, that some of the women of that tribe were married to traders and boatmen who had settled at the head of the bay, there being no white women in that region. Many of these were Canadians of French extraction; hence the anxiety that they should be well treated, which was expressed by the Menomonees upon the arrival of the American force. At this period there was a considerable trade carried on with these Indians at Prairie du Chien, as many of them frequently wintered on the Mississippi. The first regular treaty with this tribe was "made and concluded" on the thirtieth day of March, 1817, "by and between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part," and the chiefs and warriors, deputed by the Menomonees, of the other part. By the terms of this compact all injuries were to be forgiven and forgotten; perpetual peace established; lands, heretofore ceded to other governments, confirmed to the United States; all prisoners to be delivered up; and the tribe placed under the protection of the United States, "and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever." The Menomonees were now fully and fairly, and for the first time, entitled to be known as "American Indians," in contradistinction to the term which had been so long used as descriptive of their former allegiance—"British Indians."

The territory of the Menomonees, when the tribe was taken fully under the wing of the General Government, had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green bay and the Mississippi; on the east, by Lake Michigan; on the south, by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory; though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general claim as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country:

east to Green bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river, and west to Black river. And what is most surprising is that the feeble tribe of 1761 had now, in less than three quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand.

The Menomonee territory, as late as 1831, still preserved its large proportions. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west; Fox river on the south; Green bay on the east, and the high lands whence flow the streams into Lake Superior, on the north. This year, however, it was shorn of a valuable and large part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at two and one half million acres. The following year, the Menomonees aided the General Government in the Black Hawk war.

That the Menomonees might, as much as possible, be weaned from their wandering habits, their permanent home was designated to be a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west, was reserved for their hunting grounds until such time as the General Government should desire to purchase it. In 1836, another portion, amounting to four million acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river and forty-eight miles long—still leaving them in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the Menomonees sold all their lands in Wisconsin to the General Government, preparatory to their movement to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of six hundred thousand acres; but the latter tract was afterward re-ceded to the United States; for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were obstacles in the way of their speedy migration, resulting, finally, in their being permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands, to the amount of twelve townships, were granted them for their permanent homes, on the upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a portion, but a very small one, of what was once their extensive possessions. To this reservation they removed in October, 1852. Thus are the Menomonees, the only one of the original tribes of Wisconsin who, as a whole, have a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak in 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war.

It is now over two centuries since the civilized world began to gain knowledge of the existence, in the far West, of a tribe of Indians known as the WINNEBAGOES—that is, *men of the sea*; pointing, possibly, to their early migration from the shores of the Mexican gulf, or the Pacific. The territory now included within the limits of Wisconsin, and so much of the State of Michigan as lies north of Green bay, Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron were, in early times, inhabited by several tribes of the Algonquin race, forming a barrier to the Dakotas, or Sioux, who had advanced eastward to the Mississippi. But the Winnebagoes, although one of the tribes belonging to the family of the latter, had passed the great river, at some unknown period, and settled upon the head waters of Green bay. Here, this “sea-tribe,” as early, it is believed, as 1634, was visited by an agent of France and a treaty concluded with them. The tribe afterward called themselves Hochungara, or Ochunkoraw, but were styled by the Sioux, Hotanke, or Sturgeon. Nothing more is heard of the Ouenibigoutz, or Winnebougouk (as the Winnebagoes were early called by the Jesuit missionaries, and the Algonquin tribes, meaning men from the fetid or salt water, translated by the French, Puants) for the next thirty-five years, although there is no doubt that the tribe had been visited meanwhile by adventurous Frenchmen, when on the second of December, 1669, some of that nation were noted at a Sac (Sauk or Saukis) village on Green bay, by Father Allouez.

As early at least as 1670, the French were actively engaged among the Winnebagoes trading. "We found affairs," says one of the Jesuit missionaries, who arrived among them in September of that year, "we found affairs there in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities. The cause of this disorder," adds the missionary, "is that they had received some bad treatment from the French, to whom they had this year come to trade, and particularly from the soldiers, from whom they pretended to have received many wrongs and injuries." It is thus made certain that the arms of France were carried into the territory of the Winnebagoes over two hundred years ago.

The Fox river of Green bay was found at that date a difficult stream to navigate. Two Jesuits who ascended the river in 1670, had "three or four leagues of rapids to contend with," when they had advanced "one day's journey" from the head of the bay, "more difficult than those which are common in other rivers, in this, that the flints, over which" they had to walk with naked feet to drag their canoes, were so "sharp and so cutting, that one has all the trouble in the world to hold one's self steady against the great rushing of the waters." At the falls they found an idol that the savages honored; "never failing, in passing, to make him some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had, in ascending, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to ascend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." The devout missionaries caused the idol "to be lifted up by the strength of arm, and cast into the depths of the river, to appear no more" to the idolatrous savages.

The mission of St. Francis Xavier, founded in December, 1669, by Allouez, was a roving one among the tribes inhabiting the shores of Green bay and the interior country watered by the Fox river and its tributaries, for about two years, when its first mission-house was erected at what is now Depere, Brown county. This chapel was soon after destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1676.

The Winnebagoes, by this time, had not only received considerable spiritual instruction from the Jesuit fathers, but had obtained quite an insight into the mysteries of trading and trafficking with white men; for, following the footsteps of the missionaries, and sometimes preceding them, were the ubiquitous French fur traders. It is impossible to determine precisely what territory was occupied by the Winnebagoes at this early date, farther than that they lived near the head of Green bay.

A direct trade with the French upon the St. Lawrence was not carried on by the Winnebagoes to any great extent until the beginning of the eighteenth century. As early as 1679, an advance party of La Salle had collected a large store of furs at the mouth of Green bay, doubtless in a traffic with this tribe and others contiguous to them; generally, however, the surrounding nations sold their peltries to the Ottawas, who disposed of them, in turn, to the French. The commencement of the eighteenth century found the Winnebagoes firmly in alliance with France, and in peace with the dreaded Iroquios. In 1718, the nation numbered six hundred. They were afterward found to have moved up Fox river, locating upon Winnebago lake, which stream and lake were their ancient seat, and from which they had been driven either by fear or the prowess of more powerful tribes of the West or Southwest. Their intercourse with the French was gradually extended and generally peaceful, though not always so, joining with them, as did the Menomonees, in their wars with the Iroquois, and subsequently in their conflicts with the English, which finally ended in 1760.

When the British, in October, 1761, took possession of the French post, at the head of

Green bay, the Winnebagoes were found to number one hundred and fifty warriors only; their nearest village being at the lower end of Winnebago lake. They had in all not less than three towns. Their country, at this period, included not only that lake, but all the streams flowing into it, especially Fox river; afterward extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They readily changed their course of trade — asking now of the commandant at the fort for English traders to be sent among them. In the Indian outbreak under Pontiac in 1763, they joined with the Menomonees and other tribes to befriend the British garrison at the head of the bay, assisting in conducting them to a place of safety. They continued their friendship to the English during the Revolution, by joining with them against the colonies, and were active in the Indian war of 1790-4, taking part in the attack on Fort Recovery, upon the Maumee, in the present State of Ohio, in 1793. They fought also on the side of the British in the war of 1812-15, aiding, in 1814, to reduce Prairie du Chien. They were then estimated at 4,500. When, in 1816, the government of the United States sent troops to take possession of the Green bay country, by establishing a garrison there, some trouble was anticipated from these Indians, who, at that date, had the reputation of being a bold and warlike tribe. A deputation from the nation came down Fox river and remonstrated with the American commandant at what was thought to be an intrusion. They were desirous of knowing why a fort was to be established so near them. The reply was that, although the troops were armed for war if necessary, their purpose was peace. Their response was an old one: "If your object is peace, you have too many men; if war, you have too few." However, the display of a number of cannon which had not yet been mounted, satisfied the Winnebagoes that the Americans were masters of the situation, and the deputation gave the garrison no farther trouble. On the 3d of June, 1816, at St. Louis, the tribe made a treaty of peace and friendship with the General Government; but they continued to levy tribute on all white people who passed up Fox river. English annuities also kept up a bad feeling. At this time, a portion of the tribe was living upon the Wisconsin river, away from the rest of the nation, which was still seated upon the waters flowing into Green bay. In 1820, they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825, the claim of the Winnebagoes was an extensive one, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached Black river and the upper Wisconsin, in other words, to the Chippewa territory, but did not extend across Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829, a large part of their territory in southwest Wisconsin, lying between Sugar river and the Mississippi, and extending to the Wisconsin river, was sold to the General Government; and, three years later all the residue lying south and east of the Wisconsin and the Fox river of Green bay; the Winnebago prophet having before that date supported the Sacs in their hostility. Finally, in the brief language of the treaty between this tribe (which had become unsettled and wasteful) and the United States, of the first of November, 1837, "The Winnebago Nation of Indians" ceded to the General Government "all their lands east of the Mississippi." Not an acre was reserved. And the Indians agreed that, within eight months from that date, they would move west of "the great river." This arrangement, however, was not carried out fully. In 1842, there were only 756 at Turkey river, Iowa, their new home, with as many in Wisconsin, and smaller bands elsewhere. All had become lawless, and roving. Some removed in 1848; while a party to the number of over eight hundred left the State as late as 1873. The present home of the tribe is in Nebraska, where they have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing over one hundred thousand acres. However, since their first removal beyond the Mississippi, they have several times

changed their place of abode. Their number, all told, is less than twenty-five hundred.

When the territory, now constituting the northern portion of Wisconsin, became very generally known to the civilized inhabitants of the eastern part of the United States, it was found to be occupied by Indians called the CHIPPEWAS. Their hunting-grounds extended south from Lake Superior to the heads of the Menomonee, the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers; also farther eastward and westward. At an early day they were engaged in a war with the Sioux—a war indeed, which was long continued. The Chippewas, however, persistently maintained their position—still occupying the same region when the General Government extended its jurisdiction over the whole country south of the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi.

By treaties with the Chippewas at different periods, down to the year 1827, the General Government had recognized them as the owners of about one quarter of what is now the entire State. The same policy was pursued toward this tribe as with neighboring ones, in the purchase of their lands by the United States. Gradually they parted with their extensive possessions, until, in 1842, the last acre within what is now Wisconsin was disposed of. It was the intention of the General Government to remove the several bands of the Chippewas who had thus ceded their lands to a tract reserved for them beyond the Mississippi; but this determination was afterward changed so as to allow them to remain upon certain reservations within the limits of their old-time hunting grounds. These reservations they continue to occupy. They are located in Bay-field, Ashland, Chippewa and Lincoln counties. The clans are known, respectively, as the Red Cliff band, the Bad River band, the Lac Courte Oreille band, and the Lac de Flambeau band.

Of all the tribes inhabiting what is now Wisconsin when its territory was first visited by white men, the SACS (Sauks or Saukies) and FOXES (Outagamies) are, in history, the most noted. They are of the Algonquin family, and are first mentioned in 1665, by Father Allouez, but as separate tribes. Afterward, however, because of the identity of their language, and their associations, they were and still are considered as one nation. In December, 1669, Allouez found upon the shores of Green bay a village of Sacs, occupied also by members of other tribes; and early in 1670 he visited a village of the same Indians located upon the Fox river of Green bay, at a distance of four leagues from its mouth. Here a device of these Indians for catching fish arrested the attention of the missionary. "From one side of the river to the other," he writes, "they made a barricade, planting great stakes, two fathoms from the water, in such a manner that there is, as it were, a bridge above for the fishes, who by the aid of a little bow-net, easily take sturgeons and all other kinds of fish which this pier stops, although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes." When the Jesuit father first obtained, five years previous, a knowledge of this tribe, they were represented as savage above all others, great in numbers, and without any permanent dwelling place. The Foxes were of two stocks: one calling themselves Outagamies or Foxes, whence our English name; the other, Musquakink, or men of red clay, the name now used by the tribe. They lived in early times with their kindred the Sacs east of Detroit, and as some say near the St. Lawrence. They were driven west, and settled at Saginaw, a name derived from the Sacs. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green bay; but were compelled to leave that place and settle on Fox river.

Allouez, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1670, arrived at a village of the Foxes, situated on Wolf river, a northern tributary of the Fox. "The nation," he declares, "is renowned for being numerous; they have more than four hundred men bearing arms; the number of women and children is greater, on account of polygamy which exists among them—each man having commonly four wives, some of them six, and others as high as ten." The missionary found that the Foxes had retreated to those parts to escape the persecutions of the Iroquois. Allouez established among these Indians his mission of St. Mark, rejoicing in the fact that in less than

two years he had baptized "sixty children and some adults." The Foxes, at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, sent warriors against the Five Nations. They also took part in Denonville's more serious campaign; but soon after became hostile to the French. As early as 1693, they had plundered several on their way to trade with the Sioux, alleging that they were carrying arms and ammunition to their ancient enemies—frequently causing them to make portages to the southward in crossing from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Afterward they became reconciled to the French; but the reconciliation was of short duration. In 1712, Fort Detroit, then defended by only a handful of men, was attacked by them in conjunction with the Mascoutens and Kickapoos. However, in the end, by calling in friendly Indians, the garrison not only protected themselves but were enabled to act on the offensive, destroying the greater part of the besieging force.

The nation continued their ill will to the French. The consequence was that their territory in 1716 had been invaded and they were reduced to sue for peace. But their friendship was not of long continuance. In 1718, the Foxes numbered five hundred men and "abounded in women and children." They are spoken of at that date as being very industrious, raising large quantities of Indian corn. In 1728, another expedition was sent against them by the French. Meanwhile the Menomonees had also become hostile; so, too, the Sacs, who were now the allies of the Foxes. The result of the enterprise was, an attack upon and the defeat of a number of Menomonees; the burning of the wigwams of the Winnebagos (after passing the deserted village of the Sacs upon the Fox river), that tribe, also, at this date being hostile; and the destruction of the fields of the Foxes. They were again attacked in their own country by the French, in 1730, and defeated. In 1734, both the Sacs and Foxes came in conflict with the same foe; but this time the French were not as successful as on previous expeditions. In 1736, the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the government of Canada;" but it is certain they were far from being friendly to the French.

The conflict between France and Great Britain commencing in 1754, found the Sacs and Foxes allied with the former power, against the English, although not long previous to this time they were the bitter enemies of the French. At the close of that contest so disastrous to the interests of France in North America, these tribes readily gave in their adhesion to the conquerors, asking that English traders might be sent them. The two nations, then about equally divided, numbered, in 1761, about seven hundred warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war, but they befriended the English. The Sacs had migrated farther to the westward; but the Foxes—at least a portion of them—still remained upon the waters of the river of Green bay, which perpetuates their name. A few years later, however, and the former were occupants of the upper Wisconsin; also, to a considerable distance below the portage, where their chief town was located. Further down the same stream was the upper village of the Foxes, while their lower one was situated near its mouth at the site of the present city of Prairie du Chien. At this date, 1766, the northern portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all that part watered by the streams flowing north into Lake Superior, was the home of the Chippewas. The country around nearly the whole of Green bay was the hunting ground of the Menomonees. The territory of Winnebago lake and Fox river was the seat of the Winnebagoes. The region of the Wisconsin river was the dwelling place of the Sacs and Foxes.

During the war of the Revolution, the Sacs and Foxes continued the firm friends of the English. At the commencement of the nineteenth century, only a small part of their territory was included in what is now Wisconsin, and that was in the extreme southwest. In 1804, they ceded this to the United States; so that they no longer were owners of any lands within this State. From that date, therefore, these allied tribes can not be considered as belonging to the

Indian nations of Wisconsin. A striking episode in their subsequent history — the Black Hawk War — comes in, notwithstanding, as a part, incidentally, of the annals of the State.

Deserving a place in a notice of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin is the nation known as the POTTAWATTAMIES. As early as 1639, they were the neighbors of the Winnebagoes upon Green bay. They were still upon its southern shore, in two villages, in 1670; and ten years subsequent to that date they occupied, at least in one village the same region. At the expiration of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a part only of the nation were in that vicinity — upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawattamie islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. Already had a large portion of this tribe emigrated southward, one band resting on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the other near Detroit. One peculiarity of this tribe — at least of such as resided in what is now Wisconsin — was their intimate association with neighboring bands. When, in 1669, a village of the Pottawattamies, located upon the southeast shore of Green bay, was visited by Allouez, he found with them Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes. So, also, when, many years subsequent to that date, a band of these Indians were located at Milwaukee, with them were Ottawas and Chippewas. These “united tribes” claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, giving the United States, when possession was taken of the western country by the General Government, no little trouble. Finally, by a treaty, held at Chicago in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present State of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession three years longer of their ceded lands, after which time this “united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies” began to disappear, and soon were no longer seen in southeastern Wisconsin or in other portions of the State.

Besides the five tribes — Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, and Pottawattamies — many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the State was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these, some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others — such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux, are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region; yet so transitory has been their occupation, or so little is known of their history, that they scarcely can be claimed as belonging to the State.

Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years, was the migration to Wisconsin from the State of New York of the remains or portions of four tribes: the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contains over 60,000 acres, and lies wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The Stockbridges and Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menominee reservation, in Shawano county, and are fast becoming citizens. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin territory.

III.—PRE-TERRITORIAL ANNALS OF WISCONSIN.

When, in 1634, the first white man set foot upon any portion of the territory now constituting the State of Wisconsin, the whole country was, of course, a wilderness. Its inhabitants, the aboriginal Red men, were thinly but widely scattered over all the country. JOHN NICOLET, a Frenchman, who had been in Canada since 1618, and had spent several years among the

Indians, was the first of civilized men to unlock the mystery of its situation and people. French authorities upon the St. Lawrence sent him as an ambassador to the Winnebagoes, of whom he had heard strange stories. On his outward voyage he visited the Hurons—allies of the French—a tribe seated upon the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and Nicolet was empowered to negotiate a peace with them. "When he approached the Winnebago town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning; but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality, that a hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast." Such was the advent of the daring Frenchman into what is now the State of Wisconsin.

"Upon the borders of Green bay," wrote the Jesuit, Paul le Jeune, in 1640, "are the Menomonees; still farther on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people, and very numerous. Some Frenchmen," he continues, "call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Algonquin word Winipeg signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea; therefore, these people call themselves 'Winnebagoes,' because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge; consequently we must not call them the 'Nation of Stinkards,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'" From these Men of the Sea, Nicolet passed westward, ascended Fox river of Green Bay, until nigh the portage to the Wisconsin, down which stream he could have floated easily to the Mississippi, the "great water" of his guides, which he mistook for the sea. This adventurous Frenchman, when so near re-discovering the river which has given immortality to De Soto, turned his face to the eastward; retraced his steps to Green bay, and finally returned in safety to Quebec. This was the first exploration of what is now Wisconsin—only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims upon the wild shores of New England.

Wisconsin, for twenty-four years after its discovery, was left to its savage inhabitants. At length, in 1658, two daring fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior, and wintered there. They probably set foot upon what is now Wisconsin soil, as they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. They saw, among other things, at six days' journey beyond the lake, toward the southwest, Indians that the Iroquois had driven from their homes upon the eastern shores of Lake Huron. These Frenchmen heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river—not the sea, as Nicolet had supposed—on which they dwelt. This was the Mississippi; and to these traders is the world indebted for a knowledge of its existence; as De Soto's discovery was never used, and soon became well-nigh, if not entirely, forgotten. From these upper countries, in the Summer of 1660, the two returned to Quebec, with three hundred Indians in sixty canoes, laden with peltry. This was, indeed, the dawn—though exceedingly faint—of what is now the commerce of the great Northwest. Nineteen years after flashed a more brilliant light; for, in 1679, the "Griffin," laden with furs, left one of the islands at the mouth of Green bay, on its return—spreading her sails for Niagara, but never more to be heard of.

Following in the footsteps of the fur traders came the Jesuit missionaries to Lake Superior; one of them, Father Menard, as early as 1660, reaching its southern shore as far to the westward, probably, as Kewenaw, in the present State of Michigan. There is no positive evidence, however, that he or his French companions, visited any portion of what is now Wisconsin; although the next year, 1661, some of his associates probably passed down the Menomonee river to Green bay. Following Menard came Father Claude Allouez, arriving on the first day of October, 1665, at "Chagowamigong," or "Chegoimegon," now Chequamegon, or Ashland Bay, "at the bottom of which," wrote the missionary, "is situated the great villages of the savages, who there plant their fields of Indian corn, and lead a stationary life." Near by he erected a small chapel of bark—the

first structure erected by civilized man in Wisconsin. At La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, he established the mission of the Holy Ghost.

The next Catholic mission in what is now Wisconsin was that of St. Francis Xavier, founded also by Allouez. Upon the second of December, 1669, he first attended to his priestly devotions upon the waters of Green bay. This mission, for the first two years of its existence, was a migratory one. The surrounding tribes were all visited, including the Pottawattamies, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. However, in 1671, one hundred and five years before the Declaration of Independence, there was erected, at what is now Depere, Brown county, a chapel for the mission of St. Francis Xavier. Thus early did the Jesuit Fathers, in their plain garbs and unarmed, carry the cross to many of the benighted heathen occupying the country circumscribed by Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior, and the "great river"—the Mississippi.

French domination in Wisconsin dates from the year 1671, the very year in which it seems the indomitable LaSalle, upon his first expedition, passed the mouth of Green bay, but did not enter it. France then took formal possession of the whole of the country of the upper lakes. By this time, the commerce with the western tribes had so attached them to her interests that she determined to extend her power to the utmost limits—vague and indeterminate as they were—of Canada. An agent—Daumont de St. Lussion—was dispatched to the distant tribes, proposing a congress of Indian nations at the Falls of Ste. Mary, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The invitation was extended far and near. The principal chiefs of Wisconsin tribes, gathered by Nicolas Perrot in Green bay, were present at the meeting. Then and there, with due ceremony, it was announced that the great Northwest was placed under the protection of the French government. And why not? She had discovered it—had to a certain extent explored it—had to a limited extent established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the wondering savages. But none of her agents—none of the fur-traders—none of the missionaries—had yet reached the Mississippi, the "great river," concerning which so many marvels had been heard, although it is claimed that, in 1669, it had been seen by the intrepid La Salle. But the time for its discovery, or properly re-discovery, was at hand, if, indeed, it can be called, with propriety, a re-discovery, since its existence to the westward was already known to every white man particularly interested in matters appertaining to the Northwest. Now, however, for the first time, its upper half was to be, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time, a white man was to behold its vast tribute, above the Illinois river, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. Who was that man? His name was Louis Joliet; with him was Father James Marquette.

Born at Quebec, in 1645, educated by the Jesuits, and first resolving to be a priest, then turning fur-trader, Joliet had, finally, been sent with an associate to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior. He was a man of close and intelligent observation, and possessed considerable mathematical acquirements. At this time, 1673, he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was appointed by French authorities at Quebec to "discover" the Mississippi. He passed up the lakes to Mackinaw, and found at Point St. Ignace, on the north side of the strait, Father James Marquette, who readily agreed to accompany him. Their outfit was very simple: two birch-bark canoes and a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn. They had a company of five men with them, beginning their voyage on the seventeenth of May, 1673. Passing the straits, they coasted the northern shores of Lake Michigan, moved up Green bay and Fox river to the portage. They crossed to the Wisconsin, down which they paddled their frail canoes, until, on the seventeenth of June, they entered—"discovered"—the Mississippi. So the northern, the eastern and the western boundary of what is now Wisconsin had been reached at this date; therefore, it may be said that its territory had been explored sufficiently for the forming of a

pretty correct idea of its general features as well as of its savage inhabitants. After dropping down the Mississippi many miles, Joliet and Marquette returned to Green bay, where the latter remained to recruit his exhausted strength, while Joliet descended to Quebec, to report his "discoveries" to his superiors.

Then followed the expedition of LaSalle to the west, from the St. Lawrence, when, in 1679, he and Father Louis Hennepin coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, frequently landing; then, the return of Henri de Tonty, one of LaSalle's party down the same coast to Green bay, in 1680, from the Illinois; the return, also, the same year, of Hennepin, from up the Mississippi, whither he had made his way from the Illinois, across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers to Green bay, in company with DuLhut, or DuLuth, who, on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior, had met the friar; and then, the voyage, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, by the same route, of LeSueur, and his subsequent establishment at La Pointe, in what is now Ashland county, Wisconsin, followed several years after by a trip up the Mississippi. The act of Daumont de St. Lusson, at the Sault Sainte Mary, in 1671, in taking possession of the country beyond Lake Michigan, not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Nicolas Perrot, in 1689, at Green bay, again took possession of that territory, as well as of the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and extending the dominion of New France over the country on the Upper Mississippi, and "to other places more remote." The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his companions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin, completed the explorations in the west for the seventeenth century.

Following in the footsteps of early explorations, of self sacrificing attempts of the Jesuits to carry the cross to the wild tribes of the West, of the first visits of the lawless *courcurs de bois*, was the military occupation—if such it can be called—of what is now Wisconsin by the French. The ninety years of domination by France in this region were years of only nominal possession. The record of this occupation is made up of facts concerning the Indian policy of the French rulers; their contests with the Saes and Foxes; their treaties, at various times, with different tribes; their interest in, and protection of, the fur trade, and kindred subjects. The Indian tribes were, at most, only the allies of France. Posts—mere stockades without cannon, more for protection to fur-traders than for any other purpose—were erected upon the Mississippi at two points at least, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin. On the west side of Fox river of Green bay, "half a league from its mouth," was a French post, as early as 1721, where resided, besides the commandant and an uncouth squad of soldiers, a Jesuit missionary; and near by were collected Indians of different tribes. Of course, the omnipresent fur-trader helped to augment the sum-total of its occupants. This post was, not long after, destroyed, but another was established there. When, however, France yielded her inchoate rights in the West to Great Britain—when, in 1761, the latter took possession of the country—there was not a French post within what is now Wisconsin. The "fort" near the head of Green bay, had been vacated for some years; it was found "rotten, the stockade ready to fall, and the houses without cover;" emblematic of the decay—the fast-crumbling and perishing state—of French supremacy, at that date, in America. Wisconsin, when England's control began, was little better than a howling wilderness. There was not within the broad limits of what is now the State, a single *bona fide* settler, at the time the French Government yielded up its possession to the English; that is to say, there were none according to the present acceptation of the term "settler."

The military occupation of Wisconsin by the British, after the Seven Years' War, was a brief one. La Bay—as the post at what is now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county, was called—was, on the twelfth of October, 1761, taken possession of by English troops, under Captain Belfour, of the Eightieth regiment. Two days after, that officer departed, leaving Lieutenant

James Gorrell, in command, with one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates. There also remained at the post a French interpreter and two English traders. The name of the fortification was changed to Fort Edward Augustus. This post was abandoned by the commandant on the twenty-first of June, 1763, on account of the breaking out of Pontiac's War and the capture of the fort at Mackinaw by the savages. The cause of this war was this: The Indian tribes saw the danger which the downfall of the French interests in Canada was sure to bring to them. They banded together under Pontiac to avert their ruin. The struggle was short but fierce—full of "scenes of tragic interest, with marvels of suffering and vicissitude, of heroism and endurance;" but the white man conquered. The moving incidents in this bloody drama were enacted to the eastward of what is now Wisconsin, coming no nearer than Mackinaw, which, as just mentioned, the savages captured; but it resulted in the evacuation of its territory by British troops, who never after took possession of it, though they continued until 1796 a nominal military rule over it, after Mackinaw was again occupied by them.

An early French Canadian trading station at the head of Green bay assumed finally the form of a permanent settlement—the first one in Wisconsin. To claim, however that any French Canadian is entitled to the honor of being the first permanent white settler is assuming for him more than the facts seem to warrant. The title of "The Father and Founder of Wisconsin" belongs to no man.

After Pontiac's War, one of the noted events in this region was the journey of Jonathan Carver, who, in 1766, passed up Fox river to the portage, and descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. He noticed the tumbling-down post at what is now Green Bay, Brown county. He saw a few families living in the fort, and some French settlers, who cultivated the land opposite, and appeared to live very comfortably. That was the whole extent of improvements in what is now Wisconsin. The organization of the Northwest Fur Company; the passage of an act by the British Parliament by which the whole Northwest was included in the Province of Quebec; the joining of the Indians in this region with the British, against the Americans, in the War of the Revolution; the exploration of the lead region of the Upper Mississippi by Julian Dubuque; the passage of the ordinance of 1787; the first settlement of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; and the Indian war which followed, are all incidents, during British occupation, of more or less interest for the student of Wisconsin history. He will find that, by the treaty of 1783 and of 1795, with Great Britain, all the inhabitants residing in this region were to be protected by the United States in the full and peaceable possession of their property, with the right to remain in, or to withdraw from it, with their effects, within one year. All who did not leave were to be deemed American citizens, allowed to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, and to be under the protection of the General Government. He will also find that less than two years was the whole time of actual military occupation of what is now Wisconsin by British soldiers, and that English domination, which should have ended at the close of the Revolution, was arbitrarily continued until the Summer of 1796, when the western posts, none of which were upon territory circumscribed by Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi river, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy of Great Britain over the Northwest was, after an actual continuance of thirty-five years, at an end.

Although the General Government did not get possession of the region northwest of the Ohio, throughout its full extent, for thirteen years subsequent to its acquirement by the treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain, nevertheless, steps were taken, very soon, to obtain concessions from such of the colonies as had declared an ownership in any portion of it. None of the claimants, seemingly, had better rights than Virginia, who, by virtue of conquests, largely her own, of the Illinois settlements and posts, extended her jurisdiction over that country, erecting into a county

so much of the region northwest of the Ohio, as had been settled by Virginians or might afterward be settled by them. But as, previous to her yielding all rights to territory beyond that river, she had not carried her arms into the region north of the Illinois or made settlements upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin, nor included any portion of it within the bounds of an organized county, it follows that her dominion was not actually extended over any part of the area included within the present boundaries of this State; nor did she then claim jurisdiction north of the Illinois river, but on the other hand expressly disclaimed it.

Virginia and all the other claimants finally ceded to the United States their rights, such as they were, beyond the Ohio, except two reservations of limited extent; and the General Government became the undisputed owner of the "Great West," without any internal claims to possession save those of the Indians. Meanwhile, the United States took measures to extend its jurisdiction over the whole country by the passage of the famous ordinance of 1787, which established a government over "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio." But this organic law was, of course, nugatory over that portion of the region occupied by the British, until their yielding possession in 1796, when, for the first time, Anglo-American rule commenced, though nominally, in what is now Wisconsin. By the ordinance just mentioned, "the United States, in congress assembled," declared that the territory northwest of the Ohio should, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into districts, as future circumstances might, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient. It was ordained that a governor, secretary and three judges should be appointed for the Territory; a general assembly was also provided for; and it was declared that religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. It was also ordained that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, "otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus was established the first Magna Charta for the five great States since that time formed out of "the territory northwest of the River Ohio," and the first rules and regulations for their government.

Under this act of Congress, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory, as it was called, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, and John Armstrong, judges,—the latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed secretary. At different periods, counties were erected to include various portions of the Territory. By the governor's proclamation of the 15th of August, 1796, one was formed to include the whole of the present area of Northern Ohio, west of Cleveland; also, all of what is now the State of Indiana, north of a line drawn from Fort Wayne "west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan;" the whole of the present State of Michigan, except its extreme northwest corner on Lake Superior; a small corner in the northeast, part of what is now Illinois, including Chicago; and so much of the present State of Wisconsin as is watered by the streams flowing into Lake Michigan, which of course included an extensive portion, taking in many of its eastern and interior counties as now constituted. This vast county was named Wayne. So the few settlers then at the head of Green bay had their local habitations, constructively at least, in "Wayne county, Northwestern Territory." It was just at that date that Great Britain vacated the western posts, and the United States took quiet possession of them. But the western portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all its territory watered by streams flowing northward into Lake Superior, and westward and southwestward into the Mississippi, was as yet without any county organization; as the county of St. Clair, including the Illinois country to the southward, reached no farther north than the mouth of Little Mackinaw creek, where it empties into the River Illinois, in what is now the State of Illinois. The

law of Paris," which was in force under French domination in Canada, and which by the British Parliament in 1774, had been continued in force under English supremacy, was still "the law of the land" west of Lake Michigan, practically at least.

From and after the fourth day of July, 1800, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lay to the westward of a line beginning upon that stream opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river and running thence to what is now Fort Recovery in Mercer county, Ohio; thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, for the purposes of temporary government, constituted a separate territory called INDIANA. It included not only the whole of the present State of Illinois and nearly all of what is now Indiana, but more than half of the State of Michigan as now defined, also a considerable part of the present Minnesota, and the whole of what is now Wisconsin.

The seat of government was established at "Saint Vincennes on the Wabash," now the city of Vincennes, Indiana. To this extensive area was added "from and after" the admission of Ohio into the Union, all the territory west of that State, and east of the eastern boundary line of the Territory of Indiana as originally established; so that now all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," was, excepting the State of Ohio, included in Indiana Territory. On the thirtieth day of June, 1805, so much of Indiana Territory as lay to the north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the same bend through the middle of the first mentioned lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, was, for the purpose of temporary government, constituted a separate Territory called MICHIGAN. Of course no part of the present State of Wisconsin was included therein; but the whole remained in the Territory of Indiana until the second day of March, 1809, when all that part of the last mentioned Territory which lay west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from that stream and "Post Vincennes," due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, by an act approved on the third of February previous, constituted a separate Territory, called ILLINOIS. Meanwhile jurisdiction had been extended by the authorities of Indiana Territory over the country lying west of Lake Michigan, to the extent, at least, of appointing a justice of the peace for each of the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. All of what is now Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Illinois, upon the organization of the latter, except a small portion lying east of the meridian line drawn through Vincennes, which remained a part of Indiana Territory. This fraction included nearly the whole area between Green bay and Lake Michigan.

When, in 1816, Indiana became a State, "the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," contained, besides Ohio and Indiana, the Territories of Illinois and Michigan, only; so the narrow strip, formerly a part of Indiana Territory, lying east of a line drawn due north from Vincennes, and west of the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, belonged to neither, and was left without any organization. However, upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, in 1818, all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," lying west of Michigan Territory and north of the States of Indiana and Illinois, was attached to and made a part of Michigan Territory; by which act the whole of the present State of Wisconsin came under the jurisdiction of the latter. During the existence of the Territory of Illinois, a kind of jurisdiction was had over the two settlements in what is now Wisconsin—rather more ideal than real, however.

In 1834, Congress greatly increased the limits of the Territory of Michigan, by adding to it, for judicial purposes, a large extent of country west of the Mississippi—reaching south as far as

the present boundary line between the present States of Iowa and Missouri; north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and west, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers. It so continued down to the fourth of July, 1836.

A retrospective glance at the history of this region for forty years previous to the last mentioned year, including the time which elapsed after the surrender of the western posts, in 1796, by the British, discloses many facts of interest and importance.

The Anglo-Americans, not long after the region of country west of Lake Michigan became a part of Indiana Territory, began now and then to cast an eye, either through the opening of the Great Lakes or the Mississippi, upon its rolling rivers, its outspread prairies, and its dense forests, and to covet the goodly land; but the settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were mostly French Canadians at this date, although a few were Americans. The General Government, however, began to take measures preparatory to its occupation, by purchasing, in 1804, a tract in what is now the southwest portion of the State, of the Indians, and by holding the various tribes to a strict account for any murders committed by them on American citizens passing through their territories or trading with them. Comparative peace reigned in the incipient settlements at the head of Green bay and at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which was changed by the breaking out of the war of 1812, with Great Britain.

The English early succeeded in securing the Wisconsin Indian tribes as their allies in this war; and the taking of Mackinaw by the British in July, 1812, virtually put the latter in possession of what is now the eastern portion of the State. Early in 1814, the government authorities of the United States caused to be fitted out at St. Louis a large boat, having on board all the men that could be mustered and spared from the lower country, and sent up the Mississippi to protect the upper region and the few settlers therein. The troops landed at Prairie du Chien, and immediately proceeded to fortify. Not long after, Colonel McKay, of the British army, crossing the country by course of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with over five hundred British and Indians, received the surrender of the whole force. The officers and men were paroled and sent down the river. This was the only battle fought upon Wisconsin soil during the last war with England. The post at Prairie du Chien was left in command of a captain with two companies from Mackinaw. He remained there until after the peace of 1815, when the place was evacuated by the British.

When it became generally known to the Indian tribes in what is now Wisconsin, that the contest between the United States and Great Britain was at an end, they generally expressed themselves as ready and willing to make treaties with the General Government—eager, in fact, to establish friendly relations with the power they had so recently been hostile to. This was, therefore, a favorable moment for taking actual possession of the country between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; and United States troops were soon ordered to occupy the two prominent points between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. At the former place was erected Fort Howard; at the latter Fort Crawford. At Green Bay, half a hundred (or less) French Canadians cultivated the soil; at Prairie du Chien, there were not more than thirty houses, mostly occupied by traders, while on the prairie outside the village, a number of farms were cultivated. Such was Wisconsin when, at the close of the last war with Great Britain, it began in earnest to be occupied by Americans. The latter were few in number, but in 1818, they began to feel, now that the country was attached to Michigan Territory and the laws of the United States were extended over them, that they were not altogether beyond the protection of a government of their own, notwithstanding they were surrounded by savage tribes. Their happiness was increased upon the erection, by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan, of three Territorial counties: Michilimackinec, Brown and Crawford. Their establishment dates

the twenty-sixth of October, 1818. The county of Michilimackinac not only included all of the present State of Wisconsin lying north of a line drawn due west from near the head of the Little Noquet bay, but territory east and west of it, so as to reach from Lake Huron to the Mississippi river. Its county seat was established "at the Borough of Michilimackinac." The whole area in Michigan Territory south of the county of Michilimackinac and west of Lake Michigan formed the two counties of Brown and Crawford: the former to include the area east of a line drawn due north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the latter to include the whole region west of that line. Prairie du Chien was designated as the county seat of Crawford; Green Bay, of Brown county. On the 22d of December, 1826, a county named Chippewa was formed from the northern portions of Michilimackinac, including the southern shores of Lake Superior throughout its entire length, and extending from the straits leading from that lake into Lake Huron, west to the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, with the county seat "at such point in the vicinity of the Sault de Ste. Marie, as a majority of the county commissioners to be appointed shall designate." Embraced within this county,—its southern boundary being the parallel 46° 31' north latitude,—was all the territory of the present State of Wisconsin now bordering on Lake Superior.

Immediately upon the erection of Brown and Crawford counties, they were organized, and their offices filled by appointment of the governor. County courts were established, consisting of one chief and two associate justices, either of whom formed a quorum. They were required to hold one term of court annually in their respective counties. These county courts had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and did not exceed the value of one thousand dollars. They had, however, no jurisdiction in ejectment. They had exclusive cognizance of all offenses the punishment whereof was not capital, and the same power to issue remedial and other process, writs of error and mandamus excepted, that the supreme court had at Detroit. Appeals from justices of the peace were made to the county courts.

The establishing of Indian agencies by the General Government; the holding of treaties with some of the Indian tribes; the adjustment of land claims at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; the appointment of postmasters at these two points, were all indications of a proper interest being taken by the United States in the affairs of the country. But a drawback to this region, was the fact that, in all civil cases of over a thousand dollars, and in criminal cases that were capital, as well as in actions of ejectment, and in the allowance of writs of error, and mandamus, recourse must be had to the supreme court at Detroit; the latter place being the seat of government of Michigan Territory. However, in January, 1823, an act of congress provided for a district court, and for the appointment of a judge, for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. This court had concurrent jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with the supreme court of the Territory, in most cases, subject, however, to have its decisions taken to the latter tribunal by a writ of error. The law provided for holding one term of court in each year, in each of the counties named in the act; so, at last, there was to be an administration of justice at home, and the people were to be relieved from all military arbitrations, which frequently had been imposed upon them. James Duane Doty was appointed judge of this court at its organization. A May term of the court was held in Prairie du Chien; a June term in Green Bay; a July term in "the Borough of Michilimackinac," in each year. In 1824, Henry S. Baird, of Brown county, was appointed district attorney. Doty held the office of judge until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin. This court continued until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

For a long time it had been known that there were lead mines in what is now the south-

western portion of the State; but it was not until the year 1825, and the two following years, that very general attention was attracted to them, which eventuated in the settlement of different places in that region, by Americans, who came to dig for lead ore. This rapid increase of settlers awakened the jealousy of the Winnebago Indians, at what they deemed an unauthorized intrusion upon their lands, which, with other causes operating unfavorably upon their minds, aroused them in June, 1827, to open acts of hostility. Murders became frequent. Finally, the militia of Prairie du Chien were called out. On the twenty-ninth of August, Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States army, with a strong force of regulars, ascended the Wisconsin river to put an end to any further spread of Winnebago disturbances. He was joined on the first of September, by one hundred and thirty Galena volunteers, mounted, and under command of General Henry Dodge. The Winnebagoes were awed into submission. Thus ended the "Winnebago War." It was followed by the erection at the portage of Fort Winnebago, by the United States.

After the restoration of tranquillity, the United States proceeded by treaty with the Indians, to secure the right to occupy the lead regions. This was in 1828. The next year, the General Government purchased of the Winnebagoes, Southwestern Wisconsin, which put an end to all trouble on account of mining operations. On the ninth of October, 1829, a county was formed, by the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, comprising all that part of Crawford county lying south of the Wisconsin river. This new county was called Iowa. The county seat was temporarily established at Mineral Point. Following this was a treaty in 1831, with the Menomonees, for all their lands east of Green bay, Winnebago lake, and the Fox and Milwaukee rivers.

There was now a crisis at hand. The most prominent event to be recorded in the pre-Territorial annals of Wisconsin is known as the Black Hawk War. This conflict of arms between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States arose from a controversy in regard to lands. By a treaty made at Fort Harmar, just across the River Muskingum from Marietta, Ohio, in January, 1789, the Pottawattamie and Sac tribes of Indians, among others, were received into the friendship of the General Government, and a league of peace and unity established between the contracting parties. On the third of November, 1804, a treaty at St. Louis stipulated that the united Sac and Fox tribes should be received into the friendship of the United States, and also be placed under their protection. These tribes also agreed to consider themselves under the protection of the General Government and of no other power whatsoever. At this treaty lands were ceded which were circumscribed by a boundary beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of the Gasconade, and running thence in a direct course so as to strike the River Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down that stream to the Mississippi. It then ran up the latter river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and up that stream to a point thirty-six miles in a direct line from its mouth; thence by a straight course to a point where the Fox river of the Illinois leaves the small lake then called Sakaegan, and from that point down the Fox to the Illinois, and down the latter to the Mississippi. The consideration for this cession was the payment of goods to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars—six hundred to be paid to the Sacs and four hundred to the Foxes—to be liquidated in goods valued at first cost. Afterward, Fort Madison was erected just above the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, on the territory ceded at the last mentioned treaty. Then followed the war with Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes agreed to take no part therein. However, a portion afterward joined the English against the Americans along with other Western tribes. At the restoration of peace the Sacs and Foxes held treaties with the United States. There was a renewal of the treaty of 1804.

Such in brief is a general outline of affairs, so far as those two tribes were concerned, down to the close of the last war with England. From this time, to the year 1830, several additional treaties were made with the Sacs and Foxes by the General Government: one in 1822, by which they relinquished their right to have the United States establish a trading house or factory at a convenient point at which the Indians could trade and save themselves from the imposition of traders, for which they were paid the sum of one thousand dollars in merchandise. Again, in 1824, they sold to the General Government all their lands in Missouri, north of Missouri river, for which they received one thousand dollars the same year, and an annuity of one thousand dollars for ten years. In 1830, they ceded to the United States a strip of land twenty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, on the north side of their territory. The time had now come for the two tribes to leave the eastern shore of the Mississippi and retire across the "great water." Keokuk, the Watchful Fox, erected his wigwam on the west side of the river, and was followed by a large part of the two tribes. But a band headed by Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or the Black Sparrow Hawk, commonly called Black Hawk, refused to leave their village near Rock Island. They contended that they had not sold their town to the United States; and, upon their return early in 1831, from a hunt across the Mississippi, finding their village and fields in possession of the whites, they determined to repossess their homes at all hazards. This was looked upon, or called, an encroachment by the settlers; so the governor of Illinois took the responsibility of declaring the State invaded, and asked the United States to drive the refractory Indians beyond the Mississippi. The result was, the Indian village was destroyed by Illinois volunteers. This and the threatened advance across the river by the United States commander, brought Black Hawk and his followers to terms. They sued for peace—agreeing to remain forever on the west side of the Mississippi. But this truce was of short duration.

Early in the Spring of 1832, Black Hawk having assembled his forces on the Mississippi, in the vicinity of the locality where Fort Madison had stood, crossed that stream and ascended Rock river. This was the signal for war. The governor of Illinois made a call for volunteers; and, in a brief space of time, eighteen hundred had assembled at Beardstown, Cass county. They marched for the mouth of Rock river, where a council of war was held by their officers and Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the regular forces. The Indians were sent word by General Atkinson that they must return and recross the Mississippi, or they would be driven back by force. "If you wish to fight us, come on," was the laconic but defiant reply of the Sac chief. When the attempt was made to compel these Indians to go back across the "great river," a collision occurred between the Illinois militia and Black Hawk's braves, resulting in the discomfiture of the former with the loss of eleven men. Soon afterward the volunteers were discharged, and the first campaign of Black Hawk's War was at an end. This was in May, 1832.

In June following, a new force had been raised and put under the command of General Atkinson, who commenced his march up Rock river. Before this, there had been a general "forting" in the lead region, including the whole country in Southwest Wisconsin, notwithstanding which, a number of settlers had been killed by the savages, mostly in Illinois. Squads of volunteers, in two or three instances, had encountered the Indians; and in one with entire success—upon the Pecatonica, in what is now Lafayette county, Wisconsin—every savage (and there were seventeen of them) being killed. The loss of the volunteers was three killed and wounded. Atkinson's march up Rock river was attended with some skirmishing; when, being informed that Black Hawk and his force were at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwest corner of what is now Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he immediately moved thither with a portion of his army, where the whole force was ordered to concentrate. But the Sac chief with his people had flown. Colonels Henry Dodge and James D. Henry, with the forces under them, discovered the

trail of the savages, leading in the direction of the Wisconsin river. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march. On the twenty-first of July, 1832, they arrived at the hills which skirt the left bank of that stream, in what is now Roxbury town (township), Dane county. Here was Black Hawk's whole force, including women and children, the aged and infirm, hastening by every effort to escape across the river. But that this might now be effected, it became necessary for that chief to make a firm stand, to cover the retreat. The Indians were in the bottom lands when the pursuing whites made their appearance upon the heights in their rear. Colonel Dodge occupied the front and sustained the first attack of the Indians. He was soon joined by Henry with his force, when they obtained a complete victory. The action commenced about five o'clock in the afternoon and ended at sunset. The enemy, numbering not less than five hundred, sustained a loss of about sixty killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. This conflict has since been known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

During the night following the battle, Black Hawk made his escape with his remaining force and people down the Wisconsin river. The women and children made their way down stream in canoes, while the warriors marched on foot along the shore. The Indians were pursued in their flight, and were finally brought to a stand on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Bad Axe, on the west boundary of what is now Vernon county, Wisconsin. About two o'clock on the morning of the second of August, the line of march began to the scene of the last conflict in the Black Hawk War. Dodge's command formed the advance, supported by regular troops, under Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States. Meanwhile an armed steamboat had moved up the Mississippi and lay in front of the savages; so they were attacked on all sides by the exasperated Americans. The battle lasted about two hours, and was a complete victory for the whites. Black Hawk fled, but was soon after captured. This ended the war.

The survey of public lands by the General Government; the locating and opening of land offices at Mineral Point and Green Bay; the erection of Milwaukee county from a part of Brown, to include all the territory bounded on the east and south by the east and south lines of the present State, on the north by what is now the north boundary of Washington and Ozaukee counties and farther westward on the north line of township numbered twelve, and on the west by the dividing line between ranges eight and nine; and the changing of the eastern boundary of Iowa county to correspond with the western one of Milwaukee county; — are some of the important events following the close of the Black Hawk war. There was an immediate and rapid increase of immigration, not only in the mining region but in various other parts of what is now Wisconsin, more especially in that portion bordering on Lake Michigan. The interior was yet sparsely settled. By the act of June 28, 1834, congress having attached to the Territory of Michigan, for judicial purposes, all the country "west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri," comprising the whole of what is now the State of Iowa, all of the present State of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, and more than half of what is now the Territory of Dakota, the legislative council of Michigan Territory extended her laws over the whole area, dividing it on the 6th of September, 1834, by a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock island to the Missouri river into two counties: the country south of that line constituting the county of Des Moines; north of the line, to be known as the county of Dubuque. This whole region west of the Mississippi was known as the Iowa district. Immediately after the treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes, the United States having come into ownership of a large tract in this district, several families crossed the Mississippi, and settled on the purchase, but as

the time provided for the Indians to give possession was the first of June, 1833, these settlers were dispossessed by order of the General Government. So soon, however, as the Indians yielded possession, settlements began, but, from the date just mentioned until September, 1834, after the district was attached, for judicial purposes, to Michigan Territory, it was without any municipal law whatever. The organization of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines on the sixth of that month, secured, of course a regular administration of justice. Before this time to facilitate intercourse between the two remote military posts of Fort Howard at Green Bay, and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, a military road was commenced to connect the two points; so, one improvement followed another. On the 1st of January, 1836, a session (the first one) of the seventh legislative council of Michigan Territory — that is, of so much of it as lay to the westward of Lake Michigan—was held at Green Bay, and a memorial adopted, asking Congress for the formation of a new Territory west of that lake; to include all of Michigan Territory not embraced in the proposed State of Michigan. Congress, as will now be shown, very soon complied with the request of the memorialists.

IV.—WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The establishing of a separate and distinct Territory west of Lake Michigan, was the result of the prospective admission of Michigan into the Union (an event which took place not until the twenty-sixth of January, 1837), as the population, in all the region outside of the boundaries determined upon by the people for that State, would otherwise be left without a government, or, at least, it would be necessary to change the capital of the old Michigan Territory farther to the westward; so it was thought best to erect a new territory, to be called WISCONSIN (an Indian word signifying wild rushing water, or channel, so called from the principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi within its borders), which was done by an act of congress, approved April 20, 1836, to take effect from and after the third day of July following. The Territory was made to include all that is now embraced within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of the Territory of Dakota, more particularly described within boundaries commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, running thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to a point opposite the main channel of Green bay; thence through that channel and the bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up that stream to its head, which is nearest the lake of the Desert; thence to the middle of that lake; thence down the Montreal river to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches the lake northwest; thence on the north, with the territorial line, to the White Earth river; on the west by a line drawn down the middle of the main channel of that stream to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the last mentioned stream to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of congress, to the place or point of beginning. Its counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque, and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac left unorganized. Although, at this time, the State of Michigan was only engaged, so to speak, to the Union, to include the two peninsulas (many of its citizens preferring in lieu thereof the lower one only, with a small slice off the northern boundary of the State of Ohio as now constituted), yet the marriage ceremony was performed, as has been stated, a few months afterward.

The act of congress establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was very full and complete. It first determined its boundaries; then it declared that all authority of the government of Michigan over the new Territory should cease on the fourth day of July, 1836, with a

proper reservation of rights in favor of the Indians. It provided for subsequently dividing the Territory into one or more, should congress deem it wise so to do. It also declared that the executive power and authority in and over the Territory should be vested in a governor, at the same time defining his powers. It provided for the appointment of a secretary, stating what his duties should be. The legislative power was vested in the governor and legislative assembly, the latter to consist of a council and house of representatives, answering respectively to the senate and assembly, as states are usually organized. There was a provision for taking the census of the several counties, and one giving the governor power to name the time, place, and manner of holding the first election, and to declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each county should be entitled. He was also to determine where the first legislative assembly should meet, and a wise provision was that the latter should not be in session in any one year more than seventy-five days.

One section of the act declared who should be entitled to vote and hold office; another defined the extent of the powers of the legislature, and a third provided that all laws should be submitted to congress for their approval or rejection. There was a section designating what offices should be elective and what ones should be filled by the governor. There were others regulating the judiciary for the Territory and declaring what offices should be appointed by the United States, providing for their taking the proper oaths of office and regulating their salaries. One, perhaps the most important of all, declared that the Territory should be entitled to and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and advantages granted by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. There was also a provision for the election of a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States; and a declaration that all suits and indictments pending in the old courts should be continued in the new ones. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for a library for the accommodation of the legislative assembly of the Territory and of its supreme court.

For the new Territory, Henry Dodge was, on the 30th of April, 1836, by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, commissioned governor. John S. Horner was commissioned secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney, and Francis Gehon, marshal. The machinery of a territorial government was thus formed, which was set in motion by these officers taking the prescribed oath of office. The next important step to be taken was to organize the Territorial legislature. The provisions of the organic act relative to the enumeration of the population of the Territory were that previously to the first election, the governor should cause the census of the inhabitants of the several counties to be taken by the several sheriffs, and that the latter should make returns of the same to the Executive. These figures gave to Des Moines county, 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850. The entire population, therefore, of Wisconsin Territory in the summer of 1836, as given by the first census was, in precise numbers, twenty-two thousand two hundred and fourteen, of which the two counties west of the Mississippi furnished nearly one half. The apportionment, after the census had been taken, made by the governor, gave to the different counties thirteen councilmen and twenty-six representatives. Brown county got two councilmen and three representatives; Crawford, two representatives, but no councilmen; Milwaukee, two councilmen and three representatives; Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines, each three councilmen; but of representatives, Iowa got six; Dubuque, five, and Des Moines, seven. The election was held on the tenth of October, 1836, exciting considerable interest, growing out, chiefly, of local considerations. The permanent location of the capital, the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were the principal questions influencing the voters. There were elected from the county of Brown, Henry S. Baird and John P. Arndt, members of the council; Ebenezer Childs, Albert

G. Ellis and Alexander J. Irwin, members of the house of representatives; from Milwaukee, the councilmen were Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet; representatives, William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee: from Iowa, councilmen, Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry and James R. Vineyard; representatives, William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox: from Dubuque, councilmen, John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight; representatives, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, P. H. Engle and Patrick Quigley: from Des Moines, councilmen, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas and Arthur B. Inghram; representatives, Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds and David R. Chance: from Crawford, representatives, James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam.

Belmont, in the present county of LaFayette, then in Iowa county, was, by the governor, appointed the place for the meeting of the legislature; he also fixed the time—the twenty-fifth of October. A quorum was in attendance in both branches at the time decided upon for their assembling, and the two houses were speedily organized by the election of Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, speaker of the house, and Henry S. Baird, of Brown, president of the council. Each of the separate divisions of the government—the executive, the judicial, and the legislative—was now in working order, except that it remained for the legislature to divide the Territory into judicial districts, and make an assignment of the judges; and for the governor to appoint a Territorial treasurer, auditor and attorney general. The act of congress establishing the Territory required that it should be divided into three judicial districts. The counties of Crawford and Iowa were constituted by the legislature the first district, to which was assigned Chief Justice Dunn. The second district was composed of the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque; to it was assigned Associate Judge Irvin. The third district was formed of the counties of Brown and Milwaukee, to which was assigned Associate Judge Frazer.

Governor Dodge, in his first message to the Territorial legislature, directed attention to the necessity for defining the jurisdiction and powers of the several courts, and recommended that congress should be memorialized to extend the right of pre-emption to actual settlers upon the public lands and to miners on mineral lands; also, to remove the obstructions in the rapids of the Upper Mississippi, to construct harbors and light-houses on Lake Michigan, to improve the navigation of Fox river and to survey the same from its mouth to Fort Winnebago, to increase the amount of lands granted to the Territory for school purposes, and to organize and arm the militia for the protection of the frontier settlements. The first act passed by the legislature was one privileging members from arrest in certain cases and conferring on themselves power to punish parties for contempt. The second one established the three judicial districts and assigned the judges thereto. One was passed to borrow money to defray the expenses of the session; others protecting all lands donated to the Territory by the United States in aid of schools, and creating a common school fund. A memorial to congress was adopted requesting authorization to sell the school-section in each township, and appropriate the money arising therefrom for increasing the fund for schools.

During this session, five counties were "set off" west of the Mississippi river: Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine, and Cook; and fifteen east of that stream: Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Grant and Green.

The principal question agitating the legislature at its first session was the location of the capital. Already the people west of the Mississippi were speculating upon the establishment of a Territory on that side the river, prospects for which would be enhanced evidently, by placing the seat of government somewhat in a central position east of that stream, for Wisconsin

Territory. Now, as Madison was a point answering such requirements she triumphed over all competitors; and the latter numbered a dozen or more—including, among others, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, and Cassville. The struggle over this question was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the Territorial legislature. Madison was fixed upon as the seat of government, but it was provided that sessions of the legislature should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines county, until the fourth of March, 1839, unless the public buildings in the new capital should be sooner completed. After an enactment that the legislature should thereafter meet on the first Monday of November of each year, both houses, on the ninth day of December, 1836, adjourned *sine die*.

In the act of congress establishing the Territory of Wisconsin it was provided that a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, should be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, and that the first election should be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor of the Territory should appoint and direct. In pursuance of this enactment, Governor Dodge directed that the election for delegate should be at the time and places appointed for the election of members of the legislative assembly—the 10th of October, 1836. The successful candidate for that office was George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, Iowa county—in that portion which was afterward “set off” as Grant county. Jones, under the act of 1819, had been elected a delegate for Michigan Territory, in October, 1835, and took his seat at the ensuing session, in December of that year. By the act of June 15, 1836, the constitution and State government which the people of Michigan had formed for themselves was accepted, ratified and confirmed, and she was declared to be one of the United States of America, so that the term of two years for which Jones had been elected was cut short, as, in the nature of the case, his term could not survive the existence of the Territory he represented. But, as he was a candidate for election to represent the new Territory of Wisconsin in congress as a delegate, and was successful, he took his seat at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fourth congress—December 12, 1836, notwithstanding he had been elected only a little over two months.

The first term of the supreme court of the Territory was held at Belmont on the 8th day of December. There were present, Charles Dunn, chief justice, and David Irvin, associate judge. John Catlin was appointed clerk, and Henry S. Baird having previously been commissioned attorney general for the Territory by Governor Dodge, appeared before the court and took the oath of office. Causes in which the United States was party or interested were looked after by the United States attorney, who received his appointment from the president; while all cases in which the Territory was interested was attended to by the attorney general, whose commission was signed by the governor. The appointing of a crier and reporter and the admission of several attorneys to practice, completed the business for the term. The annual term appointed for the third Monday of July of the following year, at Madison, was not held; as no business for the action of the court had matured.

At the time of the complete organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, when the whole machinery had been put fairly in motion, when its first legislature at its first session had, after passing forty-two laws and three joint resolutions, in forty-six days, adjourned;—at this time, the entire portion west of the Mississippi had, in round numbers, a population of only eleven thousand; while the sparsely settled mineral region, the military establishments—Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago, and Fort Howard—and the settlements at or near them, with the village of Milwaukee, constituted about all there was of the Territory east of that river, aggregating about twelve thousand inhabitants. There was no land in market, except a narrow strip along

the shore of Lake Michigan, and in the vicinity of Green bay. The residue of the country south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers was open only to preëmption by actual settlers. The Indian tribes still claimed a large portion of the lands. On the north and as far west as the Red river of the north were located the Chippewas. The southern limits of their possessions were defined by a line drawn from a point on that stream in about latitude $46^{\circ} 30'$ in a southeasterly direction to the head of Lake St. Croix; thence in the same general direction to what is now Stevens Point, in the present Portage county, Wisconsin; thence nearly east to Wolf river; and thence in a direction nearly northeast to the Menomonee river. The whole country bounded by the Red river and Mississippi on the east; the parallel of about 43° of latitude on the south; the Missouri and White Earth river on the west; and the Territorial line on the north, was occupied by the Sioux. In the southwest part of the Territory, lying mostly south of latitude 43° —in the country reaching to the Missouri State boundary line south, and to the Missouri river west—were the homes of the Pottawattamies, the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes. Between the Wisconsin river and the Mississippi, and extending north to the south line of the Chippewas was the territory of the Winnebagoes. East of the Winnebagoes in the country north of the Fox river of Green bay were located the Menomonees, their lands extending to Wolf river. Such was the general outline of Indian occupancy in Wisconsin Territory at its organization. A portion of the country east of Wolf river and north of Green bay and the Fox river; the whole of the area lying south of Green bay, Fox river and the Wisconsin; and a strip of territory immediately west of the Mississippi, about fifty miles in width, and extending from the Missouri State line as far north as the northern boundary of the present State of Iowa, constituted the whole extent of country over which the Indians had no claim.

The second session of the first legislative assembly of the Territory began at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa, on the 6th of November, 1837. The governor, in his message, recommended a codification of the laws, the organization of the militia, and other measures of interest to the people. An act was passed providing for taking another census, and one abolishing imprisonment for debt. By a joint resolution, congress was urged to make an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars in money, and two townships of land for a "University of the Territory of Wisconsin." The money was not appropriated, but the land was granted—forty-six thousand and eighty acres. This was the fundamental endowment of the present State university, at Madison. A bill was also passed to regulate the sale of school lands, and to prepare for organizing, regulating and perfecting schools. Another act, which passed the legislature at this session, proved an apple of discord to the people of the Territory. The measure was intended to provide ways and means whereby to connect, by canals and slack-water, the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, by way of Rock river, the Catfish, the four lakes and the Wisconsin, by the incorporation of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company. This company was given authority to apply to congress for an appropriation in money or lands to aid in the construction of the work, which was to have its eastern outlet in the Milwaukee river, and to unite at its western terminus with Rock river, near the present village of Jefferson, in Jefferson county. The result was that a grant of land of odd-numbered sections in a strip of territory five miles on each side of the line of the proposed canal was secured, and in July, 1839, over forty thousand acres were sold at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. However, owing mainly to the fact that purchasers were compelled to pay double the government price for their lands—owing also to the circumstance of an antagonism growing up between the officers of the canal company and the Territorial officers intrusted with the disposition of the lands, and to conflicts between the beneficiaries of

the grant and some of the leading politicians of the time—the whole scheme proved a curse and a blight rather than a blessing, and eventuating, of course, in the total failure of the project. There had been much Territorial and State legislation concerning the matter; but very little work, meanwhile, was done on the canal. It is only within the year 1875 that an apparent quietus has been given to the subject, and legislative enactments forever put at rest.

Fourteen counties were set off during this session of the legislature at Burlington—all west of the Mississippi. They were Benton, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Fayette, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Linn, Slaughter, Scott and Clayton. One hundred and five acts and twenty joint resolutions were passed. On the 20th of January, 1838, both houses adjourned until the second Monday of June following.

The census of the Territory having been taken in May, the special session of the first legislature commenced on the eleventh of June, 1838, at Burlington, pursuant to adjournment, mainly for the purpose of making a new apportionment of members of the house. This was effected by giving twelve members to the counties east of the Mississippi, and fourteen to those west of that stream, to be contingent, however, upon the division of the Territory, which measure was not only then before congress, but had been actually passed by that body, though unknown to the Territorial legislature. The law made it incumbent on the governor, in the event of the Territory being divided before the next general election, to make an apportionment for the part remaining,—enacting that the one made by the act of the legislature should, in that case, have no effect. Having provided that the next session should be held at Madison, the legislative body adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of June, 1838, the public buildings at the new capital having been put under contract in April, previous. Up to this time, the officers of the Territory at large, appointed by the president of the United States at its organization, had remained unchanged, except that the secretary, John S. Horner, had been removed and his place given to William B. Slaughter, by appointment, dated February 16, 1837. Now there were two other changes made. On the nineteenth of June, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and on the fifth of July, Moses M. Strong was commissioned attorney of the United States for the Territory. By an act of congress, approved June 12, 1838, to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish a Territorial government west of the Mississippi, it was provided that from and after the third day of July following, all that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of that river and west of a line drawn due north from its headwaters or sources to the Territorial line, for the purposes of a Territorial government should be set apart and known by the name of Iowa. It was further enacted that the Territory of Wisconsin should thereafter extend westward only to the Mississippi. It will be seen therefore that all that portion of the present State of Minnesota, extending eastward from the Mississippi to the St. Croix and northward to the United States boundary line, was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, even after the organization of the Territory of Iowa. The census taken in May, just previous to the passage of this act, gave a total population to the several counties of the Territory, east of the Mississippi, of 18,149.

On the third Monday of July, 1838, the annual terms of the supreme court—the first one after the re-organization of the Territory of Wisconsin—was held at Madison. There were present Chief Justice Dunn and Associate Judge Frazer. After admitting five attorneys to practice, hearing several motions, and granting several rules, the court adjourned. All the terms of the Supreme Court thereafter were held at Madison.

At an election held in the Territory on the tenth day of September, 1838, James Duane Doty received the highest number of votes for the office of delegate to congress, and was declared by Governor Dodge duly elected, by a certificate of election, issued on the twenty-seventh day of October following. Upon the commencement of the third session of the twenty-fifth congress

on Monday, December 10, 1838, Isaac E. Crary, member from Michigan, announced to the chair of the house of representatives that Doty was in attendance as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and moved that he be qualified. Jones, the former delegate, then rose and protested against Doty's right to the seat, claiming that his (Jones') term had not expired. The basis for his claim was that under the act of 1817, a delegate must be elected only for one congress, and not for parts of two congressional terms; that his term as a delegate from Wisconsin did not commence until the fourth of March, 1837, and consequently would not expire until the fourth of March, 1839. The subject was finally referred to the committee of elections. This committee, on the fourteenth of January, 1839, reported in favor of Doty's right to his seat as delegate, submitting a resolution to that effect which passed the house by a vote of one hundred and sixty-five to twenty-five. Whereupon Doty was qualified as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and took his seat at the date last mentioned.

On the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed by Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, on the 18th of October. During this year, Moses M. Strong succeeded W. W. Chapman as United States attorney for the Territory.

On the 26th day of November, 1838, the legislature of the re-organized Territory of Wisconsin—being the first session of the second legislative assembly—met at Madison. Governor Dodge, in his message, recommended an investigation of the banks then in operation, memorializing congress for a grant of lands for the improvement of the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the revision of the laws; the division of the Territory into judicial districts; the justice of granting to all miners who have obtained the ownership of mineral grounds under the regulations of the superintendent of the United States lead mines, either by discovery or purchase, the right of pre-emption; and the improvement of the harbors on Lake Michigan.

The attention of this Legislature was directed to the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties. There was an investigation of the three banks then in operation in the Territory—one at Green Bay, one at Mineral Point, and the other at Milwaukee. A plan, also, for the revision of the laws of the Territory was considered. A new assignment was made for the holding of district courts. Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the first district, composed of the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford; Judge Irvin to the second, composed of the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green; while Judge Miller was assigned to the third district, composed of Milwaukee, Brown and Racine counties—including therein the unorganized counties of Washington and Dodge, which, for judicial purposes, were, when constituted by name and boundary, attached to Milwaukee county, and had so remained since that date. The legislature adjourned on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 21st of the following month. "Although," said the president of the council, upon the occasion of the adjournment, "but few acts of a general character have been passed, as the discussions and action of this body have been chiefly confined to bills of a local nature, and to the passage of memorials to the parent government in behalf of the great interests of the Territory; yet it is believed that the concurrent resolutions of the two houses authorizing a revision of the laws, is a measure of infinite importance to the true interests of the people, and to the credit and character of the Territory."

The census of the Territory having been taken during the year 1838, showed a population of 18,130, an increase in two years of 6,447.

The second session of the second legislative assembly commenced on the twenty-first day of January, 1839, agreeable to adjournment. The most important work was the revision of the laws which had been perfected during the recess, by the committee to whom the work was intrusted,

consisting of three members from each house: from the council, M. L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and James Collins; from the house of representatives, Edward V. Whiton, Augustus Story, and Barlow Shackelford. The act legalizing the revision, took effect on the fourth day of July following. The laws as revised, composed the principal part of those forming the Revised Statutes of 1839, a valuable volume for all classes in the territory—and especially so for the courts and lawyers—during the next ten years. The *sine die* adjournment of this legislature took place on the 11th of March, 1839.

On the 8th of March of this year, Henry Dodge, whose term for three years as governor was about to expire, was again commissioned by the president of the United States, as governor of the Territory of Wisconsin. At the July term of the supreme court, all the judges were present, and several cases were heard and decided. A seal for the court was also adopted. The attorney general of the Territory at this time was H. N. Wells, who had been commissioned by Governor Dodge, on the 30th of March previous, in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Wells not being in attendance at this term of the court, Franklin J. Munger was appointed by the judge attorney general for that session. The clerk, John Catlin having resigned, Simeon Mills was selected by the court to fill his place. From this time, the supreme court met annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin became a State.

The next legislature assembled at Madison, on the second of December, 1839. This was the third session of the second legislative assembly of the Territory. The term for which members of the house were elected, would soon expire; it was therefore desirable that a new apportionment should be made. As the census would be taken the ensuing June, by the United States, it would be unnecessary for the Territory to make an additional enumeration. A short session was resolved upon, and then an adjournment until after the completion of the census. One of the subjects occupying largely the attention of the members, was the condition of the capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by congress to defray the cost of its construction. The legislature adjourned on the thirteenth of January, 1840, to meet again on the third of the ensuing August. The completion of the census showed a population for the Territory of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four, against eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty, two years previous. Upon the re-assembling of the legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second legislative assembly—it the time agreed upon, some changes were made in the apportionment of members to the house of representatives; the session lasted but a few days, a final adjournment taking place on the fourteenth of August, 1840. At the July term of the supreme court, Simeon Mills resigned the office of clerk, and La Fayette Kellogg was appointed in his place. Kellogg continued to hold the position until the state judiciary was organized. At the ensuing election, James Duane Doty was re-elected Territorial delegate, taking his seat for the first time under his second term, on the eighth day of December, 1843, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-sixth congress.

The first session of the third legislative assembly commenced, on the seventh of December, 1840, with all new members in the house except three. All had recently been elected under the new apportionment. Most of the session was devoted to the ordinary routine of legislation. There was, however, a departure, in the passage of two acts granting divorces, from the usual current of legislative proceedings in the Territory. There was, also, a very interesting contested election case between two members from Brown county. Such was the backwardness in regard to the building of the capitol, at this date, that a large majority of the members stood ready to remove the seat of government to some other place. However, as no particular point could be agreed upon, it remained at Madison. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of February,

1841, having continued a term of seventy-five days, the maximum time limited by the organic act.

Francis J. Dunn, appointed by Martin Van Buren, was commissioned in place of William B. Slaughter, as secretary of the Territory, on the 25th of January, 1841, but was himself superseded by the appointment of A. P. Field, on the 23d day of April following. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned as marshal in place of Edward James, and on the 27th of April, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney for the Territory. On the 26th of June, Governor Dodge commissioned as attorney general of the Territory, M. M. Jackson. On the 13th of September following, Dodge was removed from office by John Tyler, then president of the United States, and James Duane Doty appointed in his place. The appointment of Doty, then the delegate of the Territory in congress, by the president of the United States as governor, and the consequent resignation of the latter of his seat in the house of representatives, caused a vacancy which was filled by the election of Henry Dodge to that office, on the 27th of September, 1841; so that Doty and Dodge changed places. Dodge took his seat for the first time, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fifth congress—Monday, December 7, 1841.

About this time, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal imbroglio broke out afresh. The loan agent appointed by the governor to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for the work, reported that he had negotiated fifty-six thousand dollars of bonds, which had been issued; but he did not report what kind of money was to be received for them. Now, the canal commissioners claimed that it was their right and duty not to recognize any loan which was to be paid in such currency as they disapproved of. This dispute defeated the loan, and stopped all work on the canal. During the year 1841, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney. The second session of the third legislative assembly began at Madison, on the sixth of December, 1841. Governor Doty, in his message to that body, boldly avowed the doctrine that no law of the Territory was effective, until expressly approved by congress. "The act," said he, "establishing the government of Wisconsin, in the third section, requires the secretary of the Territory to transmit annually, on or before the first Monday in December, 'two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress.' The sixth section provides that 'all laws of the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.'" "These provisions," he added, "it seems to me, require the laws to be actually submitted to congress before they take effect. They change the law by which this country was governed while it was a part of Michigan. That law provided that the laws should be reported to congress, and that they should 'be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress.'" The governor concluded in these words: "The opinion of my predecessor, which was expressed to the first legislature assembled after the organization of this government, in his message delivered at Belmont on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1836, fully sustains this view of the subject which I have presented. He said: 'We have convened under an act of congress of the United States establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin, for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be required for the government of the people of this Territory, after their approval by congress.'" This construction of the organic act resulted in a lengthy warfare between the governor and the legislative assembly.

At this session, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal again raised a tumult. "Congress had made a valuable grant of land to the Territory in trust. The Territory was the trustee; the canal company the *cestui que trust*. The trust had been accepted, and a large portion of the lands had been sold, one tenth of the purchase money received, and ample securities held

for the balance." The Territory now, by its legislature, repealed all the laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money on its part in constructing the canal. The legislature resolved that all connection ought to be dissolved, and the work on the canal by the Territory abandoned, and that the latter ought not further to execute the trust. They resolved also that the congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of congress; and that, if the latter should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands. On the eleventh of February, 1842, a tragedy was enacted in the legislative council, causing great excitement over the whole Territory. On that day, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown county, was, while that body was in session, shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant county. The difficulty grew out of a debate on motion to lay on the table the nomination of Enos S. Baker to the office of sheriff of Grant county. Immediately before adjournment of the council, the parties who had come together, after loud and angry words had been spoken, were separated by the by-standers. When an adjournment had been announced, they met again; whereupon Arndt struck at Vineyard. The latter then drew a pistol and shot Arndt. He died in a few moments. Vineyard immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff of the county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, was tried and acquitted. Three days after shooting Arndt, Vineyard sent in his resignation as member of the council. That body refused to receive it, or to have it read even; but at once expelled him. The second and last session of the third legislative assembly came to a close on the eighteenth of February, 1842.

The first session of the fourth legislative assembly commenced on the fifth day of December, 1842. The members had been elected under a new apportionment based upon a census taken in the previous June, which showed a total population for the Territory of forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight—an increase of nearly ten thousand in two years. A political count showed a decided democratic majority in each house. Governor Doty's political proclivities were with the whig party. The contest between him and the legislature now assumed a serious character. He refused to "hold converse" with it, for the reason that, in his opinion, no appropriation had been made by congress to defray the expenses of the session, and, as a consequence, none could be held. The legislature made a representation to congress, then in session, of the objections of the governor, and adjourned on the tenth of December, to meet again on the thirteenth of January, 1843. It was not until the fourth of February following that a quorum in both houses had assembled, when the legislature, through a joint committee, waited on the governor, and informed him that they had again met according to adjournment, and were then ready to proceed to business. Previous to this time, congress had made an appropriation to cover the expenses of the legislature now in session, which it was supposed would remove all conflict about its legality. But the governor had, on the thirtieth day of January previous, issued a proclamation, convening a special session of the legislature on the sixth of March, and still refused to recognize the present one as legal. Both houses then adjourned to the day fixed by the executive. A final adjournment took place on the seventeenth of April following.

The term of two years for which Henry Dodge was elected as delegate, having expired at the close of the third session of the twenty-seventh congress, he was, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1843, re-elected, taking his seat for the first time on his second term at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-eighth congress, Monday, December 4, 1843. On the thirtieth of October of this year, George Floyd was commissioned by President Tyler as

secretary of the Territory, in place of A. P. Field.

The second session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory, commencing on the fourth of December, 1843, and terminating on the thirty-first of January, 1844—a period of fifty-nine days—accomplished but little worthy of especial mention, except the submission of the question of the formation of a State government to a vote of the people, to be taken at the general election to be held in September following. The proposition did not succeed at the ballot-box. The third session of the fourth legislative assembly did not commence until the sixth of January, 1845, as the time had been changed to the first Monday in that month for annual meetings. Governor Doty having persisted in spelling Wisconsin with a “k” and an “a”—*Wis-konsan*—and some of the people having adopted his method, it was thought by this legislature a matter of sufficient importance to be checked. So, by a joint resolution, the orthography—*Wisconsin*—employed in the organic act, was adopted as the true one for the Territory, and has ever since been used. Before the commencement of this session Doty's term of office had expired. He was superseded as governor of the Territory by N. P. Tallmadge, the latter having been appointed on the twenty-first of June, 1844. On the thirty-first of August, Charles M. Prevost was appointed marshal of the Territory, in place of Daniel Hugunin. There was the utmost harmony between Governor Tallmadge and the legislature of the Territory at its session in 1845.

His message, which was delivered to the two houses in person, on the seventeenth of January, was well received. Among other items of interest to which he called the attention of the legislative assembly, was one concerning the construction of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. “The interests of the Territory,” said he, “seem imperiously to demand the construction of a railroad, or other communication, from some suitable point on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Much difference of opinion seems to exist as to what it shall be, and how it is to be accomplished. There is a general impression,” continued the governor, “that the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, which was intended to connect those waters, is abandoned. It remains to be seen what shall be substituted for it.” The session terminated on the twenty-fourth of February, 1845.

James K. Polk having been inaugurated president of the United States on the fourth of March, 1845, Henry Dodge was again put into the gubernatorial chair of the Territory, receiving his appointment on the eighth of April, 1845. Other changes were made by the president during the same year, John B. Rockwell being, on the fourteenth of March, appointed marshal, and W. P. Lynde, on the fourteenth of July, United States attorney for the Territory, Governor Tallmadge, on the twenty-second of January of this year, having commissioned the latter also as attorney general. On the twenty-second of September, Morgan L. Martin was elected delegate to the twenty-ninth congress, as the successor of Henry Dodge.

The fourth and last session of the fourth legislative assembly was organized on the fifth of January, 1846. This session, although a short one, proved very important. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April next succeeding was the day fixed upon for the people to vote for or against the proposition. When taken it resulted in a large majority voting in favor of the measure. An act was passed providing for taking the census of the Territory, and for the apportionment by the governor of delegates to form a State constitution, based upon the new enumeration. The delegates were to be elected on the first Monday in September, and the convention was to assemble on the first Monday in October, 1846. The constitution when formed was to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection, as, at the close of the session, the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house, who had been elected for two years, all ended. The legislature

re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment, based on the census to be taken, for the next legislative assembly, when, on the third of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*. On the twenty-second of January, Governor Dodge appointed A. Hyatt Smith attorney general of the Territory. On the twenty-fourth of February, John Catlin was appointed Territorial secretary by the president.

The census taken in the following June showed a population for the Territory of one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the fifth day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the sixteenth of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. The first session of the fifth legislative assembly commenced on the fourth of January of that year. But little was done. Both houses finally adjourned on the eleventh of February, 1847. John H. Tweedy was elected as the successor of Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the thirtieth congress, on the sixth of September following. On the twenty-seventh of that month, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature, to commence on the eighteenth of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The two houses assembled on the day named in the proclamation, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution; when, after nine days' labor, they adjourned. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison on the fifteenth of December, 1847. A census of the Territory was taken this year, which showed a population of two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-six. The result of the labors of the second constitutional convention was the formation of a constitution, which, being submitted to the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, was duly ratified.

The second and last session of the fifth legislative assembly — the last legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory—commenced on the seventh of February, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of March following. On the twentieth of the same month, J. H. Tweedy, delegate from Wisconsin, introduced a bill in congress for its admission into the Union. The bill was finally passed; and on the twenty-ninth of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State. There had been seventeen sessions of the legislative assembly of the Territory, of an average duration of forty days each: the longest one lasted seventy-six days; the shortest, ten days. So long as the Territory had an existence, the apportionment of thirteen members for the council, and twenty-six for the house of representatives, was continued, as provided in the organic act. There had been, besides those previously mentioned, nine additional counties "set off" by the legislative assembly of the Territory, so that they now numbered in all twenty-eight: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.

V.—WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION. — NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR—1848, 1849.

The boundaries prescribed in the act of congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August 6, 1846, were accepted by the convention which formed the constitution of Wisconsin, and are described in that instrument as "beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan

where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan [and] Green bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollett's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning." The territory included within these lines constitutes the STATE OF WISCONSIN, familiarly known as the "Badger State." All that portion of Wisconsin Territory, as formerly constituted, lying west of so much of the above mentioned boundary as extends from the middle of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Croix river, not being included in Wisconsin, the limits of the State are, of course, not identical with those of the Territory as they previously existed.

The State of Wisconsin, thus bounded, is situated between the parallel of forty-two degrees thirty minutes and that of forty-seven degrees, north latitude, and between the eighty-seventh and ninety-third degrees west longitude, nearly. For a portion of its northern border it has Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world; for a part of its eastern boundary it has Lake Michigan, almost equal in size to Lake Superior; while the Mississippi, the largest river in the world but one, forms a large portion of its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east; Illinois on the south; Iowa and Minnesota on the west. Wisconsin has an average length of about two hundred and sixty miles; an average breadth of two hundred and fifteen miles.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, members of the State legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of the ensuing May. On that day—the 8th of the month—the election was held, which resulted in the choice of Nelson Dewey, for governor; John E. Holmes, for lieutenant governor; Thomas McHugh, for secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild, for state treasurer; and James S. Brown, for attorney general. The State was divided into nineteen senatorial, and sixty-six assembly districts, in each of which one member was elected; it was also divided into two congressional districts, in each of which one member of congress was elected—William Pitt Lynde in the first district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green; Mason C. Darling, in the second district, composed of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe—the counties of Richland, Chippewa and La Pointe being unorganized.

The first session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced at Madison, the seat of government for the State, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1848. Nincan E. Whiteside was elected speaker of the assembly, and Henry Billings president of the senate, *pro tempore*. The democrats were largely in the majority in both houses. The legislature, in joint convention, on the 7th of June, canvassed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the votes given on the 8th of May previous, for the State officers and the two representatives in congress. On the same

day, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general, were sworn into office in presence of both houses. All these officers, as well as the representatives in congress, were democrats. Dewey's majority over John H. Tweedy, whig, was five thousand and eighty-nine. William P. Lynde's majority in the first district, for congress, over Edward V. Whiton, whig, was two thousand four hundred and forty-seven. Mason C. Darling's majority in the second district, over Alexander L. Collins, whig, was two thousand eight hundred and forty-six. As the thirtieth congress, to which Lynde and Darling were elected would expire on the 4th of March, 1849, their terms of office would, of course, end on that day. The former took his seat on the 5th of June, the latter on the 9th of June, 1848.

The constitution vested the judicial power of the State in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace, giving the legislature power to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts; also, conferring upon it the power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The State was divided into five judicial circuits; and judges were to be elected at a time to be provided for by the legislature at its first session. It was provided that there should be no election for a judge or judges, at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

On the 8th of June, 1848, Governor Dewey delivered his first message to a joint convention of the two houses. It was clear, concise, and definite upon such subjects as, in his opinion demanded immediate attention. His views were generally regarded as sound and statesmanlike by the people of the State. "You have convened," said he, "under the provisions of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, to perform as representatives of the people, the important duties contemplated by that instrument." "The first session of the legislature of a free people," continued the governor, "after assuming the political identity of a sovereign State, is an event of no ordinary character in its history, and will be fraught with consequences of the highest importance to its future welfare and prosperity. Wisconsin possesses the natural elements, fostered by the judicious system of legislation," the governor added, "to become one of the most populous and prosperous States of the American Union. With a soil unequalled in fertility, and productive of all the necessary comforts of life, rich in mineral wealth, with commercial advantages unsurpassed by any inland State, possessing extensive manufacturing facilities, with a salubrious climate, and peopled with a population enterprising, industrious, and intelligent, the course of the State of Wisconsin must be onward, until she ranks among the first of the States of the Great West. It is," concluded the speaker, "under the most favorable auspices that the State of Wisconsin has taken her position among the families of States. With a population numbering nearly one quarter of a million, and rapidly increasing, free from the incubus of a State debt, and rich in the return yielded as the reward of labor in all the branches of industrial pursuits, our State occupies an enviable position abroad, that is highly gratifying to the pride of our people." Governor Dewey then recommended a number of measures necessary, in his judgment, to be made upon changing from a Territorial to a State government.

The first important business of the legislature, was the election of two United States senators. The successful candidates were Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, both democrats. Their election took place on the 8th of June, 1848, Dodge taking his seat in the senate on the 23d of June, and Walker on the 26th of June, 1848. The latter drew the short term; so that his office would expire on the 4th day of March, 1849, at the end of the thirtieth congress: Dodge drew the long term, his office to expire on the 4th day of March, 1851, at the end of the thirty-first congress. The residue of the session was taken up in passing such acts as were deemed necessary to put the machinery of the new State government, in all its branches, in fair

running order. One was passed providing for the annual meeting of the legislature, on the second Wednesday of January of each year; another prescribing the duties of State officers; one dividing the State into three congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine; the second, of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix; the third, of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia. Another act provided for the election of judges of the circuit courts, on the first Monday of August, 1848. By the same act, it was provided that the first term of the supreme court should be held in Madison on the second Monday of January, 1849, and thereafter at the same place on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. An act was also passed providing for the election, and defining the duties of State superintendent of public instruction. That officer was to be elected at the general election to be holden in each year, his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January succeeding his election. Another act established a State university; another exempted a homestead from a forced sale; another provided for a revision of the statutes. The legislature, after a session of eighty-five days, adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of August, 1848.

The State, as previously stated, was divided into five judicial circuits: Edward V. Whiton being chosen judge at the election on the first Monday in August, 1848, of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green, as then constituted; Levi Hubbell of the second, composed of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane; Charles H. Larrabee, of the third, composed of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage, as then formed; Alexander W. Stow, of the fourth, composed of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet; and Mortimer M. Jackson, of the fifth circuit, composed of the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix, as then organized; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county; the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford; and the county of LaPointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

In the ensuing Fall there was a presidential election. There were then three organized political parties in the State: whig, democratic, and free-soil—each of which had a ticket in the field. The democrats were in the majority, and their four electors cast their votes for Lewis Cass and William O. Butler. At this election, Eleazer Root was the successful candidate for State superintendent of public instruction. In his election party politics were not considered. There were also three members for the thirty-first congress chosen: Charles Durkee, to represent the first district; Orsamus Cole, the second; and James D. Doty, the third district. Durkee was a free-soiler; Cole, a whig; Doty, a democrat—with somewhat decided Doty proclivities.

The act of the legislature, exempting a homestead from forced sale of any debt or liability contracted after January 1, 1849, approved the twenty-ninth of July previous, and another act for a like exemption of certain personal property, approved August 10, 1848, were laws the most liberal in their nature passed by any State of the Union previous to those dates. It was prophesied that they would work wonderful changes in the business transactions of the new State—for the worse; but time passed, and their utility were soon evident: it was soon very generally acknowledged that proper exemption laws were highly beneficial—a real good to the greatest number of the citizens of a State.

So much of Wisconsin Territory as lay west of the St. Croix and the State boundary north of it, was, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, left, for the time being, without a government—unless it was still "Wisconsin Territory." Henry Dodge, upon being elected to the United States senate from Wisconsin, vacated, of course, the office of governor of this fraction. John H. Tweedy, delegate in congress at the time Wisconsin became a State, made a formal

resignation of his office, thus leaving the fractional Territory unrepresented. Thereupon John Catlin, secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin as a whole, and now claiming, by virtue of that office, to be acting governor of the fractional part, issued a proclamation as such officer for an election on the thirtieth of October, 1848, of a delegate in congress. Nearly four hundred votes were polled in the district, showing "Wisconsin Territory" still to have a population of not less than two thousand. H. H. Sibley was elected to that office. On the fifteenth of January, 1849, he was admitted to a seat as "delegate from Wisconsin Territory." This hastened the formation of the Territory of Minnesota—a bill for that purpose having become a law on the third of March, when "Wisconsin Territory" ceased finally to exist, being included in the new Territory.

The year 1848—the first year of the existence of Wisconsin as a State—was one of general prosperity to its rapidly increasing population. The National Government effected a treaty with the Menomonee Indians, by which their title was extinguished to the country north of the Fox river of Green bay, embracing all their lands in the State. This was an important acquisition, as it opened a large tract of country to civilization and settlement, which had been for a considerable time greatly desired by the people. The State government at the close of the year had been in existence long enough to demonstrate its successful operation. The electric telegraph had already reached the capital; and Wisconsin entered its second year upon a flood tide of prosperity.

Under the constitution, the circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court. An act of the legislature, approved June 29, 1848, providing for the election of judges, and for the classification and organization of the judiciary of the State, authorized the election, by the judges, of one of their number as chief justice. Judge Alexander W. Stow was chosen to that office, and, as chief justice, held, in conjunction with Associate Judges Whiton, Jackson, Larrabee, and Hubbell, the first session of the supreme court at Madison, commencing on the eighth day of January, 1849.

The second session of the State legislature commenced, according to law, on the tenth of January, 1849, Harrison C. Hobart being elected speaker of the assembly. Governor Dewey, in his message, sent to both houses on the 11th, referred to the rapidly increasing population of the State, and the indomitable energy displayed in the development of its productive capacity. He recommended the sale of the university lands on a long credit, the erection of a State prison, and the modification of certain laws. On the seventeenth of January, the two houses met in joint convention to elect an United States senator in place of Isaac P. Walker, who had drawn the short term. The democrats had a small majority on joint ballot. Walker was re-elected; this time, for a full term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1849. The legislature at this session passed many acts of public utility; some relating to the boundaries of counties; others, to the laying out of roads; eighteen, to the organization of towns. The courts were cared for; school districts were organized; special tax were authorized, and an act passed relative to the sale and superintendence of the school and university lands, prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners who were to have charge of the same. These commissioners, consisting of the secretary of state, treasurer of state, and attorney general, were not only put in charge of the school and university lands held by the State, but also of funds arising from the sale of them. This law has been many times amended and portions of it repealed. The lands at present subject to sale are classified as school lands, university lands, agricultural college lands, Marathon county lands, normal school lands, and drainage lands, and are subject to sale at private entry on terms fixed by law. Regulations concerning the apportionment and investment of trust funds are made by the commissioners in pursuance of law. All lands now the property of the State subject to sale, or that have been State lands and sold, were derived from the Gen-

eral Government. Lands owned by the State amount, at the present time, to about one and one half million acres.

A joint resolution passed the legislature on the 31st of March, 1849, instructing Isaac P. Walker to resign his seat as United States senator, for "presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in those Territories. The senator refused to regard these instructions. The legislature adjourned on the second of April, 1849, after a session of eighty-three days.

In July, 1848, the legislature of Wisconsin elected M. Frank, Charles C. Jordan, and A. W. Randall, commissioners to collate and revise all the public acts of the State, of a general and permanent nature in force at the close of the session. Randall declining to act, Charles M. Baker was appointed by the governor in his place. The commissioners commenced their labors in August, 1848, and were engaged in the revision the greater part of the time until the close of the session of the legislature of 1849. It was found impossible for the revisers to conclude their labors within the time contemplated by the act authorizing their appointment; so a joint select committee of the two houses at their second session was appointed to assist in the work. The laws revised by this committee and by the commissioners, were submitted to, and approved by, the legislature. These laws, with a few passed by that body, which were introduced by individual members, formed the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1849—a volume of over nine hundred pages.

At the general election held in November of this year, Dewey was re-elected governor. S. W. Beall was elected lieutenant governor; William A. Barstow, secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild was re-elected treasurer; S. Park Coon was elected attorney general; and Eleazer Root, re-elected superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were chosen as democrats, except Root, who ran as an independent candidate, the term of his office having been changed so as to continue two years from the first day of January next succeeding his election. By the revised statutes of 1849, all State officers elected for a full term went into office on the first of January next succeeding their election.

The year 1849 developed in an increased ratio the productive capacity of the State in every department of labor. The agriculturist, the artisan, the miner, reaped the well-earned reward of his honest labor. The commercial and manufacturing interests were extended in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. The educational interest of the State began to assume a more systematic organization. The tide of immigration suffered no decrease during the year. Within the limits of Wisconsin, the oppressed of other climes continued to find welcome and happy homes.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.—NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1850, 1851.

On the first day of January, 1850, Nelson Dewey took the oath of office, and quietly entered upon his duties as governor, for the second term. The third legislature convened on the ninth. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses had democratic majorities. Most of the business transacted was of a local character. By an act approved the fifth of February, the "January term" of the supreme court was changed to December. The legislature adjourned after a session of only thirty-four days. An act was passed organizing a sixth judicial circuit, from and after the first Monday in July, 1850, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, St. Croix and La Pointe, an election for judge to be holden on the same day. Wiram Knowlton was elected judge of that circuit.

The first charitable institution in Wisconsin, incorporated by the State, was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind." A school for that unfortunate class had been opened in Janesville, in the latter part of 1859, receiving its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. By an act of the legislature, approved February 9, 1860, this school was taken under the care of the Institute, to continue and maintain it, at Janesville, and to qualify, as far as might be, the blind of the State for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government; for obtaining the means of subsistence; and for the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens. It has since been supported from the treasury of the State. On the seventh of October, 1860, it was opened for the reception of pupils, under the direction of a board of trustees, appointed by the governor. The Institute, at the present time, has three departments: in one is given instruction such as is usually taught in common schools; in another, musical training is imparted; in a third, broom-making is taught to the boys,—sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls. On the thirteenth of April, 1874, the building of the Institute was destroyed by fire. A new building has since been erected.

The taking of the census by the United States, this year, showed a population for Wisconsin of over three hundred and five thousand—the astonishing increase in two years of nearly ninety-five thousand! In 1840, the population of Wisconsin Territory was only thirty thousand. This addition, in ten years, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand transcended all previous experience in the settlement of any portion of the New World, of the same extent of territory. It was the result of a steady and persistent flow of men and their families, seeking permanent homes in the young and rising State. Many were German, Scandinavian and Irish; but the larger proportion were, of course, from the Eastern and Middle States of the Union. The principal attractions of Wisconsin were the excellency and cheapness of its lands, its valuable mines of lead, its extensive forests of pine, and the unlimited water-power of its numerous streams.

By the Revised Statutes of 1849, Wisconsin was divided into three congressional districts—the second congressional apportionment—each of which was entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the United States. The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth and Racine constituted the first district; the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, the second district; the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia, Dodge and Jefferson, the third district. At the general election in the Autumn of this year, Charles Durkee, of the first district; Benjamin C. Eastman, of the second; and John B. Macy, of the third district, were elected to represent the State in the thirty-second congress of the United States. Durkee, it will be remembered, represented the same district in the previous congress: he ran the second time as an independent candidate. Eastman and Macy were elected upon democratic tickets. The General Government this year donated to the State all the swamp and overflowed lands within its boundaries.

The year 1860 to the agriculturist of Wisconsin was not one of unbounded prosperity, owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop. In the other branches of agriculture there were fair returns. The State was visited during the year by cholera; not, however, to a very alarming extent.

The fourth session of the legislature of the State commenced on the 8th of January, 1861. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in the legislature was democratic. Governor Dewey, in his message, referred to the death of the president of the United States, Zachary Taylor; said that the treasury and finances of the State were in a

sound condition; and then adverted to many topics of interest and importance to the people of Wisconsin. It was an able document. One of the important measures of the session was the election of an United States senator, in the place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the 4th of March, next ensuing. In joint convention of the legislature held on the 20th of January, Dodge was re-elected for a full term of six years. On the 22d, the governor approved a joint resolution of the legislature, rescinding not only so much of the joint resolution of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, passed March 31, 1849, as censured Isaac J. Walker, but also the instructions in those resolutions relative to his resigning his seat in the senate of the United States.

Among the important bills passed at this session of the legislature was one providing for the location and erection of a State prison. Another one—the apportionment bill—was vetoed by the governor, and having been passed on the last day of the session, failed to become a law. The legislature adjourned on the eighteenth of March, 1851, after a session of seventy days.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, Timothy O. Howe took his seat as one of the associate judges of the supreme court, he having been elected judge of the fourth circuit in place of Alexander W. Stow. The office of chief justice of the supreme court, which had been filled by Judge Stow, therefore became vacant, and so remained until the commencement of the next term—June 18, 1851—when Levi Hubbell, judge of the second circuit, was, by the judges present, pursuant to the statute, elected to that office.

By an act of the legislature approved March 14, 1851, the location and erection of a State prison for Wisconsin was provided for—the point afterward determined upon as a suitable place for its establishment being Waupun, Dodge county. By a subsequent act, the prison was declared to be the general penitentiary and prison of the State for the reformation as well as for the punishment of offenders, in which were to be confined, employed at hard labor, and governed as provided for by the legislature, all offenders who might be committed and sentenced according to law, to the punishment of solitary imprisonment, or imprisonment therein at hard labor. The organization and management of this the first reformatory and penal State institution in Wisconsin, commenced and has been continued in accordance with the demands of an advanced civilization and an enlightened humanity.

On the 29th of September, 1851, Judge Hubbell was re-elected for the full term of six years as judge of the second judicial circuit, to commence January 1, 1852.

At the general election in November, 1851, Leonard J. Farwell was chosen governor; Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor; Charles D. Robinson, secretary of State; E. H. Janssen, State treasurer; E. Estabrook, attorney general; and Azel P. Ladd, superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were elected as democrats except Farwell, who ran as a whig; his majority over D. A. J. Upham, democrat, was a little rising of five hundred.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.—L. J. FARWELL, GOVERNOR—1852-1853.

Governor Farwell's administration commenced on the fifth day of January, 1852. Previous to this—on the third day of the month—Edward V. Whiton was chosen by the judges of the supreme court, chief justice, to succeed Judge Hubbell. On the fourteenth of that month, the legislature assembled at Madison. This was the beginning of the fifth annual session. James McM. Shafer was elected speaker of the assembly. In the senate, the democrats had a majority; in the assembly, the whigs. The governor, in his message, recommended the memorializing of congress to cause the agricultural lands within the State to be surveyed and brought into market; to cause, also, the mineral lands to be surveyed and geologically examined, and offered for sale; and to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The question of "bank or no bank" having been submitted to the people in November previous,

and decided in favor of banks, under the constitution, the power was thereby given to the legislature then in session to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law. Farwell recommended that necessary measures be taken to carry into effect this constitutional provision. A larger number of laws was passed at this session than at any previous one. By a provision of the constitution, the legislature was given power to provide by law, if they should think it expedient and necessary, for the organization of a separate supreme court, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the legislature might provide. Under this authority, an act was passed at this session providing for the election of a chief justice and two associates, on the last Monday of the September following, to form a supreme court of the State, to supplant the old one, provision for the change being inserted in the constitution. There was also an act passed to apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, by which the number was increased from eighty-five to one hundred and seven: twenty-five for the senate; eighty-two for the assembly. An act authorizing the business of banking passed the legislature and was approved by the governor, on the 19th of April. By this law, the office of bank-comptroller was created—the officer to be first appointed by the governor, and to hold his office until the first Monday in January, 1854. At the general election in the Fall of 1853, and every two years thereafter, the office was to be filled by vote of the people. Governor Farwell afterward, on the 20th of November, appointed James S. Baker to that office. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of April, 1852.

The second charitable institution incorporated by the State was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." It was originally a private school for deaf mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, Walworth county. By an act of the legislature approved April 19, 1852, it was made the object and duty of the corporation to establish, continue and maintain this school for the education of the deaf and dumb, "at or near the village of Delavan, to qualify, as near as might be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." It has since been supported by annual appropriations made by the legislature. A complete organization of the school was effected in June, 1852, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State. The institute has for its design the education of such children of the State as, on account of deafness, can not be instructed in common schools. Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and to one class by articulation. Two trades are taught: cabinet-making and shoe-making.

During this year, considerable interest was manifested in the projecting of railroads. At the September election, E. V. Whiton was elected chief justice of the new supreme court and Samuel Crawford and Abram D. Smith associate justices. Under the law, the chief justice was to serve a term of four years from the first day of June next ensuing; while the two associates were to cast lots—one to serve for six years, the other for two years, from June 1, 1853. Crawford drew the short term—Smith the long term. At the subsequent general election for members to the thirty-third congress, Daniel Wells, Jr., was chosen from the first district, B. C. Eastman from the second: and J. B. Macy from the third district. All were democrats. A democratic electoral ticket was chosen at the same time. The electors cast their votes for Pierce and Butler.

During 1852, the citizens of Wisconsin enjoyed unusual prosperity in the ample products and remuneration of their industry and enterprise. Abundant harvests and high markets; an increase in moneyed circulation, and the downward tendency of the rates of interest: a prevailing confidence among business men and in business enterprises; a continual accession to the

population of the State by immigration; the energetic prosecution of internal improvements under the skillful management of companies; the extension of permanent agricultural improvements; and the rapid growth of the various cities and villages; were among the encouraging prospects of the year.

The sixth session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1853. On the twenty-sixth of the same month, William K. Wilson, of Milwaukee, preferred charges in the assembly against Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit of the State, of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office. A resolution followed appointing a committee to report articles of impeachment, directing the members thereof to go to the senate and impeach Hubbell. Upon the trial of the judge before the senate, he was acquitted. An act was passed to provide for the election of a State prison commissioner by the legislature at that session—to hold his office until the first day of the ensuing January. The office was then to be filled by popular vote at the general election in November, 1853—and afterwards biennially—the term of office to be two years from the first day of January next succeeding the election by the people. On the 28th of March, the legislature, in joint convention, elected John Taylor to that office. The legislature adjourned on the fourth day of April until the sixth of the following June, when it again met, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of July, both sessions aggregating one hundred and thirty-one days.

By an act of the legislature approved February 9, 1853, the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society," which had been organized in March, 1851, was incorporated, its object being to promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts. It was soon after taken under the fostering care of the State by an appropriation made by the legislature, to be expended by the society in such manner as it might deem best calculated to promote the objects of its incorporation; State aid was continued down to the commencement of the rebellion. No help was extended during the war nor until 1873; since which time there has been realized annually from the State a sum commensurate with its most pressing needs. The society has printed seventeen volumes of transactions and has held annually a State fair, except during the civil war. Besides these fairs, its most important work is the holding annually, at the capital of the State, a convention for the promotion of agriculture generally. The meetings are largely participated in by men representing the educational and industrial interests of Wisconsin.

By an act of the legislature approved March 4, 1853, the "State Historical Society of Wisconsin" was incorporated—having been previously organized—the object being to collect, embody, arrange and preserve in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the history of the State; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, and to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils, and hardy adventures; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present condition, and resources of Wisconsin. The society was also authorized to take proper steps to promote the study of history by lectures, and to diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of the State. The legislature soon after took the society under its fostering care by voting a respectable sum for its benefit. Liberal State aid has been continued to the present time. The society, besides collecting a library of historical books and pamphlets the largest in the West has published eight volumes of collections and a catalogue of four volumes. Its rooms are in the capitol at Madison, and none of its property can be alienated without the consent of the State. It has a valuable collection of painted portraits and bound newspaper files; and in its cabinet are to be found many prehistoric relics.

On the first day of June, 1853, the justices of the new supreme court went into office: Associate

Justice Crawford, for two years; Chief Justice Whiton, for four years, Associate Justice Smith for six years as previously mentioned. The first (June) term was held at Madison. La Fayette Kellogg was appointed and qualified as clerk. On the 21st of September, Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, died at La Crosse. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased the several State departments, in accordance with a proclamation of the governor, were closed for one day—October 3, 1853. In the Fall of this year, democrats, whigs and free-soilers, each called a convention to nominate candidates for the various State offices to be supported by them at the ensuing election in November. The successful ticket was, for governor, William A. Barstow; for lieutenant governor, James T. Lewis, for secretary of State, Alexander T. Gray, for State treasurer, Edward H. Janssen; for attorney general, George B. Smith; for superintendent of public instruction, Hiram A. Wright; for State prison commissioner, A. W. Starks; and for bank comptroller, William M. Dennis. They were all democrats.

The year 1853 was, to the agriculturists of the State, one of prosperity. Every branch of industry prospered. The increase of commerce and manufactures more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, GOVERNOR—1854-1855.

On Monday, the second of January, 1854, William A. Barstow took the oath of office as governor of Wisconsin.

The legislature commenced its seventh regular session on the eleventh of January. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses were democratic. The legislature adjourned on the 3d of April following, after a session of eighty-three days.

In the early part of March, a fugitive slave case greatly excited the people of Wisconsin. A slave named Joshua Glover, belonging to B. S. Garland of Missouri, had escaped from his master and made his way to the vicinity of Racine. Garland, learning the whereabouts of his personal chattel, came to the State, obtained, on the 9th of March, 1854, from the judges of the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, a warrant for the apprehension of Glover, which was put into the hands of the deputy marshal of the United States. Glover was secured and lodged in jail in Milwaukee. A number of persons afterward assembled and rescued the fugitive. Among those who took an active part in this proceeding was Sherman M. Booth, who was arrested therefor and committed by a United States commissioner, but was released from custody by Abram D. Smith, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Wisconsin, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The record of the proceedings was thereupon taken to that court in full bench by a writ of *certiorari* to correct any error that might have been committed before the associate justice. At the June term, 1854, the justices held that Booth was entitled to be discharged, because the commitment set forth no cause for detention.

Booth was afterward indicted in the United States district court and a warrant issued for his arrest. He was again imprisoned; and again he applied to the supreme court—then, in term time—for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was in July, 1854. In his petition to the supreme court, Booth set forth that he was in confinement upon a warrant issued by the district court of the United States and that the object of the imprisonment was to compel him to answer an indictment then pending against him therein. The supreme court of the State held that these facts showed that the district court of the United States had obtained jurisdiction of the case and that it was apparent that the indictment was for an offense of which the federal courts had exclusive jurisdiction. They could not therefore interfere; and his application for a discharge was denied.

Upon the indictment, Booth was tried and convicted, fined and imprisoned, for a violation of the fugitive slave law. Again the prisoner applied to the supreme court of Wisconsin,—his

last application bearing date January 26, 1855. He claimed discharge on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which he had been indicted. The supreme court held that the indictment upon which he had been tried and convicted contained three counts, the first of which was to be considered as properly charging an offense within the act of congress of September 18, 1850, known as the "fugitive slave law," while the second and third counts did not set forth or charge an offense punishable by any statute of the United States; and as, upon these last-mentioned counts he was found guilty and not upon the first, he must be discharged.

The action of the supreme court of Wisconsin in a second time discharging Booth, was afterward reversed by the supreme court of the United States; and, its decision being respected by the State court, Booth was re-arrested in 1860, and the sentence of the district court of the United States executed in part upon him, when he was pardoned by the president.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 30, 1854, a "State Lunatic Asylum" was directed to be built at or in the vicinity of Madison, the capital of the State, upon land to be donated or purchased for that purpose. By a subsequent act, the name of the asylum was changed to the "Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane." This was the third charitable institution established by the State. The hospital was opened for patients in July, 1860, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor. All insane persons, residents of Wisconsin, who, under the law providing for admission of patients into the hospital for treatment, become residents therein, are maintained at the expense of the State, provided the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital pays the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for his or her support. Any patient can be supported by relatives, friends or guardians, if the latter desire to relieve the county and State from the burden, and can have special care and be provided with a special attendant, if the expense of the same be borne by parties interested. The hospital is beautifully located on the north shore of Lake Mendota, in Dane county, about four miles from Madison.

At the general election in the Fall of 1854, for members from Wisconsin to the thirty-fourth congress, Daniel Wells, Jr. was chosen from the first district; C. C. Washburn, from the second, and Charles Billingshurst from the third district. Billingshurst and Washburn were elected as republicans—that party having been organized in the Summer previous. Wells was a democrat.

The year 1854 was one of prosperity for Wisconsin, to all its industrial occupations. Abundant crops and increased prices were generally realized by the agriculturist. It was a year also of general health. It was ascertained that the amount of exports during the year, including lumber and mineral, exceeded thirteen millions of dollars.

The eighth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the 10th of January, 1855. C. C. Sholes was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate was democratic; the assembly, republican. On joint ballot, the republicans had but one majority. On the 1st of February, Charles Durkee, a republican, was elected United States senator for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next ensuing, to fill the place of Isaac P. Walker whose term would expire on that day. Among the bills passed of a general nature, was one relative to the rights of married women, providing that any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness or profligacy, should neglect or refuse to provide for her support, should have the right, in her own name, to transact business, receive and collect her own earnings, and apply the same for her own support, and education of her children, free from the control and interference of her husband. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April, after a session of eighty-three days. Orsamus Cole having been elected in this month an associate justice of the supreme court in place of Judge Samuel Crawford, whose term of office would expire on the thirty-first of May of that year, went into office on the first day of June following, for a term of six years. His office would therefore end on the thirty-first of May, 1861.

On the 27th of May, 1855, Hiram A. Wright, superintendent of public instruction, died at Prairie du Chien. On the 18th of June following, the governor appointed A. Constantine Barry to fill his place. On the 5th of July, Garland, the owner of the rescued fugitive slave Glover, having brought suit in the United States district court for the loss of his slave, against Booth, the trial came on at Madison, resulting in the jury bringing in a verdict under instructions from the judge, of one thousand dollars, the value of a negro slave as fixed by act of congress of 1850.

The constitution of the State requiring the legislature to provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the year 1855, an act was passed by that body, approved March 31, of this year, for that purpose. The result showed a population for Wisconsin of over five hundred and fifty-two thousand. In November, at the general election, the democratic ticket for State officers was declared elected: William A. Barstow, for governor; Arthur McArthur, for lieutenant governor; David W. Jones, for secretary of State; Charles Kuehn, for State treasurer; William R. Smith, for attorney general; A. C. Barry, for superintendent of public instruction; William M. Dennis, for bank comptroller; and Edward McGarry for State prison commissioner. The vote for governor was very close; but the State canvassers declared Barstow elected by a small majority. The opposing candidate for that office was Coles Bashford, who ran as a republican.

The year 1855 was a prosperous one to the farmers of Wisconsin as well as to all industrial occupations. There were abundant crops and unexampled prices were realized.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.—COLES BASHFORD, GOVERNOR—1856-1857.

On the seventh day of January, 1856, William A. Barstow took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of Wisconsin, while Coles Bashford, who had determined to contest the right of Barstow to the governorship, went, on the same day, to the supreme court room, in Madison, and had the oath of office administered to him by Chief Justice Whiton. Bashford afterward called at the executive office and made a formal demand of Barstow that he should vacate the gubernatorial chair; but the latter respectfully declined the invitation. These were the initiatory steps of "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," for the office of governor of Wisconsin.

The fight now commenced in earnest. On the eleventh, the counsel for Bashford called upon the attorney general and requested him to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Barstow. On the fifteenth that officer complied with the request. Thereupon a summons was issued to Barstow to appear and answer. On the twenty-second, Bashford, by his attorney, asked the court that the information filed by the attorney general be discontinued and that he be allowed to file one, which request was denied by the court. While the motion was being argued, Barstow, by his attorneys, entered his appearance in the case.

On the second of February, Barstow moved to quash all proceedings for the reason that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This motion was denied by the court; that tribunal at the same time deciding that the filing of the motion was an admission by Barstow that the allegations contained in the information filed by the attorney general were true.

On the twenty-first of February, the time appointed for pleading to the information, Barstow, by his attorneys, presented to the court a stipulation signed by all the parties in the case, to the effect that the board of canvassers had determined Barstow elected governor; that the secretary of State had certified to his election; and that he had taken the oath of office. They submitted to the court whether it had jurisdiction, beyond the certificates, of those facts and the canvass so made to inquire as to the number of votes actually given for Barstow,—Bashford offering to prove that the certificates were made and issued through mistake and fraud, and that he, instead of Barstow, received the greatest number of votes. This stipulation the court declined to entertain or to pass upon the questions suggested; as they were not presented in legal form. Barstow

was thereupon given until the twenty-fifth of February to answer the information that had been filed against him by the attorney general.

On the day appointed, Barstow filed his plea to the effect that, by the laws of Wisconsin regulating the conducting of general election for State officers, it was the duty of the board of canvassers to determine who was elected to the office of governor; and that the board had found that he was duly elected to that office. It was a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. A demurrer was interposed to this plea, setting forth that the matters therein contained were not sufficient in law to take the case out of court; asking, also, for a judgment against Barstow, or that he answer further the information filed against him. The demurrer was sustained; and Barstow was required to answer over within four days; at the expiration of which time the counsel for Barstow withdrew from the case, on the ground, as they alleged, that they had appeared at the bar of the court to object to the jurisdiction of that tribunal in the matter, and the court had determined to proceed with the case, holding and exercising full and final jurisdiction over it; and that they could take no further steps without conceding the right of that tribunal so to hold. Thereupon, on the eighth of March, Barstow entered a protest, by a communication to the supreme court, against any further interference with the department under his charge by that tribunal, "either by attempting to transfer its powers to another or direct the course of executive action." The counsel for Bashford then moved for judgment upon the default of Barstow.

A further hearing of the case was postponed until March 18, when the attorney general filed a motion to dismiss the proceedings; against which Bashford, by his counsel, protested as being prejudicial to his rights. It was the opinion of the court that the attorney general could not dismiss the case, that every thing which was well pleaded for Bashford in his information was confessed by the default of Barstow. By strict usage, a final judgment ought then to have followed; but the court came to the conclusion to call upon Bashford to bring forward proof, showing his right to the office. Testimony was then adduced at length, touching the character of the returns made to the State canvassers; after hearing of which it was the opinion of the court that Bashford had received a plurality of votes for governor and that there must be a judgment in his favor and one of ouster against Barstow; which were rendered accordingly.

The ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced on the ninth of January, 1856. William Hull was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate had a republican majority, but the assembly was democratic. On the eleventh Barstow sent in a message to a joint convention of the two houses. On the twenty-first of March he tendered to the legislature his resignation as governor, giving for reasons the action of the supreme court in "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," which tribunal was then hearing testimony in the case. On the same day Arthur McArthur, lieutenant governor, took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of the State, afterwards sending a message to the legislature, announcing that the resignation of Barstow made it his duty to take the reins of government. On the twenty-fifth, Bashford called on McArthur, then occupying the executive office, and demanded possession—at the same time intimating that he preferred peaceable measures to force, but that the latter would be employed if necessary. The lieutenant governor thereupon vacated the chair, when the former took the gubernatorial seat, exercising thereafter the functions of the office until his successor was elected and qualified. His right to the seat was recognized by the senate on the twenty-fifth, and by the assembly on the twenty-seventh of March, 1856. This ended the famous case of "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," the first and only "war of succession" ever indulged in by Wisconsin.

The legislature, on the thirty-first of March, adjourned over to the third of September, to dispose of a congressional land grant to the State. Upon re-assembling, an important measure was taken up—that of a new apportionment for the legislature. It was determined to increase the

number of members from one hundred and seven to one hundred and twenty-seven. The session closed on the thirteenth of October. The general election for members to the thirty-fifth congress, held in November, resulted in the choice of John H. Potter, from the first district ; C. C. Washburn from the second ; and Charles Billingshurst, from the third district. They were all elected as republicans. The presidential canvass of this year was an exciting one in the State. The republicans were successful. Electors of that party cast their five votes for Fremont and Dayton.

The year 1856 was not an unprosperous one, agriculturally speaking, although in some respects decidedly unfavorable. In many districts the earlier part of the season was exceedingly dry, which materially diminished the wheat crop. Other industrial interests were every where in a flourishing condition.

The legislature commenced its tenth regular session at Madison, on the fourteenth day of January, 1857, with a republican majority in both houses. Wyman Spooner was elected speaker of the assembly. For the first time since the admission of the State into the Union, a majority of the members of both houses, together with the governor, were opposed to the democratic party. On the twenty-third the senate and assembly met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States senator in place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. James R. Doolittle, republican, was the successful candidate for that office, for a full term of six years, from the fourth of March, 1857. The legislature adjourned on the ninth of March, 1857. At the Spring election, Judge Whiton was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court for a term of six years.

The second reformatory State institution established in Wisconsin, was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1857, denominated a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, afterward called the State Reform School, now known as the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and is located at Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county. The courts and several magistrates in any county in Wisconsin may, in their discretion, sentence to this school any male child between the ages of ten and sixteen years, convicted of vagrancy, petit larceny, or any misdemeanor ; also of any offense which would otherwise be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison ; or, of incorrigible or vicious conduct in certain cases. The term of commitment must be to the age of twenty-one years.

At the State election held in November of this year, the republicans elected A. W. Randall governor ; S. D. Hastings, State treasurer, and Edward M. McGraw, State prison commissioner. The democrats elected E. D. Campbell, lieutenant governor ; D. W. Jones, secretary of State ; Gabriel Bouck, attorney general ; L. C. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, and J. C. Squires, bank comptroller.

The year 1857 was a disastrous one to Wisconsin, as well as to the whole country, in a financial point of view. Early in the Fall a monetary panic swept over the land. A number of prominent operators in the leading industrial pursuits were obliged to succumb. Agriculturally the year was a fair one for the State.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR—1858—1859.

Randall's administration began on the fourth day of January, 1858, when for the first time he was inaugurated governor of the State. On the eleventh of January the legislature commenced its eleventh regular session, with a republican majority in both houses. Frederick S. Lovell was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the seventeenth of March, after an unusually long session of one hundred and twenty-five days. "That a large majority of the members were men of integrity, and disposed for the public weal, can not

be doubted; but they were nearly all new members, and without former legislative experience. They set out to accomplish a great good, by holding up to public scorn and execration the wholesale briberies and iniquities of the immediate past; but they lacked concentration of effort, and, for want of union and preconcerted action, they failed to achieve the great triumph they sought, by providing a 'sovereign remedy' for the evils they exposed."

At the regular session of the legislature of 1856, an act was passed for a general revision of the laws of the State. Under this, and a subsequent act of the adjourned session of that year, three commissioners—David Taylor, Samuel J. Todd, and F. S. Lovell—were appointed "to collect, compile and digest the general laws" of Wisconsin. Their report was submitted to the legislature of 1858, and acted upon at a late day of the session. The laws revised, which received the sanction of the legislature, were published in one volume, and constitute what is known as the Revised Statutes of 1858.

At the Fall election, John F. Potter from the first district, and C. C. Washburn from the second district, both republicans, were elected to the thirty-sixth congress; while C. H. Larrabee, democrat, was elected to represent the third district.

The twelfth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1859, with a republican majority in both houses. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of March, 1859, after a session of sixty-nine days. At the regular spring election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice of the supreme court, for a full term of six years, as the successor of Associate Justice Smith. As it was a question when the term of the latter ended—whether on the 31st day of May, 1859, or on the first Monday in January, 1860—he went through with the formality of resigning his office, and the governor of appointing Paine as his successor, on the 20th of June, 1859. On the twelfth of April, 1859, Edward V. Whiton, chief justice of the supreme court, died at his residence in Janesville. The office was filled by executive appointment on the 19th of the same month—the successor of Judge Whiton being Luther S. Dixon. Late in the Summer both political parties put into the field a full state ticket. The republicans were successful—electing for governor, Alexander W. Randall; for lieutenant governor, B. G. Noble; for secretary of state, L. P. Harvey; for state treasurer, S. D. Hastings, for attorney general, James H. Howe; for bank comptroller, G. Van Steenwyck; for superintendent of public instruction, J. L. Pickard; for state prison commissioner, H. C. Heg.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM), 1860–1861.

Alexander W. Randall was inaugurated the second time as governor of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 2, 1860. One week subsequent, the thirteenth regular session of the legislature commenced at Madison. For the first time the republicans had control, not only of all the State offices, but also of both branches of the legislature. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. A new assessment law was among the most important of the acts passed at this session. The legislature adjourned on the second of April. At the spring election, Luther S. Dixon, as an independent candidate, was elected chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of the late Chief Justice Whiton. In the presidential election which followed, republican electors were chosen—casting their five votes, in the electoral college, for Lincoln and Hamlin. At the same election, John F. Potter, from the first district; Luther Hanchett, from the second, and A. Scott Sloan, from the third district, were elected members of the thirty-seventh congress. Hanchett died on the twenty-fourth of November, 1862, when, on the twentieth of December following, W. D. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy. All these congressional representatives were republicans. Wisconsin, in 1860, was a strong repub-

lican State. According to the census of this year, it had a population of over seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand.

On the ninth of January, 1861, the fourteenth regular session of the State legislature commenced at Madison. Both branches were republican. Amasa Cobb was elected speaker of the assembly. On the tenth, both houses met in joint convention to hear the governor read his annual message. It was a remarkable document. Besides giving an excellent synopsis of the operations of the State government for 1860, the governor entered largely into a discussion of the question of secession and disunion, as then proposed by some of the southern states of the Union. These are his closing words :

"The right of a State to secede from the Union can never be admitted. The National Government can not treat with a State while it is in the Union, and particularly while it stands in an attitude hostile to the Union. So long as any State assumes a position foreign, independent and hostile to the government, there can be no reconciliation. The government of the United States can not treat with one of its own States as a foreign power. The constitutional laws extend over every State alike. They are to be enforced in every State alike. A State can not come into the Union as it pleases, and go out when it pleases. Once in, it must stay until the Union is destroyed. There is no coercion of a State. But where a faction of a people arrays itself not against one act, but against all laws, and against all government, there is but one answer to be made: '*The Government must be sustained; the laws shall be enforced!*'"

On the twenty-third of January the legislature met in joint convention to elect a United States senator to fill the place of Charles Durkee, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. The successful candidate was Timothy O. Howe, republican, who was elected for a full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1861. One of the important acts passed at this session of the legislature apportioned the State into senate and assembly districts, by which the whole number of members in both houses was increased from one hundred and twenty-seven to one hundred and thirty-three. Another act apportioned the State into six congressional districts instead of three. By this — the third congressional apportionment — each district was to elect one representative. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; the second, of the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, and Columbia; the third, of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, and Sauk; the fourth, of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan; the fifth, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Shawano; and the sixth, of the counties of Bad Axe, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland. The legislature adjourned on the seventeenth of April, 1861.

At the spring elections of this year, Orsamus Cole was re-elected as associate justice of the supreme court. On the ninth of May following, Governor Randall issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session on the fifteenth of the same month. "The extraordinary condition of the country," said he, "growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of this State be convened in special session, to provide more completely for making the power of the State useful to the government and to other loyal States." The fifteenth or extra session began on the fifteenth of May, as designated in the governor's proclamation. The message of the governor was devoted entirely to the war. "At the close of the last annual session of the legislature," said he, "to meet a sudden emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the president of the United States, 'for aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion

or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States,' and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as, in my judgment, should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner for responding to such call: and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments." "The first call of the president for immediate active service," continued the governor, "was for one regiment of men. My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, each containing the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments instead of one. I then issued another proclamation, announcing the offers that had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls, as they might be made, but without expense to the State, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least five thousand men, either as individuals or enrolled companies, have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field." "The time for deliberation," concludes the governor, "must give way to the time for action. The constitution of the United States must be sustained in all its first intent and wholeness. The right of the people of every State to go into every other State and engage in any lawful pursuit, without unlawful interference or molestation; the freedom of speech and of the press; the right of trial by jury; security from unjustifiable seizure of persons or papers, and all constitutional privileges and immunities, must receive new guarantees of safety."

The extra session of the legislature passed, with a single exception, no acts except such as appertained to the military exigencies of the times. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-seventh of May, 1861. As the administration of Governor Randall would close with the year, and as he was not a candidate for re-election, there was much interest felt throughout the State as to who his successor should be. Three State tickets were put in nomination: union, republican, and democratic. The republican ticket was successful, electing Louis P. Harvey, governor; Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor; James T. Lewis, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; James H. Howe, attorney general; W. H. Ramsey, bank commissioner; J. L. Pickard, superintendent of public instruction; and A. P. Hodges, state prison commissioner.

THE WAR OF SECESSION—LAST YEAR OF RANDALL'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Wisconsin was first called upon to aid the General Government in its efforts to sustain itself against the designs of the secession conspirators, the commercial affairs of the State were embarrassed to a considerable degree by the depreciation of the currency. The designs of the secessionists were so far developed at the ending of the year 1860 as to show that resistance to the national authority had been fully determined on. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that Governor Randall in his message to the legislature, early in January, 1861, should have set forth the dangers which threatened the Union, or should have denied the right of a State to secede from it. "Secession," said he, "is revolution; revolution is war; war against the government of the United States is treason." "It is time," he continued, "now, to know whether we have any government, and if so, whether it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is in the patriotism of the people. It is time now that politicians became patriots; that men show their love of country by every sacrifice, but that of principle, and by

unwavering devotion to its interests and integrity." "The hopes," added the governor, most eloquently, "of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried, and have failed; and all along, the skeletons of nations have been strewn, as warnings and land-marks, upon the great highway of historic government. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great, and wise, and good men, in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, and around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricanes have rattled — strong, unmoved, immovable — so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions rage around it, unmoved, immovable — here let it stand forever." These are the words of an exalted and genuine patriotism. But the governor did not content himself with eloquence alone. He came down to matters of business as well. He urged the necessity of legislation that would give more efficient organization to the militia of the State. He warned the legislators to make preparations also for the coming time that should try the souls of men. "The signs of the times," said he, "indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the government, when it will become necessary to respond to a call of the National Government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to thwart the designs of men engaged in organized *treason*. While no unnecessary expense should be incurred, yet it is the part of wisdom, both for individuals and States, in revolutionary times, to be prepared to defend our institutions to the last extremity." It was thus the patriotic governor gave evidence to the members of both houses that he "scented the battle afar off."

On the 16th of January, a joint resolution of the legislature was passed, declaring that the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union every where for its preservation, to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and to demand a like obedience from all others; that the legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the president of the United States; that they tender to him, through the chief magistrate of their own State, whatever aid, in men and money, may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. "Renewing," said they, "the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the constitution."

The legislature, in order to put the State upon a kind of "war footing," passed an act for its defense, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the General Government. It was under this act that Governor Randall was enabled to organize the earlier regiments of Wisconsin. By it, in case of a call from the president of the United States to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States, the governor was authorized to provide, in the most efficient manner, for responding to such call — to accept the services of volunteers for service, in companies of seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each, and to commission officers for them. The governor was also authorized to contract for uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service. One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for war purposes; and bonds were authorized to be issued for that amount, to be negotiated by the governor, for raising funds. It will be seen, therefore, that the exigencies of the times — for Fort Sumter had not yet been surrendered —

were fully met by the people's representatives, they doing their whole duty, as they then understood it, in aid of the perpetuity of the Union.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, Robert Anderson, major of the first artillery, United States army, accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the fourteenth of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns. This, in brief, is the story of the fall of Sumter and the opening act of the War of the Rebellion.

"Whereas," said Abraham Lincoln, president, in his proclamation of the next day, "the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." Now, in view of that fact, he called forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress those combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. "A call is made on you by to-night's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service," telegraphed the secretary of war to Randall, on the same day.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the public pulse quickened under the excitement of the fall of Sumter. "The dangers which surrounded the nation awakened the liveliest sentiments of patriotism and devotion. For the time, party fealty was forgotten in the general desire to save the nation. The minds of the people soon settled into the conviction that a bloody war was at hand, and that the glorious fabric of our National Government, and the principles upon which it is founded, were in jeopardy, and with a determination unparalleled in the history of any country, they rushed to its defense. On every hand the National flag could be seen displayed, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds; in city, town, and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was war." "We have never been accustomed," said Governor Randall, "to consider the military arm as essential to the maintenance of our government, but an exigency has arisen that demands its employment." "The time has come," he continued, "when parties and platforms must be forgotten, and all good citizens and patriots unite together in putting down rebels and traitors." "What is money," he asked, "what is life, in the presence of such a crisis?" Such utterances and such enthusiasm could but have their effect upon the legislature, which, it will be remembered, was still in session; so, although that body had already voted to adjourn, *sine die*, on the fifteenth of April, yet, when the moment arrived, and a message from the governor was received, announcing that, owing to the extraordinary exigencies which had arisen, an amendment of the law of the thirteenth instant was necessary, the resolution to adjourn was at once rescinded. The two houses thereupon not only increased the amount of bonds to be issued to two hundred thousand dollars, but they also passed a law exempting from civil process, during the time of service, all persons enlisting and mustering into the United States army from Wisconsin. When, on the seventeenth, the legislature did adjourn, the scene was a remarkable one. Nine cheers were given for the star spangled banner and three for the Governor's Guard, who had just then tendered their services—the first in the State—under the call for a regiment of men for three months' duty.

"For the first time in the history of this federal government," are the words of the governor, in a proclamation issued on the sixteenth of April, "organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it." "The treasuries of the country," said he, "must no longer be plundered; the public property must be

protected from aggressive violence; that already seized must be retaken, and the laws must be executed in every State of the Union alike." "A demand," he added, "made upon Wisconsin by the president of the United States, for aid to sustain the federal arm, must meet with a prompt response." The patriotism of the State was abundantly exhibited in their filling up a regiment before some of the remote settlements had any knowledge of the call. On the twenty-second, Governor Randall reported to the secretary of war that the First regiment was ready to go into rendezvous. The place designated was "Camp Scott," at Milwaukee; the day, the twenty-seventh of April. Then and there the several companies assembled—the regiment afterward completing its organization.

With a wise foresight, Governor Randall ordered, as a reserve force and in advance of another call for troops by the president, the formation of two more regiments—the Second and Third, and, eventually, the Fourth. Camps at Madison, Fond du Lac, and Racine, were formed for their reception, where suitable buildings were erected for their accommodation. Companies assigned to the Second regiment were ordered to commence moving into "Camp Randall," at Madison, on the first day of May. On the seventh, the secretary of war, under call of the president of the United States for forty-two thousand additional volunteers—this time for three years, or during the war—telegraphed Governor Randall that no more three months' volunteers were wanted; that such companies as were recruited must re-enlist for the new term or be disbanded.

At the extra session of the legislature of Wisconsin, which, as already mentioned, commenced on the fifteenth of May, called by Governor Randall immediately upon his being notified of the second call of the president for troops, on the third of May, the law hurriedly passed at the close of the regular session, and under which the governor had organized the First regiment, was found inadequate to meet the second call for troops. "A bill was introduced, and became a law, authorizing the governor to raise six regiments of infantry, inclusive of those he had organized or placed at quarters. When the six regiments were mustered into the United States service, he was authorized to raise two additional regiments, and thus to keep two regiments continually in reserve to meet any future call of the General Government. He was authorized to quarter and subsist volunteers at rendezvous—to transport, clothe, subsist and quarter them in camp at the expense of the State. Arms and munitions were to be furnished by the United States. Recruits were to be mustered into State service, and into United States service, for three years. Two assistant surgeons to each regiment were to be appointed, and paid by the State. The regiments, as they came into camp, were to be instructed in drill and various camp duties, to secure efficiency in the field. The troops, so called in, were to be paid monthly by the State, the same pay and emoluments as the soldiers in the United States army, from the date of enlistment. The paymaster general was authorized to draw funds from the State treasury for the payment of the State troops, and the expense incurred in subsisting, transporting and clothing them. The governor was authorized to purchase military stores, subsistence, clothing, medicine, field and camp equipage, and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to enable the governor to carry out the law."

Other laws were passed relating to military matters. One authorized the governor to purchase two thousand stand of arms; and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay for the same. Another authorized counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages to levy taxes for the purpose of providing for the support of families of volunteers residing in their respective limits. The one passed at the previous session, exempting volunteers from civil process while in the service, was amended so as to include all who might thereafter enlist. One granted five dollars per month as extra pay to enlisted volunteers having families dependent upon them for support, payable to their families. Another authorized the governor to employ such aids, clerks and

messengers, as he deemed necessary for the public interests. Still another authorized the payment of those who had enlisted for three months, but had declined to go in for three years. The expenses of the extra session were ordered to be paid out of the "war fund." One million dollars in bonds were authorized to be issued for war purposes to form that fund. The governor, secretary of state and state treasurer were empowered to negotiate them. By a joint resolution approved the twenty-first of May, the consent of the legislature was given to the governor to be absent from the State during the war, for as long a time as in his discretion he might think proper or advisable, in connection with the military forces of the State. For liberality, zeal and genuine patriotism, the members of the Wisconsin legislature, for the year 1861, deserve a high commendation. All that was necessary upon their final adjournment at the close of the extra session to place the State upon a "war footing," was the organization by the governor of the various military departments. These he effected by appointing Brigadier General William L. Utley, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major E. L. Buttrick, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary.

On the seventeenth of May, the First regiment, at "Camp Scott," was mustered into the United States service, and the war department informed that it awaited marching orders. The regimental officers were not all in accordance with the law and mode adopted afterwards. On the seventh of the month Governor Randall had appointed Rufus King a brigadier general, and assigned the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments to his command as the Wisconsin brigade; although at that date only the First and Second had been called into camp. This brigade organization was not recognized by the General Government. The secretary of war telegraphed the governor of Wisconsin that the quota of the State, under the second call of the president, was two regiments—so that the whole number under both calls was only three—one (the First) for three months, two (the Second and Third) for three years. Notwithstanding this, Governor Randall proceeded to organize the Fourth.

As a number of the companies ordered into "Camp Randall" on the first day of May to form the Second regiment had only enlisted for three months, the order of the secretary of war of the seventh of that month making it imperative that all such companies must re-enlist for three years or during the war, or be disbanded, the question of extending their term of enlistment was submitted to the companies of the regiment, when about five hundred consented to the change. The quota of the regiment was afterward made up, and the whole mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, under the president's second call for troops. This was on the eleventh of June, 1861. The Third regiment having had its companies assigned early in May, they were ordered in June into "Camp Hamilton" at Fond du Lac, where the regiment was organized, and, on the twenty-ninth of June, mustered into the United States' service as a three years regiment. This filled Wisconsin's quota under the second call of President Lincoln. By this time war matters in the State began to assume a systematic course of procedure—thanks to the patriotism of the people, the wisdom of the legislature, and the untiring energy and exertions of the governor and his subordinates.

The determination of the secretary of war to accept from Wisconsin only two three-years regiments under the second call for troops was soon changed, and three more were authorized, making it necessary to organize the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. The Fourth was called into "Camp Utley" at Racine on the sixth of June, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the ninth of the following month. By the twenty-eighth of June, all the companies of the Fifth had assembled at "Camp Randall," and on the thirteenth of July were mustered in as

United States troops. By the first of July, at the same place, the complement for the Sixth regiment had been made up, and the companies were mustered for three years into the service of the General Government, on the sixteenth of the same month. Governor Randall did not stop the good work when six regiments had been accepted, but assigned the necessary companies to form two more regiments—the Seventh and Eighth; however, he wisely concluded not to call them into camp until after harvest, unless specially required to do so. “If they are needed sooner,” said the governor, in a letter to the president on the first of July, “a call will be immediately responded to, and we shall have their uniforms and equipments ready for them.” “By the authority of our legislature,” added the writer, “I shall, after the middle of August, keep two regiments equipped and in camp ready for a call to service, and will have them ready at an earlier day if needed.”

About the latter part of June, W. P. Alexander, of Beloit, a good marksman, was commissioned captain to raise a company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment. He at once engaged in the work. The company was filled to one hundred and three privates and three officers. It left the State about the middle of September under Captain Alexander, and was mustered into the service at Wehawken on the twenty-third day of that month, as Company “G” of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters. On the twenty-sixth of July, a commission was issued to G. Van Deutsch of Milwaukee, to raise a company of cavalry. He succeeded in filling his company to eighty-four men. He left the State in September, joining Fremont. The company was afterward attached to the fifth cavalry regiment of Missouri.

About the 20th of August, Governor Randall was authorized to organize and equip as rapidly as possible five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of officers of the General Government. The five regiments were to be additional to the eight already raised. One regiment was to be German. During the last week of August the companies of the Seventh regiment were ordered into “Camp Randall,” at Madison. They were mustered into the service soon after arrival. On the 28th of August orders were issued for the reorganization of the First regiment for three years, its term of three months having expired. The secretary of war having signified his acceptance of the regiment for the new term, its mustering into the service was completed on the nineteenth of October. This made six infantry regiments in addition to the eight already accepted, or fourteen in all. On the same day orders were issued assigning companies to the Eighth regiment,—the whole moving to “Camp Randall,” at Madison, the first week in September, where their mustering in was finished on the thirteenth.

The Ninth, a German regiment, was recruited in squads, and sent into camp, where they were formed into companies, and the whole mustered in on the 26th of October, 1861, at “Camp Sigel,” Milwaukee. Companies were assigned the Tenth regiment on the 18th of September, and ordered into camp at Milwaukee, where it was fully organized about the first of October, being mustered into the service on the fourteenth of that month. The Tenth infantry was enlisted in September, 1861, and mustered in on the fourteenth of October, 1861, at “Camp Holton,” Milwaukee. The Eleventh regiment was called by companies into “Camp Randall” the latter part of September and first of October, 1861, and mustered in on the eighteenth. The Twelfth was called in to the same camp and mustered in by companies between the twenty-eighth of October and the fifth of November, 1861. The Thirteenth rendezvoused at “Camp Treadway,” Janesville, being mustered into the United States service on the seventeenth of October, 1861. These thirteen regiments were all that had been accepted and mustered into the United States service while Randall was governor.

From the commencement of the rebellion a great desire had been manifested for the organ-

ization of artillery companies in Wisconsin, and this desire was finally gratified. Each battery was to number one hundred and fifty men, and, as has been shown, five had been authorized by the General Government to be raised in Wisconsin. The First battery was recruited at La Crosse, under the superintendence of Captain Jacob T. Foster, and was known as the "La Crosse Artillery." It rendezvoused at Racine early in October, 1861, where on the tenth of that month, it was mustered into the United States service. The Second battery, Captain Ernest Herzberg, assembled at "Camp Utley," Racine, and was mustered in with the First battery on the tenth. The Third, known as the "Badger Battery," was organized by Captain L. H. Drury, at Madison and Berlin, and was mustered into the service on the same day and at the same place as the First and Second. The Fourth battery, recruited and organized at Beloit, under the supervision of Captain John F. Vallee, was mustered in on the first of October, 1861, at Racine. The Fifth battery was recruited at Monroe, Green county, under the superintendence of Captain Oscar F. Pinney, moving afterward to "Camp Utley," Racine, where, on the first of October, it was mustered in, along with the Fourth. So brisk had been the recruiting, it was ascertained by the governor that seven companies had been raised instead of five, when the secretary of war was telegraphed to, and the extra companies—the Sixth and Seventh accepted; the Sixth, known as the "Buena Vista Artillery," being recruited at Lone Rock, Richland county, in September, Captain Henry Dillon, and mustered in on the second of October, 1861, at Racine; the Seventh, known as the "Badger State Flying Artillery," having organized at Milwaukee, Captain Richard R. Griffiths, and mustered in on the fourth of the same month, going into camp at Racine on the eighth. This completed the mustering in of the first seven batteries, during Governor Randall's administration; the whole mustered force being thirteen regiments of infantry; one company of cavalry; one of sharpshooters; and these seven artillery companies. "Wisconsin," said the governor, in response to a request as to the number of regiments organized, "sent one regiment for three months,—officers and men eight hundred and ten. The other regiments for the war up to the Thirteenth (including the First, re-organized), will average one thousand men each; one company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment, one hundred and three men; and seven companies of light artillery." Of cavalry from Wisconsin, only Deutsch's company had been mustered into the United States, although three regiments had been authorized by the General Government before the close of Randall's administration. The governor, before the expiration of his office, was empowered to organize more artillery companies—ten in all; and five additional regiments of infantry—making the whole number eighteen. On the tenth of December, he wrote: "Our Fourteenth infantry is full and in camp. * * * Fifteenth has five companies in camp, and filling up. Sixteenth has eight companies in camp, and will be full by the 25th of December. Seventeenth has some four hundred men enlisted. Eighteenth will be in camp, full, by January 1. Seven maximum companies of artillery in camp. * * * Three regiments of cavalry—two full above the maximum; the third, about eight hundred men in camp." It will be seen, therefore, that a considerable number of men in the three branches of the service was then in camp that had not been mustered into the service; and this number was considerably increased by the 6th of January, 1862, the day that Randall's official term expired; but no more men were mustered in, until his successor came into office, than those previously mentioned.

The First regiment—three months'—left "Camp Scott," Milwaukee, on the ninth of June, 1861, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—eight hundred and ten in number; John C. Starkweather, colonel. The regiment returned to Milwaukee on the seventeenth of August, 1861, and was mustered out on the twenty-second.

The First regiment re-organized at "Camp Scott," Milwaukee. Its mustering into the service, as previously mentioned, was completed on the nineteenth of October. On the twenty-

eighth, it started for Louisville, Kentucky—nine hundred and forty-five strong—under command of its former colonel, John C. Starkweather. The Second regiment, with S. Park Coon as colonel, left "Camp Randall," Madison, for Washington city, on the eleventh of June, 1861—numbering, in all, one thousand and fifty-one. The Third regiment started from "Camp Hamilton," Fond du Lac, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under command of Charles S. Hamilton, as colonel, on the twelfth of July, 1861, with a numerical strength of nine hundred and seventy-nine. The Fourth regiment—Colonel Halbert E. Payne—with a numerical strength of one thousand and fifty-three, departed on the fifteenth of July, 1861, from "Camp Utley," Racine, for Baltimore, Maryland. The Fifth regiment left "Camp Randall," Madison, one thousand and fifty-eight strong, commanded by Colonel Amasa Cobb, on the twenty-fourth of July, 1861, for Washington city. On the twenty-eighth of July, 1861, the Sixth regiment, numbering one thousand and eighty-four, moved from Madison, having been ordered to Washington city. It was commanded by Colonel Lysander Cutter. The Seventh regiment—Joseph Van Dor, Colonel—with a numerical strength of one thousand and sixteen men—officers and privates, received orders, as did the Fifth and Sixth, to move forward to Washington. They started from Madison on the morning of the twenty-first of September, 1861, for active service. The Eighth infantry, nine hundred and seventy-three strong, commanded by Colonel Robert C. Murphy, left Madison, *en route* for St. Louis, Missouri, on the morning of the twelfth of October, 1861. The Ninth, or German regiment, with Frederick Salomon in command as colonel, did not leave "Camp Sigel," for active service, while Randall was governor. The Tenth infantry moved from "Camp Holton," Milwaukee, commanded by Colonel Alfred R. Chapin, on the ninth of November, 1861, destined for Louisville, Kentucky, with a total number of nine hundred and sixteen officers and privates. On the twentieth of November, 1861, the Eleventh regiment "broke camp" at Madison, starting for St. Louis, under command of Charles L. Harris, as colonel. Its whole number of men was nine hundred and sixteen. The Twelfth regiment, at "Camp Randall," Madison—Colonel George E. Bryant, and the Thirteenth, at "Camp Tredway," Janesville—Colonel Maurice Maloney—were still in camp at the expiration of the administration of Governor Randall: these, with the Ninth, were all that had not moved out of the State for active service, of those mustered in previous to January 6, 1861,—making a grand total of infantry sent from Wisconsin, up to that date, by the governor, to answer calls of the General Government, for three years' service or during the war, of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one men, in ten regiments, averaging very nearly one thousand to each regiment. Besides these ten regiments of infantry for three years' service, Wisconsin had also sent into the field the First regiment, for three months' service, numbering eight hundred and ten men; Alexander's company of sharpshooters, one hundred and six; and Deutsch's company of cavalry, eighty-four: in all, one thousand. Adding these to the three years' regiments, and the whole force, in round numbers, was eleven thousand men, furnished by the State in 1861.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.—LOUIS P. HARVEY AND EDWARD SALOMON, GOVERNORS—1862–1863.

Louis P. Harvey was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the sixth of January, 1862. The fifteenth regular session of the legislature of the State began on the eighth of the same month. In the senate, the republicans were in the majority; but in the assembly they had only a plurality of members, there being a number of "Union" men in that branch—enough, indeed, to elect, by outside aid, J. W. Beardsley, who ran for the assembly, upon the "Union" ticket, as speaker. Governor Harvey, on the tenth, read his message to the legislature in joint convention. "No previous legislature," are his opening words, "has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. . . . The occasion," he adds, "pleads

with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions, admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people, called in God's providence to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of the Government." On the seventh of April following, the legislature adjourned until the third of June next ensuing. Before it again assembled, an event occurred, casting a gloom over the whole State. The occasion was the accidental drowning of Governor Harvey.

Soon after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, on the seventh of April, 1862, the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the governor to organize a relief party, to aid the wounded and suffering soldiers from the State. On the tenth, Harvey and others started on their tour of benevolence. Arriving at Chicago, they found a large number of boxes had been forwarded there from different points in the State, containing supplies of various kinds. At Mound City, Paducah, and Savannah, the governor and his party administered to the wants of the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers. Having completed their mission of mercy, they repaired to a boat in the harbor of Savannah, to await the arrival of the *Minnehaha*, which was to convey them to Cairo, on their homeward trip. It was late in the evening of the nineteenth of April, 1862, and very dark when the boat arrived which was to take the governor and his friends on board; and as she rounded to, the bow touching the *Dunleith*, on which was congregated the party ready to depart, Governor Harvey, by a misstep, fell overboard between the two boats, into the Tennessee river. The current was strong, and the water more than thirty feet deep. Every thing was done that could be, to save his life, but all to no purpose. His body was subsequently found and brought to Madison for interment. Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor, by virtue of a provision of the constitution of the State, upon the death of Harvey, succeeded to the office of governor of Wisconsin. On the third day of June, the legislature re-assembled in accordance with adjournment on the seventh of April previous, Governor Salomon, in his message of that day, to the senate and assembly, after announcing the sad event of the death of the late governor, said: "The last among the governors elected by the people of this State, he is the first who has been removed by death from our midst. The circumstances leading to and surrounding the tragic and melancholy end of the honored and lamented deceased, are well known to the people, and are, with his memory, treasured up in their hearts." He died," added Salomon, "while in the exercise of the highest duties of philanthropy and humanity, that a noble impulse had imposed upon him." The legislature, on the thirteenth of June, by a joint resolution, declared that in the death of Governor Harvey, the State had "lost an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer, a high-toned gentleman, a warm-hearted philanthropist, and a sincere friend." Both houses adjourned *sine die*, on the seventeenth of June, 1862.

Business of great public importance, in the judgment of the governor, rendering a special session of the legislature necessary, he issued, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, his proclamation to that effect, convening both houses on the tenth of September following. On that day he sent in his message, relating wholly to war matters. He referred to the fact that since the adjournment of the previous session, six hundred thousand more men had been called for by the president of the United States, to suppress the rebellion. "It is evident," said he, "that to meet further calls, it is necessary to rely upon a system of drafting or conscription, in Wisconsin." The governor then proceeded to recommend such measures as he deemed necessary to meet the exigencies of the times. The legislature levied a tax to aid volunteering, and passed a law giving the right of suffrage to soldiers in the military service. They also authorized the raising of money for payment of bounties to volunteers. The legislature adjourned on the twenty-sixth of September, 1862, after a session of sixteen days, and the enacting of seventeen laws.

On the 7th of October, James H. Howe, attorney general, resigned his office to enter the army. On the 14th of that month, Winfield Smith was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy.

At the general election in the Fall of this year, six congressmen were elected to the thirty-eighth congress: James S. Brown from the first district; I. C. Sloan, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; Charles A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Ezra Wheeler, from the fifth; and W. D. McIndoe, from the sixth district. Sloan, Cobb, and McIndoe, were elected as republicans; Brown, Eldridge, and Wheeler, as democrats.

The sixteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, commenced on the fourteenth of January, 1863. J. Allen Barber was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in both houses was republican. Governor Salomon read his message on the fifteenth, to the joint convention, referring, at length, to matters connected with the war of the rebellion. A large number of bills were passed by the legislature for the benefit of soldiers and their families. On the twenty-second, the legislature re-elected James R. Doolittle, to the United States senate for six years, from the fourth of March next ensuing. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April following. In the Spring of this year, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court, running as an independent candidate.

By a provision of the Revised Statutes of 1858, as amended by an act passed in 1862, and interpreted by another act passed in 1875, the terms of the justices of the supreme court, elected for a full term, commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election.

At the Fall election there were two tickets in the field: democratic and union republican. The latter was successful, electing James T. Lewis, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Lucius Fairchild, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; Winfield Smith, attorney general; J. L. Pickard, state superintendent; W. H. Ramsay, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—HARVEY AND SALOMON'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Governor Randall turned over to his successor in the gubernatorial chair, the military matters of Wisconsin, he had remaining in the State, either already organized or in process of formation, the Ninth infantry, also the Twelfth up to the Nineteenth inclusive; three regiments of cavalry; and ten batteries—First to Tenth inclusive. Colonel Edward Daniels, in the Summer of 1861, was authorized by the war department to recruit and organize one battalion of cavalry in Wisconsin. He was subsequently authorized to raise two more companies. Governor Randall, in October, was authorized to complete the regiment—the First cavalry—by the organization of six additional companies. The organization of the Second cavalry regiment was authorized in the Fall of 1861, as an "independent acceptance," but was finally turned over to the State authorities. Early in November, 1861, the war department issued an order discontinuing enlistments for the cavalry service, and circulars were sent to the different State executives to consolidate all incomplete regiments. Ex-Governor Barstow, by authority of General Fremont, which authority was confirmed by the General Government, had commenced the organization of a cavalry regiment—the Third Wisconsin—when Governor Randall received information that the authority of Barstow had been revoked. The latter, however, soon had his authority restored. In October, Governor Randall was authorized by the war department to raise three additional companies of artillery—Eighth to Tenth inclusive. These three batteries were all filled and went into camp by the close of 1861. Governor Randall, therefore, besides sending out of the State eleven thousand men, had in process of formation, or fully organized, nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and ten companies of artillery, left behind in

various camps in the State, to be turned over to his successor.

The military officers of Wisconsin were the governor, Louis P. Harvey, commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major M. H. Carpenter, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary. As the General Government had taken the recruiting service out of the hands of the executives of the States, and appointed superintendents in their place, the offices of commissary general and paymaster general were no longer necessary; and their time, after the commencement of the administration in Wisconsin of 1862, was employed, so long as they continued their respective offices, in settling up the business of each. The office of commissary general was closed about the first of June, 1862; that of paymaster general on the tenth of July following. On the last of August, 1862, Brigadier General Tredway resigned the position of quartermaster general, and Nathaniel F. Lund was appointed to fill his place.

Upon the convening of the legislature of the State in its regular January session of this year—1862, Governor Harvey gave, in his message to that body, a full statement of what had been done by Wisconsin in matters appertaining to the war, under the administration of his predecessor. He stated that the State furnished to the service of the General Government under the call for volunteers for three months, one regiment—First Wisconsin; under the call for volunteers for three years, or the war, ten regiments, numbering from the First re-organized to the Eleventh, excluding the Ninth or German regiment. He gave as the whole number of officers, musicians and privates, in these ten three-year regiments, ten thousand one hundred and seventeen. He further stated that there were then organized and awaiting orders, the Ninth, in "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, numbering nine hundred and forty men, under Colonel Frederick Salomon; the Twelfth, in "Camp Randall," one thousand and thirty-nine men, under Colonel George E. Bryant; the Thirteenth, in "Camp Tredway," Janesville, having nine hundred and nineteen men, commanded by Colonel M. Maloney; and the Fourteenth, at "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, eight hundred and fifty men, under Colonel D. E. Wood.

The Fifteenth or Scandinavian regiment, Colonel H. C. Heg, seven hundred men, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Benjamin Allen, nine hundred men, were at that time at "Camp Randall," in near readiness for marching orders. The Seventeenth (Irish) regiment, Colonel J. L. Doran, and the Eighteenth, Colonel James S. Alban, had their full number of companies in readiness, lacking one, and had been notified to go into camp—the former at Madison, the latter at Milwaukee. Seven companies of artillery, numbering together one thousand and fifty men, had remained for a considerable time in "Camp Utley," Racine, impatient of the delays of the General Government in calling them to move forward. Three additional companies of artillery were about going into camp, numbering three hundred and thirty-four men. Besides these, the State had furnished, as already mentioned, an independent company of cavalry, then in Missouri, raised by Captain Von Deutsch, of eighty-one men; a company of one hundred and four men for Berdan's sharpshooters; and an additional company for the Second regiment, of about eighty men. Three regiments of cavalry—the First, Colonel F. Daniels; the Second, Colonel C. C. Washburn; and the Third, Colonel W. A. Barstow; were being organized. They numbered together, two thousand four hundred and fifty men. The Nineteenth (independent) regiment was rapidly organizing under the direction of the General Government, by Colonel H. T. Sanders, Racine. Not bringing this last regiment into view, the State had, at the commencement of Governor Harvey's administration, including the First, three-months' regiment, either in the service of the United States or organizing for it, a total of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three men.

The legislature at its regular session of 1862, passed a law making it necessary to present all claims which were made payable out of the war fund, within twelve months from the time they accrued; a law was also passed authorizing the investment of the principal of the school fund in the bonds of the state issued for war purposes; another, amendatory of the act of the extra session of 1861, granting exemption to persons enrolled in the military service, so as to except persons acting as fiduciary agents, either as executors or administrators, or guardians or trustees, or persons defrauding the State, or any school district of moneys belonging to the same; also authorizing a stay of proceedings in foreclosures of mortgages, by advertisements. "The State Aid Law" was amended so as to apply to all regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters, defining the rights of families, fixing penalties for the issue of false papers, and imposing duties on military officers in the field to make certain reports. These amendments only included regiments and companies organized up to and including the Twentieth, which was in process of organization before the close of the session. A law was also passed suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers; another defining the duties of the allotment commissioners appointed by the president of the United States, and fixing their compensation. One authorized the issuing of bonds for two hundred thousand dollars for war purposes; one authorized a temporary loan from the general fund to pay State aid to volunteers; and one, the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the sale of war bonds; while another authorized the governor to appoint surgeons to batteries, and assistant surgeons to cavalry regiments.

The legislature, it will be remembered, took a recess from the seventh of April to the third of June, 1862. Upon its re-assembling, an act was passed providing for the discontinuance of the active services of the paymaster general, quartermaster general and commissary general. Another act appropriated twenty thousand dollars to enable the governor to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State. There was also another act passed authorizing the auditing, by the quartermaster general, of bills for subsistence and transportation of the Wisconsin cavalry regiments. At the extra session called by Governor Salomon, for the tenth of September, 1862, an amendment was made to the law granting aid to families of volunteers, by including all regiments of cavalry, infantry, or batteries of artillery before that time raised in the State, or that might afterward be raised and mustered into the United States service. It also authorized the levying of a State tax of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of the war fund and used in the payment of warrants for "State Aid" to families of volunteers. Another law authorized commissioned officers out of the State to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds and other papers. One act authorized soldiers in the field, although out of the State, to exercise the right of suffrage; and another gave towns, cities, incorporated villages and counties the authority to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

On the fifth of August, 1862, Governor Salomon received from the war department a dispatch stating that orders had been issued for a draft of three hundred thousand men to be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged; that if the State quota under a call made July 2, of that year, for three hundred thousand volunteers, was not filled by the fifteenth of August, the deficiency would be made up by draft; and that the secretary of war would assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft. On the eighth of that month, the governor of the State was ordered to immediately cause an enrollment of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, by counties. Governor Salomon was authorized to appoint proper officers, and the United States promised to pay all reasonable expenses. The quota for Wisconsin, under the call for nine months' men, was eleven thousand nine hundred and four. The draft was made by the governor in obedience to the order he had received from Washington; but such had been the volunteering under the stim-

ulus caused by a fear of it, that only four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven men were drafted. This was the first and only draft made in Wisconsin by the State authorities. Subsequent ones were made under the direction of the provost marshal general at Washington.

The enlisting, organization and mustering into the United States service during Randall's administration of thirteen regiments of infantry—the First to the Thirteenth inclusive, and the marching of ten of them out of the State before the close of 1861, also, of one company of cavalry under Captain Von Deutsch and one company of sharpshooters under Captain Alexander, constituted the effective aid abroad of Wisconsin during that year to suppress the rebellion. But for the year 1862, this aid, as to number of organizations, was more than doubled, as will now be shown.

The Ninth regiment left "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, under command of Colonel Frederick Salomon, on the twenty-second of January, 1862, numbering thirty-nine officers and eight hundred and eighty-four men, to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Twelfth infantry left Wisconsin under command of Colonel George E. Bryant, ten hundred and forty-five strong, the eleventh of January, 1862, with orders to report at Weston, Missouri.

The Thirteenth regiment—Colonel Maurice Maloney—left "Camp Tredway," Janesville, on the eighteenth of January, 1862, nine hundred and seventy strong, under orders to report at Leavenworth, Kansas, where it arrived on the twenty-third.

The Fourteenth regiment of infantry departed from "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, under command of Colonel David E. Wood, for St. Louis, Missouri, on the eighth of March, 1862, it having been mustered into the United States service on the thirtieth of January previous. Its total strength was nine hundred and seventy officers and men. It arrived at its destination on the tenth of March, and went into quarters at "Benton Barracks."

The Fifteenth regiment, mostly recruited from the Scandinavian population of Wisconsin, was organized at "Camp Randall," Madison—Hans C. Heg as colonel. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the fourteenth of February, 1862, it leaving the State for St. Louis, Missouri, on the second of March following, with a total strength of eight hundred and one officers and men.

The Sixteenth regiment was organized at "Camp Randall," and was mustered into the service on the last day of January, 1862, leaving the State, with Benjamin Allen as colonel, for St. Louis on the thirteenth of March ensuing, having a total strength of one thousand and sixty-six.

The regimental organization of the Seventeenth infantry (Irish), Colonel John L. Doran, was effected at "Camp Randall," and the mustering in of the men completed on the fifteenth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the twenty-third for St. Louis.

The Eighteenth regiment organized at "Camp Trowbridge," Milwaukee—James S. Alban, colonel—completed its muster into the United States service on the fifteenth of March, 1862, and left the State for St. Louis on the thirtieth, reaching their point of destination on the thirty-first.

The Nineteenth infantry rendezvoused at Racine as an independent regiment, its colonel, Horace T. Sanders, being commissioned by the war department. The men were mustered into the service as fast as they were enlisted. Independent organizations being abolished, by an order from Washington, the Nineteenth was placed on the same footing as other regiments in the State. On the twentieth of April, 1862, the regiment was ordered to "Camp Randall" to guard rebel prisoners. Here the mustering in was completed, numbering in all nine hundred and seventy-three. They left the State for Washington on the second of June.

The muster into the United States service of the Twentieth regiment—Bertine Pinckney, colonel—was completed on the twenty-third of August, 1862, at "Camp Randall," the original strength being nine hundred and ninety. On the thirtieth of August the regiment left the State for St. Louis.

The Twenty-first infantry was organized at Oshkosh, being mustered in on the fifth of September, 1862, with a force of one thousand and two, all told—Benjamin J. Sweet, colonel—leaving the State for Cincinnati on the eleventh.

The Twenty-second regiment—Colonel William L. Utley—was organized at "Camp Utley," Racine, and mustered in on the second of September, 1862. Its original strength was one thousand and nine. It left the State for Cincinnati on the sixteenth.

On the thirtieth of August, 1862, the Twenty-third regiment—Colonel Joshua J. Guppy—was mustered in at "Camp Randall," leaving Madison for Cincinnati on the fifteenth.

The Twenty-fourth infantry rendezvoused at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee. Its muster in was completed on the twenty-first of August, 1862, the regiment leaving the State under Colonel Charles H. Larrabee, for Kentucky, on the fifth of September, one thousand strong.

On the fourteenth of September, 1862, at "Camp Salomon," LaCrosse, the Twenty-fifth regiment was mustered into the service—Milton Montgomery, colonel. They left the State on the nineteenth with orders to report to General Pope, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties in that State. Their entire strength was one thousand and eighteen. The regiment, after contributing to the preservation of tranquillity among the settlers, and deterring the Indians from hostilities, returned to Wisconsin, arriving at "Camp Randall" on the eighteenth of December, 1862.

The Twenty-sixth—almost wholly a German regiment—was mustered into the service at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862. The regiment, under command of Colonel William H. Jacobs, left the State for Washington city on the sixth of October, one thousand strong.

The Twenty-seventh infantry was ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862; but the discontinuance of recruiting for new regiments in August left the Twenty-seventh with only seven companies full. An order authorizing the recruiting of three more companies was received, and under the supervision of Colonel Conrad Krez the organization was completed, but the regiment at the close of the year had not been mustered into the service.

On the twenty-fourth of October, 1862, the Twenty-eighth regiment—James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc, colonel—was mustered into the United States service at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee. Its strength was nine hundred and sixty-one. In November, the regiment was employed in arresting and guarding the draft rioters in Ozaukee county. It left the State for Columbus, Kentucky, on the twentieth of December, where they arrived on the twenty-second; remaining there until the fifth of January, 1863.

The Twenty-ninth infantry—Colonel Charles R. Gill—was organized at "Camp Randall," where its muster into the United States service was completed on the twenty-seventh of September, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for Cairo, Illinois, on the second of November.

The Thirtieth regiment, organized at "Camp Randall" under the supervision of Colonel Daniel J. Dill, completed its muster into the United States service on the twenty-first of October, 1862, with a strength of nine hundred and six. On the sixteenth of November, one company of the Thirtieth was sent to Green Bay to protect the draft commissioner, remaining several weeks. On the eighteenth, seven companies moved to Milwaukee to assist in enforcing the draft in Milwaukee county, while two companies remained in "Camp Randall" to guard Ozaukee rioters.

On the twenty-second, six companies from Milwaukee went to West Bend, Washington county, one company returning to "Camp Randall." After the completion of the draft in Washington county, four companies returned to camp, while two companies were engaged in gathering up the drafted men.

The final and complete organization of the Thirty-first infantry—Colonel Isaac E. Messmore—was not concluded during the year 1862.

The Thirty-second regiment, organized at "Camp Bragg," Oshkosh, with James H. Howe as colonel, was mustered into the service on the twenty-fifth of September, 1862; and, on the thirtieth of October, leaving the State, it proceeded by way of Chicago and Cairo to Memphis, Tennessee, going into camp on the third of November. The original strength of the Thirty-second was nine hundred and ninety-three.

The Thirty-third infantry—Colonel Jonathan B. Moore—mustered in on the eighteenth of October, 1862, at "Camp Utley," Racine, left the State, eight hundred and ninety-two strong, moving by way of Chicago to Cairo.

The Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted men, original strength nine hundred and sixty-one—Colonel Fritz Anneke—had its muster into service for nine months completed at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the last day of the year 1862.

Of the twenty-four infantry regiments, numbered from the Twelfth to the Thirty-fourth inclusive, and including also the Ninth, three—the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth—were mustered into the United States service in 1861. The whole of the residue were mustered in during the year 1862, except the Twenty-seventh and the Thirty-first. All were sent out of the State during 1862, except the last two mentioned and the Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fourth.

The First regiment of cavalry—Colonel Edward Daniels—perfected its organization at "Camp Harvey," Kenosha. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the eighth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the seventeenth, with a strength of eleven hundred and twenty-four.

The muster of the Second Wisconsin cavalry was completed on the twelfth of March, 1862, at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the twenty-fourth, eleven hundred and twenty-seven strong. It was under the command of Cadwallader C. Washburn as colonel.

The Third Wisconsin cavalry—Colonel William A. Barstow—was mustered in at "Camp Barstow," Janesville. The muster was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the 26th of March for St. Louis, with a strength of eleven hundred and eighty-six.

The original project of forming a regiment of light artillery in Wisconsin was overruled by the war department, and the several batteries were sent from the State as independent organizations.

The First battery—Captain Jacob T. Foster—perfected its organization at "Camp Utley," where the company was mustered in, it leaving the State with a strength of one hundred and fifty-five, on the 23d of January, 1862, for Louisville, where the battery went into "Camp Irvine," near that city. The Second battery—Captain Ernest F. Herzberg—was mustered into the service at "Camp Utley," October 10, 1861, the company numbering one hundred and fifty-three. It left the State for Baltimore, on the 21st of January, 1862. The Third battery—Captain L. H. Drury—completed its organization of one hundred and seventy at "Camp Utley," and was mustered in October 10, 1861, leaving the State for Louisville, on the 23d of January, 1862. The Fourth battery—Captain John F. Vallee—rendezvoused at "Camp Utley." Its muster in was completed on the 1st of October, 1861, its whole force being one hundred and fifty one. The company left the State for Baltimore on the 21st of January, 1862. The Fifth bat-

tery, commanded by Captain Oscar F. Pinney, was mustered in on the 1st of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, on the 15th of March, 1862, one hundred and fifty-five strong. The Sixth battery—Captain Henry Dillon—was mustered in on the 2d of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, March 15, 1862, with a numerical strength of one hundred and fifty-seven. The Seventh battery—Captain Richard R. Griffiths—was mustered in on the 4th of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," and proceeded on the 15th of March, 1862, with the Fifth and Sixth batteries to St. Louis. The Eighth battery, commanded by Captain Stephen J. Carpenter, was mustered in on the 8th of January, 1862, at "Camp Utley," and left the State on the 18th of March following, for St. Louis, one hundred and sixty-one strong. The Ninth battery, under command of Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, was organized at Burlington, Racine county. It was mustered in on the 7th of January, 1862, leaving "Camp Utley" for St. Louis, on the 18th of March. At St. Louis, their complement of men—one hundred and fifty-five—was made up by the transfer of forty-five from another battery. The Tenth battery—Captain Yates V. Bebee—after being mustered in at Milwaukee, on the 10th of February, 1862, left "Camp Utley," Racine, on the 18th of March for St. Louis, one hundred and seventeen strong. The Eleventh battery—Captain John O'Rourke—was made up of the "Oconto Irish Guards" and a detachment of Illinois recruits. The company was organized at "Camp Douglas," Chicago, in the Spring of 1862. Early in 1862, William A. Pile succeeded in enlisting ninety-nine men as a company to be known as the Twelfth battery. The men were mustered in and sent forward in squads to St. Louis. Captain Pile's commission was revoked on the 18th of July. His place was filled by William Zickrick. These twelve batteries were all that left the State in 1862. To these are to be added the three regiments of cavalry and the nineteen regiments of infantry, as the effective force sent out during the year by Wisconsin.

The military officers of the State, at the commencement of 1863, were Edward Salomon, governor and commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel W. H. Watson, military secretary. The two incomplete regiments of 1862—the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first volunteers—were completed and in the field in March, 1863. The former was mustered in at "Camp Sigel"—Colonel Conrad Krez—on the 7th of March, and left the State, eight hundred and sixty-five strong, on the 16th for Columbus, Kentucky; the latter, under command of Colonel Isaac E. Messmore, with a strength of eight hundred and seventy-eight, left Wisconsin on the 1st of March, for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirty-fourth (drafted) regiment left "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the 31st of January, 1863, for Columbus, Kentucky, numbering nine hundred and sixty-one, commanded by Colonel Fritz Anneke. On the 17th of February, 1863, the Twenty-fifth regiment left "Camp Randall" at Cairo, Illinois. The Thirtieth regiment remained in Wisconsin during the whole of 1863, performing various duties—the only one of the whole thirty-four that, at the end of that year, had not left the State.

On the 14th of January, 1863, the legislature of Wisconsin, as before stated, convened at Madison. Governor Salomon, in his message to that body, gave a summary of the transactions of the war fund during the calendar year; also of what was done in 1862, in the recruiting of military forces, and the manner in which the calls of the president were responded to. There were a number of military laws passed at this session. A multitude of special acts authorizing towns to raise bounties for volunteers, were also passed.

No additional regiments of infantry besides those already mentioned were organized in 1863, although recruiting for old regiments continued. On the 3d of March, 1863, the congress of the United States passed the "Conscription Act." Under this act, Wisconsin was divided

into six districts. In the first district, I. M. Bean was appointed provost marshal; C. M. Baker, commissioner; and J. B. Dousman, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Milwaukee. In the second district, S. J. M. Putnam was appointed provost marshal; L. B. Caswell, commissioner; and Dr. C. R. Head, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Janesville. In the third district, J. G. Clark was appointed provost marshal; E. E. Byant, commissioner; and John H. Vivian, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Prairie du Chien. In the fourth district, E. L. Phillips was appointed provost marshal; Charles Burchard, commissioner; and L. H. Cary, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Fond du Lac. In the fifth district, C. R. Merrill was appointed provost marshal; William A. Bugh, commissioner; and H. O. Crane, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Green Bay. In the sixth district, B. F. Cooper was appointed provost marshal; L. S. Fisher, commissioner; and D. D. Cameron, examining surgeon. Headquarters at LaCrosse. The task of enrolling the State was commenced in the month of May, and was proceeded with to its completion. The nine months' term of service of the Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted militia, having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September.

The enrollment in Wisconsin of all persons liable to the "Conscription" amounted to 121,202. A draft was ordered to take place in November. Nearly fifteen thousand were drafted, only six hundred and twenty-eight of whom were mustered in; the residue either furnished substitutes, were discharged, failed to report, or paid commutation.

In the Summer of 1861, Company "K," Captain Langworthy, of the Second Wisconsin infantry, was detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery. His company was designated as "A," First Regiment Heavy Artillery. This was the only one organized until the Summer of 1863; but its organization was effected outside the State. Three companies were necessary to add to company "A" to complete the battalion. Batteries "B," "C" and "D" were, therefore, organized in Wisconsin, all leaving the State in October and November, 1863.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION—JAMES T. LEWIS, GOVERNOR—1864-1865.

James T. Lewis, of Columbia county, was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the fourth of January, 1864. In an inaugural address, the incoming governor pledged himself to use no executive patronage for a re-election; declared he would administer the government without prejudice or partiality; and committed himself to an economical administration of affairs connected with the State. On the thirteenth the legislature met in its seventeenth regular session. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The republican and union men were in the majority in this legislature. A number of acts were passed relative to military matters.

On the 1st day of October, J. L. Pickard having resigned as superintendent of public instruction, J. G. McMynn was, by the governor, appointed to fill the vacancy. On the fifteenth of November, Governor Lewis appointed Jason Downer an associate justice of the supreme court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Byron Paine, who had resigned his position to take effect on that day, in order to accept the position of lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of Wisconsin, to which he had been commissioned on the tenth of August previous. The November elections of this year were entered into with great zeal by the two parties, owing to the fact that a president and vice president of the United States were to be chosen. The republicans were victorious. Electors of that party cast their eight votes for Lincoln and Johnson. The members elected to the thirty-ninth congress from Wisconsin at this election were: from the first district, H. E. Paine; from the second, I. C. Sloan; from the third, Amasa Cobb; from the fourth, C. A. Eldredge; from the fifth, Philetus Sawyer; and

from the sixth district, W. D. McIndoe. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat.

The Eighteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature began in Madison on the eleventh of January, 1865. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was, as to its political complexion, "Republican Union." On the tenth of April, the last day of the session, Governor Lewis informed the legislature that General Lee and his army had surrendered. "Four years ago," said he, "on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legislature. To-day, thank God! and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to transmit to you the official intelligence, just received, of the surrender of General Lee and his army, the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice, and thank the Ruler of the Universe for victory and the prospects of an honorable peace." In February preceding, both houses ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. At the Spring election, Jason Downer was chosen associate justice of the supreme court for a full term of six years. The twentieth of April was set apart by the governor as a day of thanksgiving for the overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of peace. At the Fall election both parties, republican and democratic, had tickets in the field. The republicans were victorious, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, secretary of state; William E. Smith, state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, attorney general; John G. McMynn, superintendent of public instruction; J. M. Rusk, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—LEWIS' ADMINISTRATION.

The military officers for 1864 were besides the governor (who was commander-in-chief) Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster and commissary general, and chief of ordnance; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel Frank H. Firmin, military secretary. The legislature met at Madison on the 13th of January, 1864. "In response to the call of the General Government," said the governor, in his message to that body, "Wisconsin had sent to the field on the first day of November last, exclusive of three months' men, thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate of forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five men."

Quite a number of laws were passed at this session of the legislature relative to military matters: three were acts to authorize towns, cities and villages to raise money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one revised, amended and consolidated all laws relative to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States; one provided for the proper reception by the State, of Wisconsin volunteers returning from the field of service; another repealed the law relative to allotment commissioners. One was passed authorizing the governor to purchase flags for regiments or batteries whose flags were lost or destroyed in the service: another was passed amending the law suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State or held by volunteers, so as to apply to drafted men; another provided for levying a State tax of \$200,000 for the support of families of volunteers. A law was passed authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated ten thousand dollars for that purpose. Two other acts authorized the borrowing of money for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and defending the State in time of war. One act prohibited the taking of fees for procuring volunteers' extra bounty; another one defined the residence of certain soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, who had received

local bounties from towns other than their proper places of residence.

At the commencement of 1864, there were recruiting in the State the Thirty-fifth regiment of infantry and the Thirteenth battery. The latter was mustered in on the 29th of December, 1863, and left the State for New Orleans on the 28th of January, 1864. In February, authority was given by the war department to organize the Thirty-sixth regiment of infantry. On the 27th of that month, the mustering in of the Thirty-fifth was completed at "Camp Washburn"—Colonel Henry Orff—the regiment, one thousand and sixty-six strong, leaving the State on the 18th of April, 1864, for Alexandria, Louisiana. The other regiments, recruited and mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1864, were: the Thirty-sixth—Colonel Frank A. Haskell; the Thirty-seventh—Colonel Sam Harriman; the Thirty-eighth—Colonel James Bintliff; the Thirty-ninth—Colonel Edwin L. Buttrick; the Fortieth—Colonel W. Augustus Ray; the Forty-first—Lieutenant Colonel George B. Goodwin; the Forty-second—Colonel Ezra T. Sprague; the Forty-third—Colonel Amasa Cobb.

The regiments mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1865 were: the Forty-fourth—Colonel George C. Symes; the Forty-fifth—Colonel Henry F. Belitz; Forty-sixth—Colonel Frederick S. Lovell; Forty-seventh—Colonel George C. Ginty; Forty-eighth—Colonel Uri B. Pearsall; Forty-ninth—Colonel Samuel Fallows; Fiftieth—Colonel John G. Clark; Fifty-first—Colonel Leonard Martin; Fifty-second—Lieutenant Colonel Hiram J. Lewis; and Fifty-third—Lieutenant Colonel Robert T. Pugh.

All of the fifty-three regiments of infantry raised in Wisconsin during the war, sooner or later moved to the South and were engaged there in one way or other, in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Twelve of these regiments were assigned to duty in the eastern division, which constituted the territory on both sides of the Potomac and upon the seaboard from Baltimore to Savannah. These twelve regiments were: the First (three months), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth. Ten regiments were assigned to the central division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. These ten were: the Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh. Added to these was the First (re-organized). Thirty-one regiments were ordered to the western division, embracing the country west and northwest of the central division. These were: the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third. During the war several transfers were made from one district to another. There were taken from the eastern division, the Third and Twenty-sixth, and sent to the central division; also the Fourth, which was sent to the department of the gulf. The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second were transferred from the western to the central department.

The four regiments of cavalry were assigned to the western division—the First regiment being afterward transferred to the central division. Of the thirteen batteries of light artillery, the Second, Fourth, and Eleventh, were assigned to the eastern division; the First and Third, to the central division; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, to the western division. During the war, the First was transferred to the western division; while the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth, were transferred to the central division. Of the twelve batteries of the First regiment of heavy artillery—"A," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," and "M," were assigned to duty in the eastern division; "B" and "C," to the central

division; and "D." to the western division. Company "G," First regiment Berdan's sharpshooters, was assigned to the eastern division.

The military officers of the State for 1865 were the same as the previous year, except that Brigadier General Lund resigned his position as quartermaster general, James M. Lynch being appointed in his place. The legislature of this year met in Madison on the 11th of January. "To the calls of the Government for troops," said Governor Lewis, in his message, "no State has responded with greater alacrity than has Wisconsin. She has sent to the field, since the commencement of the war, forty-four regiments of infantry, four regiments and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate (exclusive of hundred day men) of seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three men."

Several military laws were passed at this session: one authorizing cities, towns, and villages to pay bounties to volunteers; another, incorporating the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home; two others, amending the act relative "to the commencement and prosecution of civil actions against persons in the military service of the country." One was passed authorizing the payment of salaries, clerk hire, and expenses, of the offices of the adjutant general and quartermaster general from the war fund; another, amending the act authorizing commissioned officers to take acknowledgment of deeds, affidavits and depositions; another, amending the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field. One act provides for correcting and completing the records of the adjutant general's office, relative to the military history of the individual members of the several military organizations of this State; another fixes the salary of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general, and their clerks and assistants; another prohibits volunteer or substitute brokerage. One act was passed supplementary and explanatory of a previous one of the same session, authorizing towns, cities, or villages, to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers; another, amending a law of 1864, relating to the relief of soldiers' families; and another, providing for the establishment of State agencies for the relief and care of sick, wounded, and disabled Wisconsin soldiers. There was an act also passed, authorizing the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding seven months, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war,—the amount not to exceed \$850,000.

On the 13th of April, 1865, orders were received to discontinue recruiting in Wisconsin, and to discharge all drafted men who had not been mustered in. About the first of May, orders were issued for the muster out of all organizations whose term of service would expire on or before the first of the ensuing October. As a consequence, many Wisconsin soldiers were soon on their way home. State military officers devoted their time to the reception of returning regiments, to their payment by the United States, and to settling with those who were entitled to extra pay from the State. Finally, their employment ceased—the last soldier was mustered out—the War of the Rebellion was at an end. Wisconsin had furnished to the federal army during the conflict over ninety thousand men, a considerable number more than the several requisitions of the General Government called for. Nearly eleven thousand of these were killed or died of wounds received in battle, or fell victims to diseases contracted in the military service, to say nothing of those who died after their discharge, and whose deaths do not appear upon the military records. Nearly twelve million dollars were expended by the State authorities, and the people of the several counties and towns throughout the State, in their efforts to sustain the National Government.

Wisconsin feels, as well she may, proud of her record made in defense of national existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she stood—always ranking among the foremost. From her workshops, her farms, her extensive pineries, she poured forth stalwart

men, to fill up the organizations which she sent to the field. The blood of these brave men drenched almost every battle-field from Pennsylvania to the Rio Grande, from Missouri to Georgia. To chronicle the deeds and exploits—the heroic achievements—the noble enthusiasm—of the various regiments and military organizations sent by her to do battle against the hydra-headed monster secession—would be a lengthy but pleasant task; but these stirring annals belong to the history of our whole country. Therein will be told the story which, to the latest time in the existence of this republic, will be read with wonder and astonishment. But an outline of the action of the State authorities and their labors, and of the origin of the various military organizations, in Wisconsin, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, must needs contain a reference to other helps employed—mostly incidental, in many cases wholly charitable, but none the less effective: the sanitary operations of the State during the rebellion.

Foremost among the sanitary operations of Wisconsin during the war of the rebellion was the organization of the surgeon general's department—to the end that the troops sent to the field from the State should have a complete and adequate supply of medicine and instruments as well as an efficient medical staff. In 1861, Governor Randall introduced the practice of appointing agents to travel with the regiments to the field, who were to take charge of the sick. The practice was not continued by Governor Harvey. On the 17th of June, 1862, an act of the legislature became a law authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. Under this law several expeditions were sent out of the State to look after the unfortunate sons who were suffering from disease or wounds. Soldiers' aid societies were formed throughout the State soon after the opening scenes of the rebellion. When temporary sanitary operations were no longer a necessity in Wisconsin, there followed two military benevolent institutions intended to be of a permanent character: the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison. The latter, however, has been discontinued. The former, started as a State institution, is now wholly under the direction and support of the General Government.

Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage or constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the war of the rebellion, Wisconsin proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We publish on the following pages the report of the Adjutant General at the close of the war, but before all the Wisconsin organizations had been mustered out. It shows how many brave men courageously forsook homes, friends and the comforts of peaceful avocations, offering their lives in defense of their country's honor. Twenty-two out of every hundred either died, were killed or wounded. Thirteen out of every hundred found a soldier's grave, while only 60 per cent of them marched home at the end of the war. Monuments may crumble, cities fall into decay, the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the army of the Union in the great war of the rebellion, in which the sons of Wisconsin bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

Table showing total number of Volunteers originally in the several organizations from the State, and numerical strength at the close of war.

ORGANIZATION.	Original Strength.	GAIN BY RECRUITS.			Gain by Substitutes.	GAIN BY DRAFT.			Total.	LOSSES DURING THE SERVICE.				Mutuer- Out.
		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		Death.	Missing.	Desertion.	Transfer.	
First Infantry, three months.....	810	75	66	.....	.....	407	.....	.....	810	3	.....	5	7	719
First Infantry, three years.....	945	75	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1508	235	.....	57	47	871
Second Infantry, three years.....	1051	57	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	1266	261	6	51	134	848
Third Infantry, three years.....	976	70	284	7	200	.....	179	110	2156	247	5	51	98	810
Fifth Infantry, three years.....	1058	210	684	25	50	.....	.....	25	204	2256	285	4	105	1424
Sixth Infantry, three years.....	1108	58	171	18	79	.....	411	61	237	2143	321	7	79	1148
Seventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	74	343	12	180	.....	.....	67	218	1932	391	6	44	912
Eighth Infantry, three years.....	973	52	236	62	16	.....	.....	3	301	1643	255	3	60	964
*Ninth Infantry, three years.....	870	109	180	43	1	.....	.....	.....	219	1422	175	.....	7	739
Tenth Infantry, three years.....	916	20	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1034	219	21	23	455
Eleventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	72	268	24	62	.....	.....	147	363	1965	348	25	9	1264
Twelfth Infantry, three years.....	1045	84	314	22	177	.....	24	1	519	2186	294	26	64	1466
*Thirteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	169	212	33	83	.....	.....	72	332	1931	183	71	6	797
Fourteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	60	439	41	85	.....	200	115	272	2182	287	13	97	1355
Fifteenth Infantry, three years.....	801	20	76	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	906	267	22	46	320
Sixteenth Infantry, three years.....	1065	70	547	12	88	.....	155	19	243	2200	363	46	115	1252
Seventeenth Infantry, three years.....	941	77	298	10	136	.....	213	2	287	1964	221	5	157	843
Eighteenth Infantry, three years.....	973	26	156	5	54	.....	200	71	178	1637	220	78	208	1101
Nineteenth Infantry, three years.....	990	12	150	6	1	.....	.....	.....	270	1484	136	46	152	805
Twentieth Infantry, three years.....	1002	2	152	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1129	227	.....	41	115	524
Twenty-first Infantry, three years.....	1009	.....	139	4	130	.....	.....	223	1171	288	.....	40	99	483
Twenty-second Infantry, three years.....	994	1	118	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1505	226	.....	45	31	1006
Twenty-third Infantry, three years.....	1003	.....	70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1117	289	1	6	124	416
Twenty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	1018	20	282	10	6	.....	95	13	1077	173	.....	71	138	406
Twenty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1002	.....	84	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1444	422	.....	20	65	772
Twenty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	865	24	296	69	3	.....	.....	.....	1089	254	.....	31	125	447
Twenty-seventh Infantry, three years.....	961	2	125	17	32	.....	.....	.....	1196	246	4	56	57	585
Twenty-eighth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	114	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1137	231	.....	31	81	573
Twenty-ninth Infantry, three years.....	906	69	220	23	1	.....	.....	.....	1089	296	.....	39	103	467
Thirtieth Infantry, three years.....	878	8	188	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1219	69	.....	52	46	712
Thirty-first Infantry, three years.....	943	6	370	5	.....	.....	100	.....	1078	114	2	52	33	710
Thirty-second Infantry, three years.....	892	.....	164	8	2	.....	.....	.....	1474	196	4	22	27	925
Thirty-third Infantry, three years.....	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1066	196	.....	22	37	637
Thirty-fourth Infantry, nine months.....	1066	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	961	20	.....	283	.....	472
*Thirty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	940	.....	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1088	256	.....	29	11	772
Thirty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	708	.....	25	76	64	.....	135	136	1014	296	.....	21	38	445
Thirty-seventh Inf., one, two & three.....	913	.....	8	104	7	.....	.....	.....	1141	211	.....	29	29	680
Thirty-eighth Inf., one, two & three.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1032	108	.....	55	21	208
Fortieth Infantry, one hundred days.....	776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	.....	No Report.	.....	640
Forty-first Inf., one hundred days.....	578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776	13	.....	.....	.....	763
Forty-second Infantry, one year.....	877	.....	130	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	6	.....	2	.....	570
Forty-third Infantry, one year.....	807	.....	28	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1008	57	.....	18	149	646
Forty-fourth Infantry, one year.....	877	.....	235	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	913	70	.....	40	1	763
Forty-fifth Infantry, one year.....	859	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1114	57	.....	48	121	796
Forty-fifth Infantry, one year.....	859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1001	26	.....	8	86	802

	914	33	947	13	8	41	854
Forty-sixth Infantry, one year.....	927	58	985	34	28	87	812
Forty-seventh Infantry, one year.....	828	4	832	9	67	36*	
Forty-eighth Infantry, one year.....	986	16	1002	48	6	173	775
Fiftieth Infantry, one year.....	942	16	958	28	141	127*	
Fifty-first Infantry, one year.....	841	2	843	8	87	34	714
Fifty-second Infantry, one year.....	486	25	511	6	42	16	41
Fifty-third Infantry, one year.....	380	9	389	8	14	5	47
First Army Corps, Infantry.....		193	215		No Report.		
First Cavalry, three years.....	1124	295	597	61	91	67	634
Second Cavalry, three years.....	1127	137	630	1	5	33	557
Third Cavalry, three years.....	1186	324	608	357	103	33	1541
Fourth Cavalry, three years.....	1047	32	810	260	9	64	418
Milwaukee.....	83	1	140	93	23	2	474
First Battery Light Artillery.....	155	17	53	9	No Report.		93
Second Battery Light Artillery.....	153	5	35	22	7	14	48
Third Battery Light Artillery.....	170	35	32	48	6	7	30
Fourth Battery Light Artillery.....	151	1	60	26	3	4	60
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.....	155	5	64	43	15	1	82
Sixth Battery Light Artillery.....	157	18	64	29	1	5	61
Seventh Battery Light Artillery.....	158	40	50	34	5	9	36
Eighth Battery Light Artillery.....	161	2	90	92	9	1	68
Ninth Battery Light Artillery.....	155	4	53	329	25	13	53
Tenth Battery Light Artillery.....	47	89	30	66	6	1	56
Eleventh Battery Light Artillery.....	87	1	6	78	6	1	56
Twelfth Battery Light Artillery.....	99	86	121	11	4	20	60
Thirteenth Battery Light Artillery.....	156	22	10	39	2	2	17
Heavy Artillery.....		25		81	81	81	105
Battery A, Heavy Artillery.....	129	103	80	188	1	25	106
Battery B, Heavy Artillery.....	149	30	6	25			25
Battery C, Heavy Artillery.....	146	11	11	361	12	4	22
Battery D, Heavy Artillery.....	146	12	71	185	7	16	40
Battery E, Heavy Artillery.....	151	2	2	171	8	1	105
Battery F, Heavy Artillery.....	151	2	2	230	39	5	124
Battery G, Heavy Artillery.....	152	4	4	153	2	1	110
Battery H, Heavy Artillery.....	151	3	3	153		1	150
Battery I, Heavy Artillery.....	150	13	13	156		6	146
Battery K, Heavy Artillery.....	148	9	9	154		1	144
Battery L, Heavy Artillery.....	152	3	3	163		10	152
Battery M, Heavy Artillery.....	152	2	2	157		3	10
Sharp Shooters.....	105	43	37	155		10	145
Gibbons' Brigade Band.....	13	1	32	154		6	145
Blunt's Brigade Band.....				194		58	47
U. S. Colored Troops.....				34	8	No Report.	15
Army and Navy.....						do	33
Out of State.....						do	
Unassigned.....						do	
Total.....	56792	3361	11245	6808	258	2961	15193
Remaining in service Nov. 1, 1865.....				10808	258	3362	54052

* November 1, 1865. † October 1, 1865.

† Ducted men who paid commutation; volunteers, substituted and drafted men, mustered out before assignment; musters in the field reported by the War Department, with out stating organization.

‡ To the number of 615 remaining in the service, November 1, 1865, should be added 145 transferred from the Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR—1866-1867.

The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on Monday, January 1, 1866. The legislature, in its nineteenth regular session, convened on the tenth. H. D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. The "Union" and "Republican" members were in a majority in both branches of the legislature. "Our first duty," said Governor Fairchild in his message, "is to give thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies during the year that is past." "The people of no nation on earth," he continued, "have greater cause to be thankful than have our people. The enemies of the country have been overthrown in battle. The war has settled finally great questions at issue between ourselves." Among the joint resolutions passed at this session was one submitting the question of a constitutional convention to frame a new constitution for the State, to the people. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of April, having been in session ninety-three days. At the general election in November of this year, there were elected to the Fortieth congress: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat. The proposition for a constitutional convention was voted upon by the people at this election, but was defeated.

The twentieth session of the legislature commenced on the ninth of January, 1867. Angus Cameron was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was strongly "Republican-Union." The message of Governor Fairchild was read by him in person, on the tenth. On the twenty-third, the two houses, in joint convention, elected Timothy O. Howe United States senator for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth of March next ensuing. This legislature passed an act submitting to the people at the next Fall election an amendment to section twenty-one of article four of the constitution of the State, providing for paying a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars to each member of the legislature, instead of a *per diem* allowance, as previously given. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the eleventh of April, after a service of ninety-three days.

To provide for the more efficient collection of license fees due the State, an act, approved on the day of adjournment, authorized the governor to appoint an agent of the treasury, to superintend and enforce the collection of fees due for licenses fixed by law. This law is still in force, the agent holding his office at the pleasure of the executive of the State.

On the 27th of March, Chief Justice Dixon resigned his office, but was immediately appointed by the governor to the same position. At the election in April following, associate Justice Cole was re-elected, without opposition, for six years from the first Monday in January following. On the 16th of August, Associate Justice Downer having resigned, Byron Paine was appointed by the governor in his place.

The republican State ticket, in the Fall, was elected over the democratic—resulting in the choice of Lucius Fairchild for governor; Wyman Spooner, for lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, Jr., secretary of state; William E. Smith, for state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, for attorney general; A. J. Craig, for superintendent of public instruction; Jeremiah M. Rusk, for bank comptroller, and Henry Cordier, for state prison commissioner. Except Craig, all these officers were the former incumbents. The amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution of the State, giving the members a salary instead of a *per diem* allowance, was adopted at this election. As it now stands, each member of the legislature receives, for his services, three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he travels in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the legislature, on the most

usual route. In case of any extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1868-1869.

The Eleventh Administration in Wisconsin commenced at noon on the 6th day of January, 1868. This was the commencement of Governor Fairchild's second term. On the eighth of January, 1868, began the twenty-first regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. Of the laws of a general nature passed by this legislature, was one abolishing the office of bank comptroller, transferring his duties to the state treasurer, and another providing for the establishing of libraries in the various townships of the State. A visible effect was produced by the constitutional amendment allowing members a salary, in abbreviating this session, though not materially diminishing the amount of business transacted. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the sixth of March.

At the election in April, 1868, Chief Justice Dixon was chosen for the unexpired balance of his own term, ending on the first Monday of January, 1870. At the same election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice for the unexpired balance of Associate Justice Downer's term, ending the 1st day of January, 1872.

At the Fall election in this year, republican electors were chosen over those upon the democratic ticket, for president and vice president; and, as a consequence, Grant and Colfax received the vote of Wisconsin. Of the members elected at the same time, to the forty-first congress, all but one were republicans—Eldredge being a democrat. The successful ticket was: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. These were all members, from their respective districts, in the previous congress—the only instance since Wisconsin became a State of a re-election of all the incumbents.

On the thirteenth of January, 1869, began the twenty-second regular session of the State legislature. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. A very important duty imposed upon both houses was the election of a United States senator in the place of James R. Doolittle. The republicans having a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, the excitement among the members belonging to that party rose to a high pitch. The candidates for nomination were Matthew H. Carpenter and C. C. Washburn. The contest was, up to that time, unparalleled in Wisconsin for the amount of personal interest manifested. Both gentlemen had a large lobby influence assembled at Madison. Carpenter was successful before the republican nominating convention, on the sixth ballot. On the twenty-seventh of January, the two houses proceeded to ratify the nomination by electing him United States senator for six years, from the fourth of March following. One of the most important transactions entered into by the legislature of 1869 was the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the eleventh of March—a very short session. At the spring election, on the 6th of April, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years, from the first Monday in January next ensuing. In the Fall, both democrats and republicans put a State ticket in the field for the ensuing election: the republicans were successful, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Thaddeus C. Pound, lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, secretary of state; Henry Baetz, state treasurer; S. S. Barlow, attorney general; George F. Wheeler, state prison commissioner; and A. L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction. The office of bank comptroller expired on the 31st day of December, 1869, the duties of the office being transferred to the state treasurer.

At this election, an amendment to sections 5 and 9 of article five of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. Under this amendment, the governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which is in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The lieutenant governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (THIRD TERM)—1870-1871.

On the third of January, 1870, commenced the twelfth administration in Wisconsin, Governor Fairchild thus entering upon his third term as chief executive of the State; the only instance since the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, of the same person being twice re-elected to that office. It was an emphatic recognition of the value of his services in the gubernatorial chair. On the twelfth of January, the twenty-third regular session of the legislature of the State commenced at Madison. James M. Bingham was elected speaker of the assembly. Before the expiration of the month, Governor Fairchild received official information that over two hundred thousand dollars of the war claim of Wisconsin upon the General Government had been audited, considerable more than one hundred thousand having the previous year been allowed. In the month of March, an energetic effort was made in the legislature, by members from Milwaukee, to remove the seat of government from Madison to their city; but the project was defeated by a considerable majority in the assembly voting to postpone the matter indefinitely. According to section eight of article one of the constitution, as originally adopted, no person could be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in certain cases therein specified. The legislature of 1869 proposed an amendment against the "grand jury system" of the constitution, and referred it to the legislature of 1870 for their approval or rejection. The latter took up the proposition and agreed to it by the proper majority, and submitted it to the people at the next election for their ratification. The *sine die* adjournment of both houses took place on the seventeenth of March, 1870. On the first day of January, previous, the member of congress from the second district of the State, B. F. Hopkins, died, and David Atwood, republican, was elected to fill the vacancy on the fifteenth of February following.

Early in 1870, was organized the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters." By an act of the legislature approved March 16, of that year, it was incorporated, having among its specific objects, researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological and social sciences; a progressive and thorough scientific survey of the State, with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural and other resources; the advancement of the useful arts, through the application of science, and by the encouragement of original invention; the encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit; the formation of scientific, economical and art museums; the encouragement of philological and historical research; the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library; and the diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts. The academy has already published four volumes of transactions, under authority of the State.

The fourth charitable institution established by Wisconsin was the "Northern Hospital for the Insane," located at Oshkosh, Winnebago county. It was authorized by an act of the legislature approved March 10, 1870. The law governing the admission of patients to this hospital is the same as to the Wisconsin State Hospital.

On the third day of July, 1870, A. J. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, died of consumption, and Samuel Fallows was, on the 6th of that month, appointed by the governor to fill the place made vacant by his death. The census taken this year by the General Government, showed the population of Wisconsin to be over one million sixty-four thousand. At the Fall election for members to the forty-second congress, Alexander Mitchell was chosen to represent the first district; G. W. Hazelton, the second; J. A. Barber, the third; C. A. Eldredge, the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, the fifth; and J. M. Rusk, the sixth district. Mitchell and Eldredge were democrats; the residue were republicans. The amendment to section 8, of article 7 of the constitution of the State, abolishing the grand jury system was ratified by a large majority. Under it, no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident and the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Governor Fairchild, in his last annual message to the legislature, delivered to that body at its twenty-fourth regular session beginning on the eleventh of January, 1871, said that Wisconsin State polity was so wisely adapted to the needs of the people, and so favorable to the growth and prosperity of the commonwealth, as to require but few changes at the hands of the legislature, and those rather of detail than of system. At the commencement of this session, William E. Smith was elected speaker of the assembly. A very carefully-perfected measure of this legislature was one providing for the trial of criminal offenses on information, without the intervention of a Grand Jury. A state commissioner of immigration, to be elected by the people, was provided for. Both bodies adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of March. On the thirteenth of January preceding, Associate Justice Byron Paine, of the supreme court, died; whereupon the governor, on the 20th of the same month, appointed in his place, until the Spring election should be held, William Penn Lyon. The latter, at the election in April, was chosen by the people to serve the unexpired time of Associate Justice Paine, ending the first Monday of January, 1872, and for a full term of six years from the same date. On the 3d of April, Ole C. Johnson was appointed by the governor state commissioner of immigration, to serve until his successor at the next general election could be chosen by the people. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction should thereafter be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations existing between the State and its dependent and criminal classes might be better understood, there was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 23, 1871, a "state board of charities and reform" created—to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor of the State, the duties of the members being to investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State treasury, and on or before the first day of December in each year to report their proceedings to the executive of the State. This board was thereafter duly organized and its members have since reported annually to the governor their proceedings and the amount of their expenses, as required by law.

The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society," although previously organized, first under the name of the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association," was not incorporated until the 24th of March, 1871—the object of the society being to improve the condition of horticulture, rural adornment and landscape gardening. By a law of 1868, provision was made for the publication of the society's transactions in connection with the State agricultural society; but by the act

of 1871, this law was repealed and an appropriation made for their yearly publication in separate form; resulting in the issuing, up to the present time, of nine volumes. The society holds annual meetings at Madison.

At the November election both republicans and democrats had a full ticket for the suffrages of the people. The republicans were successful, electing for governor, C. C. Washburn; M. H. Pettitt, for lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, for secretary of state; Henry Baetz, for state treasurer; Samuel Fallows, for superintendent of public instruction; S. S. Barlow, for attorney general; G. F. Wheeler, for state prison commissioner; and O. C. Johnson, for state commissioner of immigration. At this election an amendment to article four of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. As it now stands, the legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the names of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening, or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited in the foregoing cases, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.

Industrially considered, the year 1871 had but little to distinguish it from the average of previous years in the State, except that the late frosts of Spring and the drouth of Summer diminished somewhat the yield of certain crops. With the exception of slight showers of only an hour or two's duration, in the month of September, no rain fell in Wisconsin from the eighth of July to the ninth of October—a period of three months. The consequence was a most calamitous event which will render the year 1871 memorable in the history of the State.

The great drouth of the Summer and Fall dried up the streams and swamps in Northern Wisconsin. In the forests, the fallen leaves and underbrush which covered the ground became very ignitable. The ground itself, especially in cases of alluvial or bottom lands, was so dry and parched as to burn readily to the depth of a foot or more. For many days preceding the commencement of the second week in October fires swept through the timbered country, and in some instances over prairies and "openings." Farmers, saw-mill owners, railroad men and all others interested in exposed property, labored day and night in contending against the advance of devouring fires, which were destroying, notwithstanding the ceaseless energies of the people, an occasional mill or house and sweeping off, here and there, fences, haystacks and barns. Over the counties lying upon Green bay and a portion of those contiguous thereto on the south, southwest and west, hung a general gloom. No rain came. All energies were exhausted from "fighting fire." The atmosphere was every where permeated with smoke. The waters of the bay and even Lake Michigan, in places, were so enveloped as to render navigation difficult and in some instances dangerous. It finally became very difficult to travel upon highways and on railroads. Time drew on—but there came no rain. The ground in very many places was burned over. Persons sought refuge—some in excavations in the earth, others in wells.

The counties of Oconto, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Shawano were all more or less swept by this besom of destruction; but in Oconto county, and for some distance into Menomonee county, Michigan, across the Menomonee river, on the west shore of

the bay and throughout the whole length and breadth of the peninsula,—that is, the territory lying between the bay and Lake Michigan,—the fires were the most devastating. The first week in October passed; then came an actual whirlwind of fire—ten or more miles in width and of indefinite length. The manner of its progress was extraordinary. It destroyed a vast amount of property and many lives. It has been described as a tempestuous sea of flame, accompanied by a most violent hurricane, which multiplied the force of the destructive element. Forests, farm improvements and entire villages were consumed. Men, women and children perished—awfully perished. Even those who fled and sought refuge from the fire in cleared fields, in swamps, lakes and rivers, found, many of them, no safety there, but were burned to death or died of suffocation.

This dreadful and consuming fire was heralded by a sound likened to that of a railroad train—to the roar of a waterfall—to the noise of a battle at a distance. Not human beings only, but horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine—every thing that had life—ran to escape the impending destruction. The smoke was suffocating and blinding; the roar of the tempest deafening; the atmosphere scorching. Children were separated from their parents, and trampled upon by crazed beasts. Husbands and wives rushed in wild dismay, they knew not where. Death rode triumphantly upon that devastating, fiery flood. More than one thousand men, women and children perished. More than three thousand were rendered destitute—utterly beggared. Mothers were left with fatherless children; fathers with motherless children. Every where were homeless orphans. All around lay suffering, helpless humanity, burned and maimed. Such was the sickening spectacle after the impetuous and irresistible wave of fire swept over that portion of the State. This appalling calamity happened on the 8th and 9th of October. The loss of property has been estimated at four million dollars.

At the tidings of this fearful visitation, Governor Fairchild hastened to the burnt district, to assist, as much as was in his power, the distressed sufferers. He issued, on the 13th of the month, a stirring appeal to the citizens of Wisconsin, for aid. It was promptly responded to from all portions of the State outside the devastated region. Liberal contributions in money, clothing and provisions were sent—some from other States, and even from foreign countries. Northwestern Wisconsin also suffered severely, during these months of drouth, from large fires.

A compilation of the public statutes of Wisconsin was prepared during the year 1871, by David Taylor, and published in two volumes, generally known as the Revised Statutes of 1871. It was wholly a private undertaking; but the legislature authorized the secretary of state to purchase five hundred copies for the use of the State, at its regular session in 1872.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—C. C. WASHBURN, GOVERNOR—1872-1873.

The thirteenth gubernatorial administration in Wisconsin commenced on Monday, January 1, 1872. The only changes made, in the present administration from the previous one, were in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.

The twenty-fifth regular session of the legislature began on the 10th of January, with a republican majority in both houses. Daniel Hall was elected speaker of the assembly. The next day the governor delivered to a joint convention of the legislature his first annual message—a lengthy document, setting forth in detail the general condition of State affairs. The recent great conflagrations were referred to, and relief suggested. The work of this session of the Legislature was peculiarly difficult, owing to the many general laws which the last constitutional amendment made necessary. The apportionment of the State into new congressional districts was another perplexing and onerous task. Eight districts were formed instead of six, as at the commencement of the last decade. By this, the fourth congressional apportionment, each district

elects one member. The first district consists of the counties of Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Waukesha; the second, of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk, and Columbia; the third, of Grant, Iowa, LaFayette, Green, Richland, and Crawford; the fourth, of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington; the fifth, of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc; the sixth, of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door; the seventh, of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire, and Clark; the eighth, of Oconto, Shawano, Portage, Wood, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Marathon, Dunn, Chippewa, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Bayfield, Douglas, and Ashland. To this district have since been added the new counties of Lincoln, Taylor, Price, Marinette and New.

After a session of seventy-seven days, the legislature finished its work, adjourning on the twenty-seventh of March. At the ensuing November election, the republican ticket for president and vice president of the United States was successful. The ten electors chosen cast their votes in the electoral college for Grant and Wilson. In the eight congressional districts, six republicans and two democrats were elected to the forty-third congress; the last mentioned from the fourth and fifth districts. C. G. Williams represented the first district; G. W. Hazelton the second; J. Allen Barber the third; Alexander Mitchell the fourth; C. A. Eldredge the fifth; Philetus Sawyer the sixth; J. M. Rusk the seventh; and A. G. McDill the eighth district.

Throughout Wisconsin, as in all portions of the Union outside the State, a singular pestilence prevailed among horses in the months of November and December, 1872, very few escaping. Horses kept in warm, well ventilated stables, avoiding currents of air, with little or no medicine, and fed upon nutritious and laxative food, soon recovered. Although but few died, yet the loss to the State was considerable, especially in villages and cities, resulting from the difficulty to substitute other animals in the place of the horse during the continuance of the disease.

The twenty-sixth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the eighth day of January, 1873, with a republican majority in both houses. Henry D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. On the ninth, Governor Washburn's message—his second annual one—was delivered to the two houses. It opened with a brief reference to the abundant returns from agricultural pursuits, to the developments of the industries of the state, to the advance in manufacturing, to the rapid extension in railways, and to the general and satisfactory progress in education, throughout Wisconsin. He followed with several recommendations—claiming that “many vast and overshadowing corporations in the United States are justly a source of alarm,” and that “the legislature can not scan too closely every measure that should come before it which proposed to give additional rights and privileges to the railways of the state.” He also recommended that the “granting of passes to the class of state officials who, through their public office, have power to confer or withhold benefits to a railroad company, be prohibited.” The message was favorably commented upon by the press of the state, of all parties. “If Governor Washburn,” says one of the opposition papers of his administration, “is not a great statesman, he is certainly not a small politician.” One of the first measures of this legislature was the election of United States senator, to fill the place of Timothy O. Howe, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. On the twenty-second of January the two houses met in joint convention, when it was announced that by the previous action of the senate and assembly, Timothy O. Howe was again elected to that office for the term of six years. On the twentieth of March, the legislature adjourned *sine die*, after a session of seventy-two days.

Milton H. Pettitt, the lieutenant governor, died on the 23d day of March following the adjournment. By this sudden and unexpected death, the State lost an upright and conscientious public officer.

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland and Douglas counties, and completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the governor, appropriating for the work an annual payment of thirteen thousand dollars. An act providing for a geological survey, of the State, passed by the legislature, and approved March 25, 1853, authorized the governor to appoint a state geologist, who was to select a suitable person as assistant geologist. Their duties were to make a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Under this law Edward Daniels, on the first day of April, 1853, was appointed state geologist, superseded on the 12th day of August, 1854, by James G. Percival, who died in office on the 2d of May, 1856, at Hazel Green. By an act approved March 3, 1857, James Hall, Ezra Carr and Edward Daniels were appointed by the legislature geological commissioners. By an act approved April 2, 1860, Hall was made principal of the commission. The survey was interrupted by a repeal, March 21, 1862, of previous laws promoting it. However, to complete the survey, the matter was reinstated by the act of this legislature, approved March 29, the governor, under that act, appointing as chief geologist Increase A. Lapham, April 10, 1873.

Another act changed the management of the state prison — providing for the appointment by the governor of three directors; one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, in place of a state prison commissioner, who had been elected by the people every two years, along with other officers of the State.

At the Spring election, Orsamus Cole, who had been eighteen years upon the bench, was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years from the first Monday in January following. The two tickets in the field at the Fall election were the republican and the people's reform. The latter was successful; the political scepter passing out of the hands of the republicans, after a supremacy in the State continuing unbroken since the beginning of the seventh administration, when A. W. Randall (governor for a second term) and the residue of the State officers were elected — all republicans.

The general success among the cultivators of the soil throughout the state during the year, notwithstanding "the crisis," was marked and satisfactory; but the financial disturbances during the latter part of the Fall and the first part of the Winter, resulted in a general depreciation of prices.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. — WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, GOVERNOR — 1874-75.

The fourteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1874, by the inauguration of William R. Taylor as governor; Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state; Ferdinand Kuehn, state treasurer; A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction; and Martin J. Argard, state commissioner of immigration. These officers were not elected by any distinctive political party as such, but as the representatives of a new political organization, including "all Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin, friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of affairs." Among the marked characteristics of the platform agreed upon by the convention nominating the above-mentioned ticket was a declaration by the members that they would "vote for no candidate for office whose nomination is the fruit of his own impertunity, or of a corrupt combination among partisan leaders;" another, "that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion," not denying, however, an encouragement to wholesome enterprise on the part of aggre-

gated capital—this “plank” having special reference to a long series of alleged grievances assumed to have been endured by the people on account of discriminations in railroad charges and a consequent burdensome taxation upon labor—especially upon the agricultural industry of the State.

The twenty-seventh regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced at Madison on the fourteenth of January. The two houses were politically antagonistic in their majorities; the senate was republican, while the assembly had a “reform” majority. In the latter branch, Gabriel Bouck was elected speaker. Governor Taylor, on the fifteenth, met the legislature in joint convention and delivered his message. “An era,” said he, “of apparent prosperity without parallel in the previous history of the nation, has been succeeded by financial reverses affecting all classes of industry, and largely modifying the standard of values.” “Accompanying these financial disturbances,” added the governor, “has come an imperative demand from the people for a purer political morality, a more equitable apportionment of the burdens and blessings of government, and a more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.”

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one generally known as the “Potter Law,” from the circumstance of the bill being introduced by Robert L. D. Potter, senator, representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district of the state. The railroad companies for a number of years had, as before intimated, been complained of by the people, who charged them with unjust discriminations and exorbitantly high rates for the transportation of passengers and merchandize. All the railroad charters were granted by acts at different times of the State legislature, under the constitution which declares that “corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by a special act, except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporations can not be attained under general laws. All general laws, or special acts, enacted under the provisions of this section, may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.” The complaints of the people seem to have remained unheeded, resulting in the passage of the “Potter Law.” This law limited the compensation for the transportation of passengers, classified freight, and regulated prices for its transportation within the State. It also required the governor on or before the first of May, 1874, by and with the consent of the senate, to appoint three railroad commissioners; one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, whose terms of office should commence on the fourteenth day of May, and that the governor, thereafter, on the first day of May, of each year, should appoint one commissioner for three years. Under this law, the governor appointed J. H. Osborn, for three years; George H. Paul, for two years; and J. W. Hoyt, for one year. Under executive direction, this commission inaugurated its labors by compiling, classifying, and putting into convenient form for public use for the first time, all the railroad legislation of the State.

At the outset the two chief railroad corporations of the State—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern—served formal notice upon the governor of Wisconsin that they would not respect the provisions of the new railroad law. Under his oath of office, to support the constitution of the State, it was the duty of Governor Taylor to expedite all such measures as should be resolved upon by the legislature, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. No alternative, therefore, was left the chief executive but to enforce the law by all the means placed in his hands for that purpose. He promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws, and invoking the aid of all good citizens thereto. “The law of the land,” said Governor Taylor, “must be respected and obeyed.” “While none,” continued he,

"are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints. If provisions of the law be deemed oppressive, resistance to its mandates will not abate; but rather multiply the anticipated evils." "It is the right," he added, "of all to test its validity through the constituted channels, but with that right is coupled the duty of yielding a general obedience to its requirements until it has been pronounced invalid by competent authority."

The railroad companies claimed not merely the unconstitutionality of the law, but that its enforcement would bankrupt the companies and suspend the operation of their lines. The governor, in reply, pleaded the inviolability of his oath of office and his pledged faith to the people. The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the State, under the direction of its governor, was compelled to confront an array of the most formidable legal talent of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of much similar legislation in neighboring States, and Governor Taylor and his associate representatives of State authority were thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequence. The contention extended both to State and United States courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the State over corporations of its own creation. In all respects, the State was fully sustained in its position, and, ultimately, judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the State and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

Another act of the session of 1874 abolished the office of State commissioner of immigration, "on and after" the first Monday of January, 1876. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of March, 1874, after a session of fifty-eight days.

The office of state prison commissioner having, by operation of law, become vacant on the fifth day of January, 1874, the governor, on the twenty-third of that month, appointed for State prison directors, Joel Rich, for two years; William E. Smith, for four years; and Nelson Dewey, for six years: these to take the place of that officer.

On the sixteenth of June, Chief Justice Dixon, whose term of office would have expired on the first Monday in January, 1876, resigned his seat upon the bench of the supreme court, Governor Taylor appointing Edward G. Ryan in his place until his successor should be elected and qualified. At the November election of this year, the members chosen to the forty-fourth congress were—Charles G. Williams, from the first district; Lucian B. Caswell, from the second; Henry S. Magoon, from the third; William Pitt Lynde, from the fourth; Samuel D. Burchard, from the fifth; A. M. Kimball, from the sixth; Jeremiah M. Rusk, from the seventh, and George W. Cate, from the eighth district. Lynde, Burchard and Cate were "reform;" the residue were republican.

At the same election, an amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the State was duly ratified and adopted by the people. Under this section, as it now stands, it is the duty of the legislature, and they are by it empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts, by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct

annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

In 1872, the first appropriation for fish culture in Wisconsin was made by the legislature, subject to the direction of the United States commissioner of fisheries. In 1874, a further sum was appropriated, and the governor of the State authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duties were, upon receiving any spawn or fish, by or through the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, to immediately place such spawn in the care of responsible pisciculturists of the State, to be hatched and distributed in the different waters in and surrounding Wisconsin. Two more members have since been added by law to the commission; their labors have been much extended, and liberal appropriations made to further the object they have in view—with flattering prospects of their finally being able to stock the streams and lakes of the State with the best varieties of food fish.

The year 1874, in Wisconsin, was characterized as one of general prosperity among farmers, excepting the growers of wheat. The crop of that cereal was light, and, in places, entirely destroyed by the chinch-lug. As a consequence, considerable depression existed in business in the wheat-growing districts. Trade and commerce continued throughout the year at a low ebb, the direct result of the monetary crisis of 1873.

The legislature commenced its twenty-eighth regular session on the thirteenth of January, 1875, with a republican majority in both houses. F. W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The governor delivered his message in person, on the fourteenth, to the two houses. "Thanking God for all His mercies," are his opening words, "I congratulate you that order and peace reign throughout the length and breadth of our State. Our material prosperity has not fulfilled our anticipations. But let us remember that we bear no burden of financial depression not common to all the States, and that the penalties of folly are the foundation of wisdom." In regard to the "Potter Law," the governor said, "It is not my opinion that this law expressed the best judgment of the legislature which enacted it. While the general principles upon which it is founded command our unqualified approbation, and can never be surrendered, it must be conceded that the law is defective in some of its details. . . . The great object sought to be accomplished by our people," continued the speaker, "is not the management of railroad property by themselves, but to prevent its mismanagement by others." Concerning the charge that Wisconsin was warring upon railways within her limits, the governor added, "She has never proposed such a war. She proposes none now. She asks only honesty, justice and the peace of mutual good will. To all men concerned, her people say in sincerity and in truth that every dollar invested in our State shall be lawfully entitled to its just protection, whencesoever the danger comes. In demanding justice for all, the State will deny justice to none. In forbidding mismanagement, the State will impose no restraints upon any management that is honest and just. In this, the moral and hereditary instincts of our people furnish a stronger bond of good faith than the judgments of courts or the obligations of paper constitutions. Honest capital may be timid and easily frightened; yet it is more certain to seek investment among a people whose laws are at all times a shield for the weak and a reliance for the strong—where the wholesome restraints of judicious legislation are felt alike by the exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor."

The first important business to be transacted by this legislature was the election of a United States senator, as the term for which M. H. Carpenter had been elected would expire on the fourth of March ensuing. Much interest was manifested in the matter, not only in the two houses, but throughout the State. There was an especial reason for this; for, although the then

incumbent was a candidate for re-election, with a republican majority in the legislature, yet it was well known that enough members of that party were pledged, before the commencement of the session, to vote against him, to secure his defeat, should they stand firm to their pledges. The republicans met in caucus and nominated Carpenter for re-election; but the recalcitrant members held themselves aloof. Now, according to usual precedents, a nomination by the dominant party was equivalent to an election; not so, however, in this case, notwithstanding the friends of the nominee felt sanguine of his election in the end. The result of the first ballot, on the twenty-sixth of January, was, in the senate, thirteen for the republican candidate; in the assembly, forty-six votes, an aggregate of only fifty-nine. He lacked four votes in the assembly and an equal number in the senate, of having a majority in each house. On the twenty-seventh, the two houses, in joint convention, having met to compare the record of the voting the day previous, and it appearing that no one person had received a majority of the votes in each house for United States senator, they proceeded to their first joint ballot. The result was, no election. The balloting was continued each day, until the third of February, when, on the eleventh joint trial, Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, having received sixty-eight votes, to Carpenter's fifty-nine, with five scattering, was declared elected.

As in the previous session so in this,—one of the most absorbing subjects before the legislature was that of railroads; the "Potter Law" receiving a due share of attention in both houses. The result was an amendment in some important particulars without changing the right of State control: rates were modified. The law as amended was more favorable to the railroad companies and was regarded as a compromise. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 6th of March. This was the shortest session ever held in the State except one of twenty-five years previous.

On the 16th of February, O. W. Wight was appointed by the governor chief geologist of Wisconsin, in place of I. A. Lapham, whose appointment had not been acted upon by the Senate. On the 24th of the same month, J. W. Hoyt was appointed railroad commissioner for three years from the first day of May following, on which day his one-year term in the same office would expire. At the regular Spring election on the 6th of April following, Edward G. Ryan was elected, without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of Chief Justice Dixon, ending the first Monday in January, 1876, and for a full term of six years from the last mentioned date; so that his present term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, 1882. An act providing for taking the census of Wisconsin on or before the 1st of July, 1875, was passed by the legislature and approved the 4th of March previous. It required an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the State except Indians, who were not entitled to the right of suffrage. The result of this enumeration gave a total population to Wisconsin of one million two hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.

At the November election, republican and "reform" tickets were in the field for State officers, resulting in the success of the latter, except as to governor. For this office Harrison Ludington was chosen by a majority, according to the State board of canvassers, over William R. Taylor, of eight hundred and forty-one. The rest of the candidates elected were: Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state, Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of state, A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; and Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction. The act abolishing the office of state commissioner of immigration was to take effect "on and after" the close of this administration; so, of course, no person was voted for to fill that position at the Fall election of 1875.

During this administration the principle involved in a long-pending controversy between the State and Minnesota relating to valuable harbor privileges at the head of Lake Superior, was successfully and finally settled in favor of Wisconsin. The influence of the executive was largely

instrumental in initiating a movement which resulted in securing congressional appropriations amounting to \$800,000 to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. A change was inaugurated in the whole system of timber agencies over State and railroad lands, by which the duties of agents were localized, and efficiency was so well established that many important trespasses were brought to light from which over \$60,000 in penalties was collected and paid into the Treasury, while as much more was subsequently realized from settlements agreed upon and proceedings instituted. By decisive action on the part of the governor an **unsettled** printing claim of nearly a hundred thousand dollars was met and defeated in the courts. During this period also appropriations were cut down, and the rate of taxation diminished. Governor Taylor bestowed unremitting personal attention to details of business with a view of promoting the public interests with strict economy, while his countenance and support was extended to all legitimate enterprises. He required the Wisconsin Central railroad company to give substantial assurance that it would construct a branch line from Stevens Point to Portage City as contemplated by congress, before issuing certificates for its land grants.

The closing year of the century of our national existence—1875, was one somewhat discouraging to certain branches of the agricultural interests of Wisconsin. The previous Winter had been an unusually severe one. A greater breadth of corn was planted than in any previous year in the State, but the unusually late season, followed by frosts in August and September, entirely ruined thousands of acres of that staple.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—HARRISON LUDINGTON, GOVERNOR—1876—1877.

The fifteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, January 3, 1876, by the inauguration of State officers—Harrison Ludington, as previously stated, having been elected upon the republican ticket, to fill the chief executive office of the State; the others, to the residue of the offices, upon the democratic reform ticket: the governor, like three of his predecessors—Farwell, Bashford, and Randall (first term—having been chosen by a majority less than one thousand; and, like two of his predecessors—Farwell and Bashford—when all the other State officers differed with him in politics.

The twenty-ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin began on the 12th of January, 1876, at Madison. The republicans were in the majority in both houses. Samuel S. Fifield was elected speaker of the assembly. On the 13th, Governor Ludington delivered in person, to a joint convention of that body, his message, communicating the condition of affairs of the State, and recommending such matters for the consideration of the legislators as were thought expedient: it was brief; its style condensed; its striking peculiarity, a manly frankness. "It is not the part of wisdom," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to disguise the fact that the people of this State, in common with those of all sections of the Union, have suffered some abatement of the prosperity that they have enjoyed in the past." "We have entered," he continued, "upon the centennial of our existence as an independent nation. It is fit that we should renew the spirit in which the Republic had its birth, and our determination that it shall endure, to fulfill the great purposes of its existence, and to justify the noble sacrifices of its founders." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 14th of March, 1876, after a session of sixty-three days. The chief measures of the session were. The amendment of the railroad laws, maintaining salutary restrictions while modifying those features which were crippling and crushing an important interest of the State; and the apportionment of the State into senate and assembly districts. It is a provision of the constitution of the State that the number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; and that the senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the

assembly. Since the year 1862, the aggregate allotted to both houses had been one hundred and thirty-three, the maximum allowed by the constitution; one hundred in the assembly and thirty-three in the senate. The number of this representation was not diminished by the apportionment of 1876. One of the railroad laws abolished the board of railroad commissioners, conferring its duties upon a railroad commissioner to be appointed by the governor every two years. Under this law, Dana C. Lamb was appointed to that office, on the 10th of March, 1876. On the 2d day of February, previous, George W. Burchard was by the governor appointed state prison director for six years, in place of Joel Rich, whose term of office had expired. On the same day T. C. Chamberlin was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin in place of O. W. Wight.

The application of Miss Lavinia Goodell, for admission to the bar of Wisconsin, was rejected by the supreme court of the State, at its January term, 1876. "We can not but think," said Chief Justice Ryan, in the decree of refusal, "we can not but think the common law wise in excluding women from the profession of the law." "The profession," he added, "enters largely into the well-being of society, and, to be honorably filled, and safely to society, exacts the devotion of life. The law of nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurture of the children of our race, and for the custody of the homes of the world, and their maintenance in love and honor. And all life-long callings of women inconsistent with these radical and social duties of their sex, as is the profession of the law, are departures from the order of Nature, and, when voluntary, are treason against it." By a law since passed, no person can be denied admission to any court in the State on account of sex; and Miss Goodell has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 13, 1876, a State board of health was established, the appointment of a superintendent of vital statistics, was provided for, and certain duties were assigned to local boards of health. The State board was organized soon after; the governor having previously appointed seven persons as its members. The object of the organization, which is supported by the State, is, to educate the people of Wisconsin into a better knowledge of the nature and causes of disease, and a better knowledge and observance of hygienic laws.

By a law passed in 1868, as amended in 1870 and 1873, the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general, were constituted a State board of assessment, to meet in the city of Madison, on the third Wednesday in May, 1874, and biennially thereafter, to make an equalized valuation of the property in the State, as a guide to assessment for taxation. In the tables of equalized valuations compiled by this board in 1876, the whole amount of taxable property in Wisconsin, is set down at \$423,596,290; of which sum \$337,073,148, represents real estate and \$86,523,142 personal property.

This being the year for the election of president and vice president of the United States, the two political parties in Wisconsin—republican and democratic—had tickets in the field. At the election on Tuesday, November 7, the republican presidential electors received a majority of the votes cast in the State, securing Wisconsin for Hayes and Wheeler. The eight congressional districts elected the same day their members to the forty-fifth congress, whose terms of office would expire on the 4th of March, 1879. Charles G. Williams was elected in the first district; Lucien B. Caswell, in the second; George C. Hazelton, in the third; William P. Lynde, in the fourth; Edward S. Bragg, in the fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the seventh; and Thad. C. Pound, in the eighth district. A majority of the delegation was republican, the representatives from the fourth, fifth and sixth districts only, being democrats.

There was a general and spontaneous exhibition of patriotic impulses throughout the length and breadth of Wisconsin, on the part of both native and foreign-born citizens, at the commencement of the centennial year, and upon the fourth of July. The interest of the people of the State generally, in the Exposition at Philadelphia, was manifested in a somewhat remarkable manner from its inception to its close. By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, provision was made for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding in that city, in 1876, an exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines of the country. A centennial commission, consisting of one commissioner and one alternate commissioner, from each State and Territory, was authorized to be appointed, to carry out the provisions of the act. David Atwood, as commissioner, and E. D. Holton, as alternate, were commissioned by the president of the United States, from Wisconsin. This commission gradually made progress in preparing for an international exposition. "The commission has been organized," said Governor Washburn, in his message to the legislature in January, 1873, "and has made considerable progress in its work. The occasion will be one to which the American people can not fail to respond in the most enthusiastic manner." The president of the United States, by proclamation, in July, 1873, announced the exhibition and national celebration, and commended them to the people of the Union, and of all nations. "It seems fitting," said Governor Taylor, in his message to the Wisconsin legislature in 1874, "that such a celebration of this important event, should be held, and it is hoped it will be carried out in a manner worthy of a great and enlightened nation." By the close of 1874, a large number of foreign governments had signified their intention to participate in the exhibition.

The legislature of Wisconsin, at its session in 1875, deeming it essential that the State, with its vast resources in agricultural, mineral, lumbering, manufacturing, and other products and industries, should be fully represented at Philadelphia, passed an act which was approved March 3, 1875, to provide for a "Board of State Centennial Managers." Two thousand dollars were appropriated to pay its necessary expenses. The board was to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor; and there were added thereto, as ex-officio members, the United States centennial commissioner and his alternate. The duties of the members were to disseminate information regarding the Exhibition; to secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other associations in the State; to appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of the State; to stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the exhibition successful, and a worthy representation of the industries of the country; to encourage the production of articles suitable for the Exhibition: to distribute documents issued by the centennial commission among manufacturers and others in the State; to render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the exhibition; to furnish information to the commission on subjects that might be referred to the board; to care for the interests of the State and of its citizens in matters relating to the exhibition; to receive and pronounce upon applications for space; to apportion the space placed at its disposal among the exhibitors from the State; and to supervise such other details relating to the representation of citizens of Wisconsin in the Exhibition, as might from time to time be delegated by the United States centennial commission.

The board was required to meet on the first Wednesday of April, 1875, at the capitol, in Madison, to organize and adopt such by-laws and regulations as might be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of the work committed to their charge. Governor Taylor appointed Eli Stilson, J. I. Case, J. B. Parkinson, T. C. Pound, and E. A. Calkins, members of the board. Its organization was perfected, at the appointed time, by the election of J. B. Parkinson as president, and W. W. Field, secretary. The ex-officio members of the board, were David Atwood,

United States commissioner, and E. D. Holton, alternate From this time forward, the board was untiring in its efforts to secure a full and proper representation of the varied interests of Wisconsin in the centennial exhibition of 1876. E. A. Calkins having resigned his position as member of the board, Adolph Meinecke took his place by appointment of the governor July 24, 1875. Governor Ludington, in his message to the legislature in January, 1876, spoke in commendation of the coming exhibition. "The occasion," said he, "will afford an excellent opportunity to display the resources and products of the State, and to attract hither capital and immigration."

Soon after the organization of the United States centennial commission, a national organization of the women of the country was perfected. A lady of Philadelphia was placed at its head; and a presiding officer from each State was appointed. Mrs. A. C. Thorp assumed the duties of chairman for Wisconsin, in March, 1875, appointing assistants in various parts of the State, when active work was commenced. This organization was efficient in Wisconsin in arousing an interest in the general purposes and objects of the exhibition.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 3, 1876, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the use of the board of centennial managers, for the purpose of arranging for, and making a proper exhibition of, the products, resources, and advantages of the State at the exposition. The treasurer of Wisconsin was, by this act, made an ex-officio member of the board. By this and previous action of the legislature—by efforts put forth by the board of managers—by individual enterprise—by the untiring labors of the "Women's Centennial Executive Committee," to whom, by an act of the legislature, approved the 4th of March, 1875, one thousand dollars were appropriated—Wisconsin was enabled to take a proud and honorable position in the Centennial Exposition—a gratification not only to the thousands of her citizens who visited Philadelphia during its continuance, but to the people generally, throughout the State.

In Wisconsin, throughout the centennial year, those engaged in the various branches of agriculture and other useful avocations, were reasonably prosperous. The crop of wheat and oats was a light yield, and of poor quality; but the corn crop was the largest ever before raised in the State, and of superior quality. The dairy and hog product was large, and commanded remunerative prices. Fruits were unusually plenty. Trade and business enterprises, however, generally remained depressed.

By section five of article seven of the constitution of Wisconsin, the counties of the State were apportioned into five judicial circuits: the county of Richland being attached to Iowa, Chippewa to Crawford, and La Pointe to St. Croix. In 1850, the fifth circuit was divided, and a sixth circuit formed. In 1864, Crawford and Richland were made part of the fifth circuit. By an act which took effect in 1854, a seventh circuit was formed. On the first day of January, 1855, the sixth circuit was divided, and an eighth and ninth circuit formed, the county of Columbia being made a part of the last mentioned one. In the same year was also formed a tenth circuit; and, in 1858, Winnebago county was attached to it; but, in 1870, that county was attached to the third circuit. In 1858, Kewaunee county was attached to the fourth circuit. An eleventh circuit was formed in 1864, from which, in 1865, Dallas county was detached, and made part of the eighth. By an act which took effect on the first day of January, 1871, the twelfth circuit was formed. In 1876, a thirteenth circuit was "constituted and re-organized."

At that time, the whole sixty counties of the State stood apportioned in the thirteen judicial circuits as follows: First circuit, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; second circuit, Milwaukee, and Waukesha, third circuit, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee, and Winnebago; fourth circuit, Sheboygan, Calumet, Kewaunee, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc; fifth circuit,

Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland, and Crawford; sixth circuit, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, La Crosse, and Vernon; seventh circuit, Portage, Marathon, Waupaca, Wood, Waushara, Lincoln, and Taylor; eighth circuit, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix; ninth circuit, Adams, Columbia, Dane, Juneau, Sauk and Marquette; tenth circuit, Outagamie, Oconto, Shawano, Door, and Brown; eleventh circuit, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, and Polk; twelfth circuit, Rock, Green, and Jefferson; and the thirteenth circuit, Buffalo, Eau Claire, and Trempeleau, Marinette and New are now in the tenth; Price is in the seventh circuit.

The thirtieth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced, pursuant to law, on the 10th of January, 1877. The republicans had working majorities in both houses. J. B. Cassoday was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Governor Ludington delivered his message to the joint convention of the legislature the following day. "We should not seek," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to conceal from ourselves the fact that the prosperity which our people have enjoyed for a number of years past, has suffered some interruption. Agriculture has rendered less return; labor in all departments has been less productive, and trade has consequently been less active, and has realized a reduced percentage of profit." "These adverse circumstances," continued the governor, "will not be wholly a misfortune if we heed the lesson that they convey. This lesson is the necessity of strict economy in public and private affairs. We have been living upon a false basis; and the time has now come when we must return to a solid foundation." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 8th of March, after a session of fifty-eight days, passing three hundred and one acts—one hundred and thirteen less than at the session of 1876. The most important of these, as claimed by the dominant party which passed it, is one for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot box, known as the "Registry Law." On the 3d day of April, at the regular Spring election, William P. Lyon was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court for six years from the first Monday in January, 1878, his term of office expiring on the first Monday of January, 1884.

Under a law of 1876, to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint three revisors. The persons receiving the appointment were David Taylor, William F. Vilas and J. P. C. Cottrill. By an amendatory law of 1877, for the purpose of having the revision completed for the session of 1878, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint two additional revisors, and assign them special duties on the commission. H. S. Orton was appointed to revise the criminal law and proceedings, and J. H. Carpenter to revise the probate laws.

Governor Ludington declined being a candidate for renomination. His administration was characterized as one of practical efficiency. As the chief executive officer of Wisconsin, he kept in view the best interests of the State. In matters coming under his control, a rigid system of economy prevailed.

There were three tickets in the field presented to the electors of Wisconsin for their suffrages at the general election held on the sixth of November, 1877: republican, democratic, and the "greenback" ticket. The republicans were successful, electing William E. Smith, governor; James M. Bingham, lieutenant governor; Hans B. Warner, secretary of state; Richard Guenther, treasurer; Alexander Wilson, attorney general; and William C. Whitford, state superintendent of public instruction. At the same election two amendments to the constitution of the State were voted upon and both adopted. The first one amends section four of article seven; so that, hereafter, "the supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years, respectively after the

end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justices and associate justices of said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years." The second one amends section two of article eight; so that, hereafter, "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued."

The year 1877, in Wisconsin, was notable for excellent crops. A depression in monetary matters continued, it is true, but not without a reasonable prospect of a change for the better within the near future.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM E. SMITH, GOVERNOR—1878—1879.

At noon, on Monday, January 7, 1878, began the sixteenth administration of Wisconsin, by the inauguration of the State officers elect. On the 9th of the same month, commenced the thirty-first regular session of the Legislature. A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. On the day following, Governor Smith delivered his message—a calm, business-like document—to the Legislature. Both Houses adjourned *sine die* on the 21st of March following. On the 1st day of April, Harlow S. Orton and David Taylor were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the term of the first named to expire on the first Monday of January, 1888; that of the last mentioned, on the first Monday of January, 1886. In obedience to a proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature convened on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1878, in extra session, to revise the statutes, A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 7th of the same month. In November following, the members chosen to the Forty-sixth Congress were C. G. Williams, in the First District; L. B. Caswell, in the Second; George C. Hazelton, in the Third; P. V. Deuster, in the Fourth; E. S. Bragg, in the Fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the Sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the Seventh; and T. C. Pound, in the Eighth. The thirty-second regular session of the Legislature commenced on the 8th day of January, 1879. D. M. Kelly was elected Speaker of the Assembly; the next day, the message of the Governor—a brief, but able State paper—was delivered to both Houses. On the 21st, Matthew H. Carpenter was elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March thereafter, in place of Timothy O. Howe. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 5th of March, 1879. On the 1st day of April following, Orsamus Cole was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for a term of ten years.

Wisconsin has many attractive features. It is a healthy, fertile, well-watered and well-wooded State. Every where within its borders the rights of each citizen are held sacred. Intelligence and education are prominent characteristics of its people. All the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life are easily to be obtained. Agriculture, the chief source of wealth to so many nations, is here conducted with profit and success. Generally speaking, the farmer owns the land he cultivates. Here, the laboring man, if honest and industrious, is most certain to secure a competence for himself and family. Few States have made more ample provisions for the unfortunate—the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane—than has Wisconsin. Nor has she been less interested in her reformatory and penal institutions. In her educational facilities, she already rivals the most advanced of her sister States. Her markets are easily reached by rail-ways and water-navigation, so that the products of the country find ready sale. Her commerce is extensive; her manufactures remunerative; her natural resources great and manifold. In morality and religion, her standard is high. Her laws are lenient, but not lax, securing the greatest good to those who are disposed to live up to their requirements. Wisconsin has, in fact, all the essential elements of prosperity and good government. Exalted and noble, therefore, must be her future career.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

By T. C. CHAMBERLIN, A. M., STATE GEOLOGIST.

The surface features of Wisconsin are simple and symmetrical in character, and present a configuration intermediate between the mountainous, on the one hand, and a monotonous level, on the other. The highest summits within the state rise a little more than 1,200 feet above its lowest surfaces. A few exceptional peaks rise from 400 to 600 feet above their bases, but abrupt elevations of more than 200 or 300 feet are not common. Viewed as a whole, the state may be regarded as occupying a swell of land lying between three notable depressions; Lake Michigan on the east, about 578 feet above the mean tide of the ocean, Lake Superior on the north, about 600 feet above the sea, and the valley of the Mississippi river, whose elevation at the Illinois state line is slightly below that of Lake Michigan. From these depressions the surface slopes upward to the summit altitudes of the state. But the rate of ascent is unequal. From Lake Michigan the surface rises by a long, gentle acclivity westward and northward. A similar slope ascends from the Mississippi valley to meet this, and their junction forms a north and south arch extending nearly the entire length of the state. From Lake Superior the surface ascends rapidly to the watershed, which it reaches within about thirty miles of the lake.

If we include the contiguous portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, the whole elevation may be looked upon as a very low, rude, three-sided pyramid, with rounded angles. The apex is near the Michigan line, between the headwaters of the Montreal and Brule rivers. The northern side is short and abrupt. The southeastward and southwestward sides are long, and decline gently. The base of this pyramid may be considered as, in round numbers, 600 feet above the sea, and its extreme apex 1,800 feet.

Under the waters of Lake Michigan the surface of the land passes below the sea level before the limits of the state are reached. Under Lake Superior the land-surface descends to even greater depths, but probably not within the boundaries of the state. The regularity of the southward slopes is interrupted in a very interesting way by a remarkable diagonal valley occupied by Green bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. This is a great groove, traversing the state obliquely, and cutting down the central elevation half its height. A line passing across the surface, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, at any other point, would arch upward from about 400 to 1,000 feet, according to the location, while along the trough of this valley it would reach an elevation barely exceeding 200 feet. On the northwest side of this trough, in general, the surface rises somewhat gradually, giving at most points much amplitude to the valley, but on the opposite side, the slope ascends rapidly to a well marked watershed that stretches across the state parallel to the valley. At Lake Winnebago, this diagonal valley is connected with a scarcely less notable one, occupied by the Rock river. Geologically, this Green-bay-Rock-

river valley is even more noticeable, since it lies along the trend of the underlying strata, and was in large measure plowed out of a soft stratum by glacial action. Where it crosses the watershed, near Horicon marsh, it presents the same general features that are seen at other points, and in an almost equally conspicuous degree. Except in the southern part of the state, this valley is confined on the east by an abrupt ascent, and, at many points, by a precipitous, rocky acclivity, known as "The Ledge"—which is the projecting edge of the strata of the Niagara limestone. On the watershed referred to—between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins—this ledge is as conspicuous and continuous as at other points, so that we have here again the phenomenon of a valley formed by excavation, running up over an elevation of 300 feet, and connecting two great systems of drainage.

On the east side of this valley, as already indicated, there is a sharp ascent of 200 feet, on an average, from the crest of which the surface slopes gently down to Lake Michigan. The uniformity of this slope is broken by an extended line of drift hills, lying obliquely along it and extending from Kewaunee county southward to the Illinois line and known as the Kettle range. A less conspicuous range of similar character branches off from this in the northwest corner of Walworth county and passes across the Rock river valley, where it curves northward, passing west of Madison, crossing the great bend in the Wisconsin river, and bearing northeastward into Oconto county, where it swings round to the westward and crosses the northern part of the state. As a general topographical feature it is not conspicuous and is rather to be conceived as a peculiar chain of drift hills winding over the surface of the state, merely interrupting in some degree the regularity of its slopes. There will be occasion to return to this feature in our discussion of the drift. It will be observed that the southeastward slope is interrupted by valleys running *across* it, rudely parallel to Lake Michigan, and directing its drainage northward and southward, instead of directing it down the slope into the lake.

The Mississippi slope presents several conspicuous ridges and valleys, but their trend is *toward* the great river, and they are all due, essentially, to the erosion of the streams that channel the slope. One of these ridges constitutes the divide south of the Wisconsin river, already referred to. Another of these, conspicuous by reason of its narrowness and sharpness, lies between the Kickapoo and the Mississippi, and extends through Crawford, Vernon and Monroe counties. Still another is formed by the quartzite ranges of Sauk county, and others of less prominence give a highly diversified character to the slope.

Scattered over the surface of the state are prominent hills, some swelling upward into rounded domes, some rising symmetrically into conical peaks, some ascending precipitously into castellated towers, and some reaching prominence without regard to beauty of form or convenience of description. A part of these hills were formed by the removal by erosion of the surrounding strata, and a part by the heaping up of drift material by the glacial forces. In the former case, they are composed of rock; in the latter, of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. The two forms are often combined. The highest peak in the southwestern part of the state is the West Blue mound, which is 1,151 feet above Lake Michigan; in the eastern part, Lapham's peak, 824 feet, and in the central part, Rib hill, 1263 feet. The crest of Penokee range in the northern part of the state rises 1,000 feet, and upwards, above Lake Michigan.

The drainage systems correspond in general to these topographical features, though several minor eccentricities are to be observed. The streams of the Lake Superior system plunge rapidly down their steep slopes, forming numerous falls, some of them possessing great beauty, prominent among which are those of the Montreal river. On the southern slope, the rivers, in the upper portion of their courses, likewise descend rapidly, though less so, producing a succession of rapids and cascades, and an occasional cataract. In the lower part of their courses, the

descent becomes much more gentle and many of them are navigable to a greater or less extent. The rivers west of the Wisconsin pursue an essentially direct course to the Mississippi, attended of course with minor flexures. The Wisconsin river lies, for the greater part of its course, upon the north and south arch of the state, but on encountering the diagonal valley above mentioned it turns southwestward to the "Father of Waters." The streams east of the Wisconsin flow southerly and southeasterly until they likewise encounter this valley when they turn in the opposite direction and discharge northeasterly into Lake Michigan, through Green bay. Between the Green-bay-Rock-river valley and Lake Michigan, the drainage is again in the normal southeasterly direction. In the southern part of the state, the rivers flow in a general southerly direction, but, beyond the state, turn westward toward the Mississippi.

If the courses of the streams be studied in detail, many exceedingly interesting and instructive features will be observed, due chiefly to peculiarities of geological structure, some of which will be apparent by inspecting the accompanying geological map. Our space, however, forbids our entering upon the subject here.

The position of the watershed between the great basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence is somewhat peculiar. On the Illinois line, it lies only three and one half miles from Lake Michigan and about 160 feet above its surface. As traced northward from this point, it retires from the lake and ascends in elevation till it approaches the vicinity of Lake Winnebago, when it recurves upon itself and descends to the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, whence it pursues a northerly course to the heights of Michigan, when it turns westward and passes in an undulating course across the northern part of the state. It will be observed that much the greater area of the state is drained by the Mississippi system.

The relationship which the drainage channels have been observed to sustain to the topographical features is partly that of cause and partly that of effect. The general arching of the surface, giving rise to the main slopes, is due to deep-seated geological causes that produce an upward swelling of the center of the state. This determined the general drainage systems. On the other hand, the streams, acting upon strata of varying hardness, and presenting different attitudes, wore away the surface unequally and cut for themselves anomalous channels, leaving corresponding divides between, which gave origin to the minor irregularities that diversify the surface. In addition to this, the glacier—that great ice stream, the father of the drift—planed and plowed the surface and heaped up its *debris* upon it, modifying both the surface and drainage features. Looked at from a causal standpoint, we see the results of internal forces elevating, and external agencies cutting down, or, in a word, the face of the state is the growth of geologic ages furrowed by the teardrops of the skies.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

In harmony with the historical character of this atlas, it may be most acceptable to weave our brief sketch of the geological structure of the state into the form of a narrative of its growth.

THE ARCHÆAN AGE.

LAURENTIAN PERIOD.

The physical history of Wisconsin can be traced back with certainty to a state of complete submergence beneath the waters of the ancient ocean, by which the material of our oldest and deepest strata were deposited. Let an extensive but shallow sea, covering the whole of the present territory of the state, be pictured to the mind, and let it be imagined to be depositing

mud and sand, as at the present day, and we have before us the first authentic stage of the history under consideration. Back of that, the history is lost in the mists of geologic antiquity. The thickness of the sediments that accumulated in that early period was immense, being measured by thousands of feet. These sediments occupied of course an essentially horizontal position, and were, doubtless, in a large degree hardened into beds of impure sandstone, shale, and other sedimentary rock. But in the progress of time an enormous pressure, attended by heat, was brought to bear upon them laterally, or edgewise, by which they were folded and crumpled, and forced up out of the water, giving rise to an island, the nucleus of Wisconsin. The force which produced this upheaval is believed to have arisen from the cooling and consequent contraction of the globe. The foldings may be imaged as the wrinkles of a shrinking earth. But the contortion of the beds was a scarcely more wonderful result than the change in the character of the rock which seems to have taken place simultaneously with the folding, indeed, as the result of the heat and pressure attending it. The sediments, that seem to have previously taken the form of impure sandstone and shale for the most part, underwent a change, in which re-arrangement and crystallization of the ingredients played a conspicuous part. By this metamorphism, granite, gneiss, mica schist, syenite, hornblende rocks, chloritic schists and other crystalline rocks were formed. These constitute the Laurentian formation and belong to the most ancient period yet distinctly recognized in geology, although there were undoubtedly more ancient rocks. They are therefore very fittingly termed Archæan—ancient—rocks (formerly Azoic.) No remains of life have been found in this formation in Wisconsin, but from the nature of rocks elsewhere, believed to be of the same age, it is probable that the lowest forms of life existed at this time. It is not strange that the great changes through which the rocks have passed should have so nearly obliterated all traces of them. The original extent of this Laurentian island can not now be accurately ascertained, but it will be sufficiently near the truth for our present purposes to consider the formation as it is now exposed, and as it is represented on the maps of the geological survey, as showing approximately the original extent. This will make it include a large area in the north-central portion of the state and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. All the rest of the state was beneath the ocean, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the United States. The height of this island was doubtless considerable, as it has since been very much cut down by denuding agencies. The strata, as now exposed, mostly stand in highly inclined attitudes and present their worn edges to view. The tops of the folds, of which they are the remnants, seem to have been cut away, and we have the nearly vertical sides remaining.

HURONIAN PERIOD.

As soon as the Laurentian island had been elevated, the waves of the almost shoreless ocean began to beat against it, the elements to disintegrate it, and the rains of the then tropical climate to wash it; and the sand, clay and other *debris*, thus formed, were deposited beneath the waters around its base, giving rise to a new sedimentary formation. There is no evidence that there was any vegetation on the island: the air and water were, doubtless, heavily charged with carbonic acid, an efficient agent of disintegration: the climate was warm and doubtless very moist—circumstances which combined to hasten the erosion of the island and increase the deposition in the surrounding sea. In addition to these agencies, we judge from the large amount of carbonaceous matter contained in some of the beds, that there must have been an abundance of marine vegetation, and, from the limestone beds that accumulated, it is probable that there was marine animal life also, since in later ages that was the chief source of limestone strata. The joint accumulations from these several sources gave rise to a series of shales, sandstones and limestones, whose combined thickness was several thousand feet.

At length the process of upheaval and metamorphism that closed the Laurentian period was repeated, and these sandstones became quartzites; the limestones were crystalized, the shales were changed to slates or schists, and intermediate grades of sediments became diorites, quartz-porphyrries and other forms of crystalline rocks. The carbonaceous matter was changed in part to graphite. There were also associated with these deposits extensive beds of iron ore, which we now find chiefly in the form of magnetite, hematite and specular ore. These constitute the Huronian rocks. From the amount of iron ore they contain, they are also fittingly termed the iron-bearing series. As in the preceding case, the strata were contorted, flexed and folded, and the whole island was further elevated, carrying with it these circumjacent strata, by which its extent was much enlarged. The area of the island after receiving this increment was considerably greater than the surface represented as Laurentian and Huronian on the accompanying map, since it was subsequently covered to a considerable extent by later formations. Penokee range, in Ashland county, is the most conspicuous development of the Huronian rocks in the state. The upturned edge of the formation forms a bold rampart, extending across the country for sixty miles, making the nearest approach to a mountain range to be found within the state. A belt of magnetic schist may be traced nearly its entire length. In the northern part of Oconto county, there is also an important development of this formation, being an extension of the Menomonee iron-bearing series. A third area is found in Barron county, which includes deposits of pipestone. In the south central part of the state there are a considerable number of small areas and isolated outliers of quartzite and quartz-porphyry, that, without much doubt, belong to this series. The most conspicuous of these are the Baraboo quartzite ranges, in Sauk and Columbia counties, and from thence a chain of detached outliers extends northeasterly through several counties. The most southerly exposure of the formation is near Lake Mills, in Jefferson county.

THE COPPER-BEARING SERIES.

Previous to the upheaval of the Huronian strata, there occurred in the Lake Superior region events of peculiar and striking interest. If we may not speak with absolute assurance, we may at least say with reasonable probability, that the crust of the earth was fissured in that region, and that there issued from beneath an immense mass of molten rock, that spread itself over an area of more than three hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width. The action was not confined to a single overflow, but eruption followed eruption, sometimes apparently in quick succession, sometimes evidently at long intervals. Each outpouring, when solidified, formed a stratum of trap rock, and where these followed each other without any intervening deposit, a series of trappean beds were formed. In some cases, however, an interval occurred, during which the waves, acting upon the rock previously formed, produced a bed of sand, gravel and clay, which afterward solidified into sandstone, conglomerate and shale. The history of these beds is lithographed on their surface in beautiful ripple-marks and other evidences of wave-action. After the cessation of the igneous eruptions, there accumulated a vast thickness of sandstone, shale and conglomerate, so that the whole series is literally miles in thickness.

The eruptive portions have been spoken of as traps, for convenience; but they do not now possess the usual characteristics of igneous rocks, and appear to have undergone a chemical metamorphism by which the mineral ingredients have been changed, the leading ones now being an iron chlorite and a feldspar, with which are associated, as accessory minerals, quartz, epidote, prehnite, calcite, lamontite, analcite, datolite, magnetite, native copper and silver, and, more rarely, other minerals. The rock, as a whole, is now known as a melaphyr. The upper portion of each bed is usually characterized by almond-sized cells filled with the minerals above mentioned, giving to the rock an amygdaloidal nature. The native copper was not injected in a

molten state, as has very generally been supposed, but was deposited by chemical means after the beds were formed and after a portion of the chemical change of the minerals above mentioned had been accomplished. The same is true of the silver. The copper occurs in all the different forms of rock—the melaphyrs, amygdaloids, sandstones, shales and conglomerates, but most abundantly in the amygdaloids and certain conglomerates.

This series extends across the northern portion of the state, occupying portions of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties. When the Huronian rocks were elevated, they carried these up with them, and they partook of the folding in some measure. The copper-bearing range of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, extends southwestward through Ashland, Burnett and Polk counties, and throughout this whole extent the beds dip north-northwesterly toward Lake Superior, at a high angle; but in Douglas and Bayfield counties there is a parallel range in which the beds incline in the opposite direction, and undoubtedly form the opposite side of a trough formed by a downward flexure of the strata.

PALEOZOIC TIME—SILURIAN AGE.

POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

After the great Archæan upheaval, there followed a long period, concerning which very little is known—a “lost interval” in geological history. It is only certain that immense erosion of the Archæan strata took place, and that in time the sea advanced upon the island, eroding its strata and redepositing the wash and wear beneath its surface. The more resisting beds withstood this advance, and formed reefs and rocky islands off the ancient shore, about whose bases the sands and sediments accumulated, as they did over the bottom of the surrounding ocean. The breakers, dashing against the rocky cliffs, threw down masses of rock, which imbedded themselves in the sands, or were rolled and rounded on the beach, and at length were buried, in either case, to tell their own history, when they should be again disclosed by the ceaseless gnawings of the very elements that had buried them. In addition to the accumulations of wash and wear that have previously been the main agents of rock-formations, abundant life now swarms in the ocean, and the sands become the great cemetery of its dead. Though the contribution of each little being was small, the myriad millions that the waters brought forth, yielded by their remains, a large contribution to the accumulating sediments. Among plants, there were sea-weeds, and among animals, protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates, all the sub-kingdoms except the **vertebrates**. Among these, the most remarkable, both in nature and number, were the trilobites, who have left their casts in countless multitudes in certain localities. The result of the action of these several agencies was the formation of extensive beds of sandstone, with interstratified layers of limestone and shale. These surrounded the Archæan nucleus on all sides, and reposed on its flanks. On the Lake Superior margin, the sea acted mainly upon the copper and iron-bearing series, which are highly ferruginous, and the result was the red Lake Superior sandstone. On the opposite side of the island, the wave-action was mainly upon quartzites, porphyries and granites, and resulted in light-colored sandstones. The former is confined to the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior; the latter occupies a broad, irregular belt bordering the Archæan area on the south, and, being widest in the central part of the state, is often likened to a rude crescent. The form and position of the area will be best apprehended by referring to the accompanying map. It will be understood from the foregoing description, that the strata of this formation lie in a nearly horizontal position, and repose unconformably upon the worn surface of the crystalline rocks. The close of this period was not marked by any great upheaval; there

was no crumpling or metamorphism of the strata, and they have remained to the present day very much as they were originally deposited, save a slight arching upward in the central portion of the state. The beds have been somewhat compacted by the pressure of superincumbent strata and solidified by the cementing action of calcareous and ferruginous waters, and by their own coherence, but the original character of the formation, as a great sand-bed, has not been obliterated. It still bears the ripple-marks, cross-lamination, worm-burrows, and similar markings that characterize a sandy beach. Its thickness is very irregular, owing to the unevenness of its Archaean bottom, and may be said to range from 1,000 feet downward. The strata slope gently away from the Archaean core of the state and underlie all the later formations, and may be reached at any point in southern Wisconsin by penetrating to a sufficient depth, which can be calculated with an approximate correctness. As it is a water-bearing formation, and the source of fine Artesian wells, this is a fact of much importance. The interbedded layers of limestone and shale, by supplying impervious strata, very much enhance its value as a source of fountains.

LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

During the previous period, the accumulation of sandstone gave place for a time to the formation of limestone, and afterward the deposit of sandstone was resumed. At its close, without any very marked disturbance of existing conditions, the formation of limestone was resumed, and progressed with little interruption till a thickness ranging from 50 to 250 feet was attained. This variation is due mainly to irregularities of the upper surface of the formation, which is undulating, and in some localities, may appropriately be termed billowy, the surface rising and falling 100 feet, in some cases, within a short distance. This, and the preceding similar deposit, have been spoken of as limestones simply, but they are really dolomites, or magnesian limestones, since they contain a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia. This rock also contains a notable quantity of silica, which occurs disseminated through the mass of the rock; or, variously, as nodules or masses of chert; as crystals of quartz, filling or lining drusy cavities, forming beautiful miniature grottos; as the nucleus of oölitic concretions, or as sand. Some argillaceous matter also enters into its composition, and small quantities of the ores of iron, lead and copper, are sometimes found, but they give little promise of value. The evidences of life are very scanty. Some sea-weeds, a few mollusks, and an occasional indication of other forms of life embrace the known list, except at a few favored localities where a somewhat ampler fauna is found. But it is not, therefore, safe to assume the absence of life in the depositing seas, for it is certain that most limestone has originated from the remains of animals and plants that secrete calcareous material, and it is most consistent to believe that such was the case in the present instance, and that the distinct traces of life were mostly obliterated. This formation occupies an irregular belt skirting the Potsdam area. It was, doubtless, originally a somewhat uniform band swinging around the nucleus of the state already formed, but it has since been eroded by streams to its present jagged outline.

ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

At the close of this limestone-making period, there appears to have been an interval of which we have no record, and the next chapter of the history introduces us to another era of sand accumulation. The work began by the leveling up of the inequalities of the surface of the Lower Magnesian limestone, and it ceased before that was entirely accomplished in all parts of the State, for a few prominences were left projecting through the sand deposits. The material laid down consisted of a silicious sand, of uniform, well-rounded—doubtless well-rolled—grains. This was evidently deposited horizontally upon the uneven limestone surface, and so rests in a sense

unconformably upon it. Where the sandstone abuts against the sides of the limestone prominences, it is mingled with material derived by wave action from them, which tells the story of its formation. But aside from these and other exceptional impurities, the formation is a very pure sandstone, and is used for glass manufacture. At most points, the sandstone has never become firmly cemented and readily crumbles, so that it is used for mortar, the simple handling with pick and shovel being sufficient to reduce it to a sand. Owing to the unevenness of its bottom, it varies greatly in thickness, the greatest yet observed being 212 feet, but the average is less than 100 feet. Until recently, no organic remains had ever been found in it, and the traces now collected are very meager indeed, but they are sufficient to show the existence of marine life, and demonstrate that it is an oceanic deposit. The rarity of fossils is to be attributed to the porous nature of the rock, which is unfavorable to their preservation. This porosity, however, subserves a very useful purpose, as it renders this pre-eminently a water-bearing horizon, and supplies some of the finest Artesian fountains in the state, and is competent to furnish many more. It occupies but a narrow area at the surface, fringing that of the Lower Magnesian limestone on the south.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

A slight change in the oceanic conditions caused a return to limestone formation, accompanied with the deposit of considerable clayey material, which formed shale. The origin of the limestone is made evident by a close examination of it, which shows it to be full of fragments of shells, corals, and other organic remains, or the impressions they have left. Countless numbers of the lower forms of life flourished in the seas, and left their remains to be comminuted and consolidated into limestone. A part of the time, the accumulation of clayey matter predominated, and so layers of shale alternate with the limestone beds, and shaly leaves and partings occur in the limestone layers. Unlike the calcareous strata above and below, a portion of these are true limestone, containing but a very small proportion of magnesia. A sufficient amount of carbonaceous matter is present in some layers to cause them to burn readily. This formation is quite highly metalliferous in certain portions of the lead region, containing zinc especially, and considerable lead, with less quantities of other metals. The formation abounds in fossils, many of them well preserved, and, from their great antiquity, they possess uncommon interest. All the animal sub-kingdoms, except vertebrates, are represented. The surface area of this rock borders the St. Peter's sandstone, but, to avoid too great complexity on the map, it is not distinguished from the next formation to which it is closely allied. Its thickness reaches 120 feet.

THE GALENA LIMESTONE.

With scarcely a change of oceanic conditions, limestone deposit continued, so that we find reposing upon the surface of the Trenton limestone, 250 feet, or less, of a light gray or buff colored highly magnesian limestone, occurring in heavy beds, and having a sub-crystalline structure. In the southern portion of the state, it contains but little shaly matter, but in the northeastern part, it is modified by the addition of argillaceous layers and leaves, and presents a bluish or greenish-gray aspect. It receives its name from the sulphide of lead,—galena, of which it contains large quantities, in the southwestern part of the state. Zinc ore is also abundant, and these minerals give to this and the underlying formation great importance in that region. Elsewhere, although these ores are present in small quantities, they have not developed economic importance. This limestone, though changing its nature, as above stated, occupies a large area in the southwestern part of the state, and a broad north and south belt in east-central Wisconsin. It will be seen that our island is growing apace by concentric additions, and that, as the several formations sweep around the central nucleus of Archæan rocks, they swing off into adjoining states, whose formation was somewhat more tardy than that of Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI SHALES.

A change ensued upon the formation of the Galena limestone, by virtue of which there followed the deposition of large quantities of clay, accompanied by some calcareous material, the whole reaching at some points a thickness of more than 200 feet. The sediment has never become more than partially indurated, and a portion of it is now only a bed of compact clay. Other portions hardened to shale or limestone according to the material. The shales are of various gray, green, blue, purple and other hues, so that where vertical cliffs are exposed, as along Green bay, a beautiful appearance is presented. As a whole, this is a very soft formation, and hence easily eroded. Owing to this fact, along the east side of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley, it has been extensively carried away, leaving the hard overlying Niagara limestone projecting in the bold cliffs known as "The Ledge." The prominence of the mounds in the southwestern part of the state are due to a like cause. Certain portions of this formation abound in astonishing numbers of well preserved fossils, among which corals, bryozoans, and brachiopods, predominate, the first named being especially abundant. A little intelligent attention to these might have saved a considerable waste of time and means in an idle search for coal, to which a slight resemblance to some of the shales of the coal measures has led. This formation underlies the mounds of the lead region, and forms a narrow belt on the eastern margin of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley. This was the closing period of the Lower Silurian Age.

CLINTON IRON ORE.

On the surface of the shales just described, there were accumulated, here and there, beds of peculiar lenticular iron ore. It is probable that it was deposited in detached basins, but the evidence of this is not conclusive. In our own state, this is chiefly known as Iron Ridge ore, from the remarkable development it attains at that point. It is made up of little concretions, which from their size and color are fancied to resemble flax seed, and hence the name "seed ore," or the roe of fish, and hence oölitic ore. "Shot ore" is also a common term. This is a soft ore occurring in regular horizontal beds which are quarried with more ease than ordinary limestone. This deposit attains, at Iron Ridge, the unusual thickness of twenty-five feet, and affords a readily accessible supply of ore, adequate to all demands for a long time to come. Similar, but much less extensive beds, occur at Hartford, and near Depere, besides some feeble deposits elsewhere. Large quantities of ore from Iron Ridge have been shipped to various points in this and neighboring States for reduction, in addition to that smelted in the vicinity of the mines.

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

Following the period of iron deposit, there ensued the greatest limestone-forming era in the history of Wisconsin. During its progress a series of beds, summing up, at their points of greatest thickness, scarcely less than eight hundred feet, were laid down. The process of formation was essentially that already described, the accumulation of the calcareous secretions of marine life. Toward the close of the period, reefs appeared, that closely resemble the coral reefs of the present seas, and doubtless have a similar history. Corals form a very prominent element in the life of this period, and with them were associated great numbers of mollusks, one of which (*Pentamerus oblongus*) sometimes occurs in beds not unlike certain bivalves of to-day, and may be said to have been the oyster of the Silurian seas. At certain points, those wonderful animals, the stone lilies (*Crinoids*), grew in remarkable abundance, mounted on stems like a plant, yet true animals. Those unique crustaceans, the trilobites, were conspicuous in numbers and variety, while the gigantic cephalopods held sway over the life of the seas. In the vicinity of the reefs,

there seem to have been extensive calcareous sand flats and areas over which fine calcareous mud settled, the former resulting in a pure granular dolomite, the latter in a compact close-textured stone. The rock of the reefs is of very irregular structure. Of other portions of the formation, some are coarse heavy beds, some fine, even-bedded, close-grained layers, and some, again, irregular, impure and cherty. All are highly magnesian, and some are among the purest dolomites known. The Niagara limestone occupies a broad belt lying adjacent to Lake Michigan.

LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE.

On Mud creek, near Milwaukee, there is found a thin-bedded slaty limestone, that is believed to represent this period. It has neglected, however, to leave us an unequivocal record of its history, as fossils are extremely rare, and its stratigraphical relations and lithographical character are capable of more than one interpretation. Near the village of Waubesa in Ozaukee county, there is a similar formation, somewhat more fossiliferous, that seems to represent the same period. The area which these occupy is very small and they play a most insignificant part in the geology of the state. They close the record of the Silurian age in Wisconsin. During its progress the land had been gradually emerging from the ocean and increasing its amplitude by concentric belts of limestone, sandstone and shale. There had been no general disturbance, only those slight oscillations which changed the nature of the forming rock and facilitated deposition. At its close the waters retired from the borders of the state, and an interval supervened, during which no additions are known to have been made to its substructure.

DEVONIAN AGE.

HAMILTON CEMENT ROCK.

After a lapse of time, during which the uppermost Silurian and the lowest Devonian strata, as found elsewhere, were formed, the waters again advanced slightly upon the eastern margin of the state and deposited a magnesian limestone mingled with silicious and aluminous material, forming a combination of which a portion has recently been shown to possess hydraulic properties of a high degree of excellence. With this deposition there dawned a new era in the life-history of Wisconsin. While multitudes of protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates swarmed in the previous seas, no trace of a vertebrate has been found. The Hamilton period witnessed the introduction of the highest type of the animal kingdom into the Wisconsin series. But even then only the lowest class was represented — the fishes. The lower orders of life, as before, were present, but the species were of the less ancient Devonian type. Precisely how far the deposit originally extended is not now known, as it has undoubtedly been much reduced by the eroding agencies that have acted upon it. That portion which remains, occupies a limited area on the lake shore immediately north of Milwaukee, extending inland half a dozen miles. The cement rock proper is found on the Milwaukee river just above the city. At the close of the Hamilton period the oceanic waters retired, and, if they ever subsequently encroached upon our territory, they have left us no permanent record of their intrusion.

The history of the formation of the substructure of the state was, it will be observed, in an unusual degree, simple and progressive. Starting with a firm core of most ancient crystalline rocks, leaf upon leaf of stony strata were piled around it, adding belt after belt to the margin of the growing island until it extended itself far beyond the limits of our state, and coalesced with the forming continent. An ideal map of the state would show the Archæan nucleus surrounded by concentric bands of the later formations in the order of their deposition. But during all the

vast lapse of time consumed in their growth, the elements were gnawing, carving and channeling the surface, and the outcropping edges of the formations were becoming more and more jagged, and now, after the last stratum had been added, and the whole had been lifted from the waters that gave it birth, there ensued perhaps a still vaster era, during which the history was simply that of surface erosion. The face of the state became creased with the wrinkles of age. The edges of her rocky wrappings became ragged with the wear of time. The remaining Devonian periods, the great Carboniferous age, the Mesozoic era, and the earlier Tertiary periods passed, leaving no other record than that of denudation.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

With the approach of the great Ice Age, a new chapter was opened. An immense sheet of ice moved slowly, but irresistibly, down from the north, planing down the prominences, filling up the valleys, polishing and grooving the strata, and heaping up its rubbish of sand, gravel, clay and boulders over the face of the country. It engraved the lines of its progress on the rocks, and, by reading these, we learn that one prodigious tongue of ice plowed along the bed of Lake Michigan, and a smaller one pushed through the valley of Green bay and Rock river, while another immense ice-stream flowed southwestward through the trough of Lake Superior and onward into Minnesota. The diversion of the glacier through these great channels seems to have left the southwestern portion of the state intact, and over it we find no drift accumulations. With the approach of a warmer climate, the ice-streams were melted backward, leaving their *debris* heaped promiscuously over the surface, giving it a new configuration. In the midst of this retreat, a series of halts and advances seem to have taken place in close succession, by which the drift was pushed up into ridges and hills along the foot of the ice, after which a more rapid retreat ensued. The effect of this action was to produce that remarkable chain of drift hills and ridges, known as the Kettle range, which we have already described as winding over the surface of the state in a very peculiar manner. It is a great historic rampart, recording the position of the edge of the glacier at a certain stage of its retreat, and doubtless at the same time noting a great climatic or dynamic change.

The melting of the glacier gave rise to large quantities of water, and hence to numerous torrents, as well as lakes. There occurred about this time a depression of the land to the northward, which was perhaps the cause, in part or in whole, of the retreat of the ice. This gave origin to the great lakes. The waters advanced somewhat upon the land and deposited the red clay that borders Lakes Michigan and Superior and occupies the Green bay valley as far up as the vicinity of Fond du Lac. After several oscillations, the lakes settled down into their present positions. Wherever the glacier plowed over the land, it left an irregular sheet of commingled clay, sand, gravel and boulders spread unevenly over the surface. The depressions formed by its irregularities soon filled with water and gave origin to numerous lakelets. Probably not one of the thousands of Wisconsin lakes had an existence before the glacial period. Wherever the great lakes advanced upon the land, they leveled its surface and left their record in lacustine clays and sandy beach lines.

With the retreat of the glacier, vegetation covered the surface, and by its aid and the action of the elements our fertile drift soils, among the last and best of Wisconsin's formations, were produced. And the work still goes on.

CLIMATOLOGY OF WISCONSIN.

BY PROF. H. H. OLDENHAGE.

The climate of a country, or that peculiar state of the atmosphere in regard to heat and moisture which prevails in any given place, and which directly affects the growth of plants and animals, is determined by the following causes: 1st. Distance from the equator. 2d. Distance from the sea. 3d. Height above the sea. 4th. Prevailing winds; and 5th. Local influences, such as soil, vegetation, and proximity to lakes and mountains.

Of these causes, the first, distance from the equator, is by far the most important. The warmest climates are necessarily those of tropical regions where the sun's rays are vertical. But in proceeding from the equator toward the poles, less and less heat continues to be received by the same extent of surface, because the rays fall more and more obliquely, and the same amount of heat-rays therefore spread over an increasing breadth of surface; while, however, with the increase of obliquity, more and more heat is absorbed by the atmosphere, as the amount of air to be penetrated is greater. If the earth's surface were either wholly land or water, and its atmosphere motionless, the gradations of climate would run parallel with the latitudes from the equator to the poles. But owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, and the prevailing winds, such an arrangement is impossible, and the determination of the real climate of a given region, and its causes, is one of the most difficult problems of science.

On the second of these causes, distance from the sea, depends the difference between oceanic and continental climates. Water is more slowly heated and cooled than land; the climates of the sea and the adjacent land are therefore much more equable and moist than those of the interior.

A decrease of temperature is noticeable in ascending high mountains. The rate at which the temperature falls with the height above the sea is a very variable quantity, and is influenced by a variety of causes, such as latitude, situation, moisture, or dryness, hour of the day and season of the year. As a rough approximation, however, the fall of 1° of the thermometer for every 300 feet is usually adopted.

Air in contact with any part of the earth's surface, tends to acquire the temperature of that surface. Hence, winds from the north are cold; those from the south are warm. Winds from the sea are moist, and winds from the land are usually dry. Prevailing winds are the result of the relative distribution of atmospheric pressure blowing *from* places where the pressure is highest, *toward* places where it is lowest. As climate practically depends on the temperature and moisture of the air, and as these again depend on the prevailing winds which come charged with the temperature and moisture of the regions they have traversed, it is evident that charts showing the mean pressure of the atmosphere give us the key to the climates of the different regions of the world. The effect of prevailing winds is seen in the moist and equable climate of Western Europe, especially Great Britain, owing to the warm and moist southwest winds; and in the extremes of the eastern part of North America, due to the warm and moist winds prevailing in summer and the Arctic blasts of winter.

Among local influences which modify climate, the nature of the soil is one of the most important. As water absorbs much heat, wet, marshy ground usually lowers the mean temperature. A sandy waste presents the greatest extremes. The extremes of temperature are also modified by extensive forests, which prevent the soil from being as much warmed and cooled as it would be if bare. Evaporation goes on more slowly under the trees, since the soil is screened from the sun. And as the air among the trees is little agitated by the wind, the vapor is left to accumulate, and hence the humidity of the air is increased. Climate is modified in a similar manner by lakes and other large surfaces of water. During summer the water cools the air and reduces the temperature of the locality. In winter, on the other hand, the opposite effect is produced. The surface water which is cooled sinks to lower levels; the warmer water rising to the surface, radiates heat into the air and thus raises the temperature of the neighboring region. This influence is well illustrated, on a great scale, in our own state by Lake Michigan.

It is, lastly, of importance whether a given tract of country is diversified by hills, valleys and mountains. Winds with their warm vapor strike the sides of mountains and are forced up into higher levels of the atmosphere, where the vapor is condensed into clouds. Air coming in contact, during the night or in winter, with the cooled declivities of hills and rising grounds becomes cooled and consequently denser and sinks to the low-lying grounds, displacing the warmer and lighter air. Hence, frosts often occur at these places, when no trace of them can be found at higher levels. For the same reason the cold of winter is generally more intense in ravines and valleys than on hill tops and high grounds, the valleys being a receptacle for the cold-air currents which descend from all sides. These currents give rise to gusts and blasts of cold wind, which are simply the out-rush of cold air from such basins. This is a subject of great practical importance to fruit-growers.

In order to understand the principal features of the climate of Wisconsin, and the conditions on which these depend, it is necessary to consider the general climatology of the eastern United States. The chief characteristic of this area as a whole is, that it is subject to great extremes—to all those variations of temperature which prevail from the tropical to the Arctic regions. This is principally due to the topographical conditions of our continent. The Rocky mountains condensing the moisture of the warm winds from the Pacific and preventing them from reaching far inland, separate the climate of the Mississippi valley widely from that of the Pacific slope. Between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic sea there is no elevation to exceed 2,000 feet to arrest the flow of the hot southerly winds of summer, or the cold northerly winds of winter. From this results a variation of temperature hardly equaled in any part of the world.

In determining the climates of the United States, western Europe is usually taken as the basis of comparison. The contrast between these regions is indeed very great. New York is in the same latitude with Madrid, Naples and Constantinople. Quebec is not so far north as Paris. London and Labrador are equi-distant from the equator; but while England, with her mild, moist climate, produces an abundance of vegetation, in Labrador all cultivation ceases. In the latitude of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, at the 60th parallel, we find in eastern North America vast ice-fields which seldom melt. The moist and equable climate of western Europe in high latitudes is due to the Gulf Stream and the southwest winds of the Atlantic, which spread their warmth and moisture over the western coast. Comparison, however, shows that the climate of the Pacific coast of North America is quite as mild as that of western Europe; and this is due to the same kind of influences, namely, to the warm, moist winds and the *currents* of the Pacific. And to continue the comparison still further, in proceeding on both continents from west to east, or from ocean into the interior, we find a general resemblance of climatic conditions, modified greatly, it is true, by local influences.

The extreme summer climate of the eastern United States is owing to the southerly and southwesterly winds, which blow with great regularity during this season, and, after traversing great areas of tropical seas, bear the warmth and moisture of these seas far inland, and give this region the peculiar semi-tropical character of its summers. The average temperature of summer varies between 80° for the Gulf states, and 60° for the extreme north. While in the Gulf states the thermometer often rises to 100° , in the latitude of Wisconsin this occurs very seldom. During winter the prevailing winds are from the northwest. These cold blasts from the Arctic sea are deflected by the Rocky mountains, sweep down unopposed into lower latitudes, and produce all the rigors of an arctic winter. The mean temperature for this season varies between 60° for the Gulf coast and 15° for the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. In the northern part of the valley the cold is sometimes so intense that the thermometer sinks to the freezing point of mercury.

The extreme of heat and cold would give a continental climate if this extreme were not accompanied by a profusion of rain. The southerly winds, laden with moisture, distribute this moisture with great regularity over the valley. The amount of rainfall, greater in summer than in winter, varies, from the Gulf of Mexico to Wisconsin, from 63 inches to 30 inches. On the Atlantic coast, where the distribution is more equal throughout the year on account of its proximity to the ocean, the amount varies, from Florida to Maine, from 63 to 40 inches. The atmospheric movements on which, to a great extent, the climatic conditions of the eastern United States depend, may be summed up as follows:

"1. That the northeast trades, deflected in their course to south and southeast winds in their passage through the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, are the warm and moist winds which communicate to the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic slope their fertility.

"2. That the prevalence of these winds from May to October communicates to this region a sub-tropical climate.

"3. That in the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the atmospheric disturbances are propagated from south to north; but in the northern and middle states, owing to a prevailing upper current, from west to east.

"4. That while this upper current is cool and dry, and we have the apparent anomaly of rain storms traveling from west to east, at the same time the moisture supplying them comes from the south.

"5. That, in the winter, the south and southeast winds rise into the upper current, while the west and northwest winds descend and blow as surface winds, accompanied by an extraordinary depression of temperature, creating, as it were, an almost arctic climate.

"6. That the propagation of the cold winds from west to east is due to the existence of a warmer and lighter air to the eastward.

"7. That in summer the westerly currents seldom blow with violence, because, in passing over the heated plains, they acquire nearly the same temperature as the southerly currents, but in winter the conditions are reversed."

The line of conflict of these aerial currents, produced by unequal atmospheric pressure, shift so rapidly that the greatest changes of temperature, moisture, and wind, are experienced within a few hours, these changes usually affecting areas of great extent. In the old world, on the other hand, the mountain systems, generally running from east to west, offer an impediment, especially to the polar currents, and the weather is therefore not so changeable.

Wisconsin, situated in the upper and central part of the Mississippi valley, is subject to the same general climatic conditions which give this whole area its peculiar climate.

The highest mean summer temperature is 72° Fahrenheit in the southwestern part of the

state, and the lowest 64° at Bayfield, Lake Superior. During the months of June, July and August, the thermometer often rises as high as 90° , seldom to 100° . In 1874 the mercury reached this high point twice at LaCrosse, and three times at Dubuque, Iowa. There are usually two or three of these "heated terms" during the summer, terminated by abrupt changes of temperature.

The isotherm of 70° (an isotherm being a line connecting places having the same mean temperature) enters this state from the west, in the northern part of Grant county, touches Madison, takes a southerly direction through Walworth county, passes through southern Michigan, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, reaching the Atlantic ocean a little north of New York city. From this it is seen that southern Wisconsin, southern and central Michigan, northern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, and southern New York have nearly the same summer temperature. Northwestward this line runs through southern Minnesota and along the Missouri to the foot of the mountains. Eastern Oregon, at $47^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, has the same average summer temperature: the line then returns and touches the Pacific coast at San Diego.

The remarkable manner in which so large a body of water as Lake Michigan modifies the temperature has been carefully determined, so far as it relates to Wisconsin, by the late Dr. Lap- ham, of Milwaukee. It is seen by the map that the average summer temperature of Racine is the same as that of St. Paul. The weather map for July, 1875, in the signal service report for 1876, shows that the mean temperature for July was the same in Rock county, in the southern part of the state, as that of Breckenridge, Minn., north of St. Paul. The moderating effect of the lake during hot weather is felt in the adjacent region during both day and night.

Countries in the higher latitudes having an extreme summer temperature are usually characterized by a small amount of rain-fall. The Mississippi valley, however, is directly exposed in spring and summer to the warm and moist winds from the south, and as these winds condense their moisture by coming in contact with colder upper currents from the north and west, it has a profusion of rain which deprives the climate largely of its continental features. As already stated, the average amount of rain-fall in Wisconsin is about 30 inches annually. Of this amount about one eighth is precipitated in winter, three-eighths in summer, and the rest is equally distributed between spring and autumn — in other words, rain is abundant at the time of the year when it is most needed. In Wisconsin the rainfall is greatest in the southwestern part of the state; the least on and along the shore of Lake Michigan. This shows that the humidity of the air of a given area can be greater, and the rainfall less, than that of some other.

In comparison with western Europe, even where the mean temperature is higher than in the Mississippi valley, the most striking fact in the climatic conditions of the United States is the great range of plants of tropical or sub-tropical origin, such as Indian corn, tobacco, etc. The conditions on which the character of the vegetation depends are temperature and moisture, and the mechanical and chemical composition of the soil.

"The basis of this great capacity (the great range of plants) is the high curve of heat and moisture for the summer, and the fact that the measure of heat and of rain are almost or quite tropical for a period in duration from one to five months, in the range from Quebec to the coast of the Gulf." Indian corn attains its full perfection between the summer isotherms 72° and 77° , in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas; but it may be grown up to the line of 65° , which includes the whole of Wisconsin. The successful cultivation of this important staple is due to the intense heat of summer and a virgin soil rich in nitrogen.

While Milwaukee and central Wisconsin have a mean annual temperature of 45° , that of southern Ireland and central England is 50° ; the line of 72° , the average temperature for July, runs from Walworth county to St. Paul, while during the same month Ireland and England have a mean temperature of only 60° . In Wisconsin the thermometer rises as high as 90° and above,

while the range above the mean in England is very small. It is the tropical element of our summers, then, that causes the grape, the corn, etc., to ripen, while England, with a higher mean temperature, is unable to mature them successfully. Ireland, where southern plants may remain out-doors, unfrosted, the whole winter, can not mature those fruits and grasses which ripen in Wisconsin. In England a depression of 2° below the mean of 60° will greatly reduce the quantity, or prevent the ripening of wheat altogether, 60° being essential to a good crop. Wheat, requiring a lower temperature than corn, is better adapted to the climate of Wisconsin. This grain may be grown as far north as Hudson bay.

Autumn, including September, October and November, is of short duration in Wisconsin. North of the 42d parallel, or the southern boundary line of the state, November belongs properly to the winter months, its mean temperature being about 32° . The decrease of heat from August to September is generally from 8° to 9° ; 11° from September to October, and 14° from October to November. The average temperature for these three months is about 45° . A beautiful season, commonly known as Indian summer, frequently occurs in the latter part of October and in November. This period is characterized by a mild temperature and a hazy, calm atmosphere. According to Loomis, this appears to be due to "an uncommonly tranquil condition of the atmosphere, during which the air becomes filled with dust and smoke arising from numerous fires, by which its transparency is greatly impaired." This phenomenon extends as far north as Lake Superior, but it is more conspicuous and protracted in Kansas and Missouri, and is not observed in the southern states.

Destructive frosts generally occur in September, and sometimes in August. "A temperature of 36° to 40° at sunrise is usually attended with frosts destructive to vegetation, the position of the thermometer being usually such as to represent less than the actual refrigeration at the open surface." In 1875, during October, at Milwaukee, the mercury fell seven times below the freezing point, and twice below zero in November, the lowest being 14° .

The winters are generally long and severe, but occasionally mild and almost without snow. The mean winter temperature varies between 23° in the southeastern part of the state, and 16° at Ashland, in the northern. For this season the extremes are great. The line of 20° is of importance, as it marks the average temperature which is fatal to the growth of all the tender trees, such as the pear and the peach. In the winter of 1875 and 1876, the mean temperature for December, January and February, in the upper lake region, was about 4° above the average mean for many years, while during the previous winter the average temperature for January and February was about 12° below the mean for many years, showing a great difference between cold and mild winters. In the same winter, 1875-'76, at Milwaukee, the thermometer fell only six times below zero, the lowest being 12° , while during the preceding winter the mercury sank thirty-six times below zero, the lowest being 23° . In the northern and northwestern part of the state the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing point of mercury. During the exceptionally cold Winter of 1872-3, at La Crosse, the thermometer sank nearly fifty times below zero; on December 24, it indicated 37° below, and on January 18, 43° below zero, averaging about 12° below the usual mean for those months. The moderating effect of Lake Michigan can be seen by observing how the lines indicating the mean winter temperature curve northward as they approach the lake. Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and the Grand Traverse region of Michigan, have the same average winter temperature. The same is true regarding Galena, Ill., Beloit, and Kewaunee. A similar influence is noticed in all parts of the state. Dr. Lapham concludes that this is not wholly due to the presence of Lake Michigan, but that the mountain range which extends from a little west of Lake Superior to the coast of Labrador (from 1,100 to 2,240 feet high) protects the lake region in no inconsiderable degree from the excessive cold of winter.

According to the same authority, the time at which the Milwaukee river was closed with ice, for a period of nine years, varied between November 15 and December 1; the time at which it became free from ice, between March 3 and April 13. In the lake district, snow and rain are interspersed through all the winter months, rain being sometimes as profuse as at any other season. In the northwestern part the winter is more rigid and dry. Northern New York and the New England states usually have snow lying on the ground the whole winter, but in the southern lake district it rarely remains so long. In 1842-'43, however, sleighing commenced about the middle of November, and lasted till about the same time in April—five months.

The average temperature for the three months of spring, March, April and May, from Walworth county to St. Paul, is about 45°. In central Wisconsin the mean for March is about 27°, which is an increase of nearly 7° from February. The lowest temperature of this month in 1876 was 40° above zero. April shows an average increase of about 9° over March. In 1876 the line of 45° for this month passed from LaCrosse to Evanston, Ill., touching Lake Erie at Toledo, showing that the interior west of Lake Michigan is warmer than the lake region. The change from winter to spring is more sudden in the interior than in the vicinity of the lakes. "In the town of Lisbon, fifteen miles from Lake Michigan," says Dr. Lapham, "early spring flowers show themselves about ten days earlier than on the lake. In spring vegetation, in places remote from the lakes, shoots up in a very short time, and flowers show their petals, while on the lake shore the cool air retards them and brings them more gradually into existence." The increase from April to May is about 15°. In May, 1876, Pembina and Milwaukee had nearly the same mean temperature, about 55°.

The extremes of our climate and the sudden changes of temperature no doubt have a marked influence, both physically and mentally, on the American people. And though a more equable climate may be more conducive to perfect health, the great range of our climate from arctic to tropical, and the consequent variety and abundance of vegetable products, combine to make the Mississippi valley perhaps one of the most favorable areas in the world for the development of a strong and wealthy nation.

During the months of summer, in the interior of the eastern United States, at least three-fourths of the rain-fall is in showers usually accompanied by electrical discharges and limited to small areas. But in autumn, winter, and spring nearly the whole precipitation takes place in general storms extending over areas of 300, 500 and sometimes over 1,000 miles in diameter, and generally lasting two or three days. An area of low atmospheric pressure causes the wind to blow toward that area from all sides, and when the depression is sudden and great, it is accompanied by much rain or snow. On account of the earth's rotation, the wind blowing toward this region of low pressure is deflected to the right, causing the air to circulate around the center with a motion spirally inward. In our latitude the storm commences with east winds. When the storm center, or area of lowest barometer, is to the south of us, the wind gradually veers, as the storm passes from west to east with the upper current, round to the northwest by the north point. On the south side of the storm center, the wind veers from southeast to southwest, by the south point. The phenomena attending such a storm when we are in or near the part of its center are usually as follows: After the sky has become overcast with clouds, the wind from the northeast generally begins to rise and blows in the opposing direction to the march of the storm. The clouds which are now moving over us, discharge rain or snow according to circumstances. The barometer continues to fall, and the rain or snow is brought obliquely down from the northern quarter by the prevailing wind. After a while the wind changes slightly in direction and then ceases. The thermometer rises and the barometer has reached its lowest point. This is the center of the storm. After the calm the wind has changed its direction to northwest or west. The

wind blows again, usually more violently than before, accompanied by rain or snow, which is now generally of short duration. The sky clears, and the storm is suddenly succeeded by a temperature 10 or 20 degrees below the mean. Most of the rain and snow falls with the east winds, or before the center passes a given point. The path of these storms is from west to east, or nearly so, and only seldom in other directions. These autumn, winter, and spring rains are generally first noticed on the western plains, but may originate at any point along their path, and move eastward with an average velocity of about 20 miles an hour in summer and 30 miles in winter, but sometimes attaining a velocity of over 50 miles, doing great damage on the lakes. In predicting these storms, the signal service of the army is of incalculable practical benefit, as well as in collecting data for scientific conclusions.

A subject of the greatest importance to every inhabitant of Wisconsin is the influence of forests on climate and the effects of disrobing a county of its trees. The general influence of forests in modifying the extremes of temperature, retarding evaporation and the increased humidity of the air, has already been mentioned. That clearing the land of trees increases the temperature of the ground in summer, is so readily noticed that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; while in winter the sensible cold is never so extreme in woods as on an open surface exposed to the full force of the winds. "The lumbermen in Canada and the northern United States labor in the woods without inconvenience, when the mercury stands many degrees below zero, while in the open grounds, with only a moderate breeze, the same temperature is almost insupportable." "In the state of Michigan it has been found that the winters have greatly increased in severity within the last forty years, and that this increased severity seems to move along even-paced with the destruction of the forests. Thirty years ago the peach was one of the most abundant fruits of that State; at that time frost, injurious to corn at any time from May to October, was a thing unknown. Now the peach is an uncertain crop, and frost often injures the corn." The precise influence of forests on temperature may not at present admit of definite solution, yet the mechanical screen which they furnish to the soil often far to the leeward of them, is sufficiently established, and this alone is enough to encourage extensive planting wherever this protection is wanting.

With regard to the quantity of rain-fall, "we can not positively affirm that the total annual quantity of rain is even locally diminished or increased by the destruction of the woods, though both theoretical considerations and the balance of testimony strongly favor the opinion that more rain falls in wooded than in open countries. One important conclusion, at least, upon the meteorological influence of forests is certain and undisputed: the proposition, namely, that, within their own limits, and near their own borders, they maintain a more uniform degree of humidity in the atmosphere than is observed in cleared grounds. Scarcely less can it be questioned that they tend to promote the frequency of showers, and, if they do not augment the amount of precipitation, they probably equalize its distribution through the different seasons."

There is abundant and undoubted evidence that the amount of water existing on the surface in lakes and rivers, in many parts of the world, is constantly diminishing. In Germany, observations of the Rhine, Oder, Danube, and the Elbe, in the latter case going back for a period of 142 years, demonstrate beyond doubt, that each of these rivers has much decreased in volume, and there is reason to fear that they will eventually disappear from the list of navigable rivers.

"The 'Blue-Grass' region of Kentucky, once the pride of the West, has now districts of such barren and arid nature that their stock farmers are moving toward the Cumberland mountains, because the creeks and old springs dried up, and their wells became too low to furnish water for their cattle." In our own state "such has been the change in the flow of the Milwau-

kee river, even while the area from which it receives its supply is but partially cleared, that the proprietors of most of the mills and factories have found it necessary to resort to the use of steam, at a largely increased yearly cost, to supply the deficiency of water-power in dry seasons of the year." "What has happened to the Milwaukee river, has happened to all the other water courses in the state from whose banks the forest has been removed; and many farmers who selected land upon which there was a living brook of clear, pure water, now find these brooks dried up during a considerable portion of the year."

Districts stripped of their forest are said to be more exposed than before to loss of harvests, to droughts and frost. "Hurricanes, before unknown, sweep unopposed over the regions thus denuded, carrying terror and devastation in their track." Parts of Asia Minor, North Africa, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, now almost deserts, were once densely populated and the granaries of the world. And there is good reason to believe "that it is the destruction of the forests which has produced this devastation." From such facts Wisconsin, already largely robbed of its forests, should take warning before it is too late.

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

BY P. R. HOY, M.D.

It is not the purpose of this article to give a botanical description, but merely brief notes on the economical value of the woods, and the fitness of the various indigenous trees, shrubs and vines for the purpose of ornament, to be found in Wisconsin.

WHITE OAK—*Quercus Alba*.—This noble tree is the largest and most important of the American oaks. The excellent properties of the wood render it eminently valuable for a great variety of uses. Wherever strength and durability are required, the white oak stands in the first rank. It is employed in making wagons, coaches and sleds; staves and hoops of the best quality for barrels and casks are obtained from this tree; it is extensively used in architecture, ship-building, etc.; vast quantities are used for fencing; the bark is employed in tanning. The domestic consumption of this tree is so great that it is of the first importance to preserve the young trees wherever it is practicable, and to make young plantations where the tree is not found. The white oak is a graceful, ornamental tree, and worthy of particular attention as such; found abundantly in most of the timbered districts.

BURR OAK—*Q. Macrocarpa*.—This is perhaps the most ornamental of our oaks. Nothing can exceed the graceful beauty of these trees, when not crowded or cramped in their growth, but left free to follow the laws of their development. Who has not admired these trees in our extensive burr oak openings? The large leaves are a dark green above and a bright silvery white beneath, which gives the tree a singularly fine appearance when agitated by the wind. The wood is tough, close-grained, and more durable than the white oak, especially when exposed to frequent changes of moisture and drying; did the tree grow to the same size, it would be preferred for most uses. Abundant, and richly worthy of cultivation, both for utility and ornament.

SWAMP WHITE OAK—*Q. Bicolor*.—Is a valuable and ornamental tree, not quite so large or as common as the burr oak. The wood is close-grained, durable, splits freely, and is well worthy of cultivation in wet, swampy grounds, where it will thrive.

POST OAK—*Q. Obtusiloba*.—Is a scraggy, small tree, found sparingly in this state. The timber is durable, and makes good fuel. Not worthy of cultivation.

SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK—*Q. Prinus*.—This species of chestnut oak is a large, graceful tree, wood rather open-grained, yet valuable for most purposes to which the oaks are applied; makes the best fuel of any of this family. A rare tree, found at Janesville and Brown's lake, near Burlington. Worthy of cultivation.

RED OAK—*Q. Rubra*.—The red oak is a well-known, common, large tree. The wood is coarse-grained, and the least durable of the oaks, nearly worthless for fuel, and scarcely worthy of cultivation, even for ornament.

PIN OAK—*Q. Palustris*.—This is one of the most common trees in many sections of the state. The wood is of little value except for fuel. The tree is quite ornamental, and should be sparingly cultivated for this purpose.

SHINGLE OAK—*Q. Imbricaria*.—Is a tree of medium size, found sparingly as far north as Wisconsin. It is ornamental, and the wood is used for shingles and staves.

SCARLET OAK—*Q. Coccinea*.—This is an ornamental tree, especially in autumn, when its leaves turn scarlet, hence the name. Wood of little value; common.

SUGAR MAPLE—*Acer Saccharium*.—This well-known and noble tree is found growing abundantly in many sections of the state. The wood is close-grained and susceptible of a beautiful polish, which renders it valuable for many kinds of furniture, more especially the varieties known as bird's-eye and curled maples. The wood lacks the durability of the oak; consequently is not valuable for purposes where it will be exposed to the weather. For fuel it ranks next to hickory. The sugar manufactured from this tree affords no inconsiderable resource for the comfort and even wealth of many sections of the northern states, especially those newly settled, where it would be difficult and expensive to procure their supply from a distance. As an ornamental tree it stands almost at the head of the catalogue. The foliage is beautiful, compact, and free from the attacks of insects. It puts forth its yellow blossoms early, and in the autumn the leaves change in color and show the most beautiful tints of red and yellow long before they fall. Worthy of especial attention for fuel and ornament, and well adapted to street-planting.

RED MAPLE—*A. Rubrum*.—Is another fine maple of more rapid growth than the foregoing species. With wood rather lighter, but quite as valuable for cabinet-work—for fuel not quite so good. The young trees bear transplanting even better than other maples. Though highly ornamental, this tree hardly equals the first-named species. It puts forth, in early spring, its scarlet blossoms before a leaf has yet appeared. Well adapted to street-planting.

MOUNTAIN MAPLE—*A. Spicatum*.—Is a small branching tree, or rather shrub, found growing in clumps. Not worthy of much attention.

SILVER MAPLE—*A. Dasyarpum*.—This is a common tree growing on the banks of streams, especially in the western part of the state, grown largely for ornament, yet for the purpose it is the least valuable of the maples. The branches are long and straggling, and so brittle that they are liable to be injured by winds.

BOX MAPLE—*Negundo Aceroides*.—This tree is frequently called box elder. It is of a rapid growth and quite ornamental. The wood is not much used in the arts, but is good fuel. Should be cultivated. It grows on Sugar and Rock rivers.

WHITE ELM—*Ulmus Americana*.—This large and graceful tree stands confessedly at the head of the list of ornamental deciduous trees. Its wide-spreading branches and long, pendulous branchlets form a beautiful and conspicuous head. It grows rapidly, is free from disease and the destructive attacks of insects, will thrive on most soils, and for planting along streets, in public grounds or lawns, is unsurpassed by any American tree. The wood is but little used in the arts; makes good firewood; should be planted along all the roads and streets, near every dwelling, and on all public grounds.

SLIPPERY ELM—*U. Fulva*.—This smaller and less ornamental species is also common. The wood, however, is much more valuable than the white elm, being durable and splitting readily. It makes excellent rails, and is much used for the framework of buildings; valuable for fuel; should be cultivated.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—*Cerasus Serotina*.—This large and beautiful species of cherry is one of the most valuable of American trees. The wood is compact, fine-grained, and of a brilliant reddish color, not liable to warp, or shrink and swell with atmospheric changes; extensively employed by cabinet-makers for every species of furnishing. It is exceedingly durable, hence is valuable for fencing, building, etc. Richly deserves a place in the lawn or timber plantation.

BIRD CHERRY—*C. Pennsylvanica*.—Is a small northern species, common in the state and worthy of cultivation for ornament.

CHOKE CHERRY—*C. Virginiana*.—This diminutive tree is of little value, not worth the trouble of cultivation.

WILD PLUM—*Prunus Americana*.—The common wild plum when in full bloom is one of the most ornamental of small flowering trees, and as such should not be neglected. The fruit is rather agreeable, but not to be compared to fine cultivated varieties, which may be engrafted on the wild stock to the very best advantage. It is best to select small trees, and work them on the roots. The grafts should be inserted about the middle of April.

HACKBERRY—*Celtis Occidentalis*.—This is an ornamental tree of medium size; wood hard, close-grained and elastic; makes the best of hoops, whip-stalks, and thills for carriages. The Indians formerly made great use of the hackberry wood for their bows. A tree worthy of a limited share of attention.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD—*Tilia Americana*.—Is one of the finest ornamental trees for public grounds, parks, etc., but will not thrive where the roots are exposed to bruises; for this reason it is not adapted to planting along the streets of populous towns. The wood is light and tough, susceptible of being bent to almost any curve; durable if kept from the weather; takes paint well, and is considerably used in the arts; for fuel it is of little value. This tree will flourish in almost any moderately rich, damp soil; bears transplanting well; can be propagated readily from layers.

WHITE THORN—*Crataegus Coccinea*, and **DOTTED THORN**—*C. Punctata*.—These two species of thorn are found everywhere on the rich bottom lands. When in bloom they are beautiful, and should be cultivated for ornament. The wood is remarkably compact and hard, and were it not for the small size of the tree, would be valuable.

CRAB APPLE—*Pyrus Coronaria*.—This common small tree is attractive when covered with its highly fragrant rose-colored blossoms. Wood fine, compact grain, but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much practical value. Well worthy of a place in extensive grounds.

MOUNTAIN ASH—*P. Americana*.—This popular ornament to our yards is found growing in the northern part of the state and as far south as 43°. The wood is useless.

WHITE ASH—*Fraxinus Acuminata*.—Is a large, interesting tree, which combines utility with beauty in an eminent degree. The wood possesses strength, suppleness and elasticity, which renders it valuable for a great variety of uses. It is extensively employed in carriage manufacturing; for various agricultural implements; is esteemed superior to any other wood for oars; excellent for fuel. The white ash grows rapidly, and in open ground forms one of the most lovely trees that is to be found. The foliage is clean and handsome, and in autumn turns from its bright green to a violet purple hue, which adds materially to the beauty of our autumnal sylvan scenery. It is richly deserving our especial care and protection, and will amply repay all labor and expense bestowed on its cultivation.

BLACK ASH—*F. Sambucifolia*.—This is another tall, graceful and well-known species of ash. The wood is used for making baskets, hoops, etc.; when thoroughly dry, affords a good article of fuel. Deserves to be cultivated in low, rich, swampy situations, where more useful trees will not thrive.

BLACK WALNUT—*Juglans Nigra*.—This giant of the rich alluvial bottom lands claims special attention for its valuable timber. It is among the most durable and beautiful of American woods; susceptible of a fine polish; not liable to shrink and swell by heat and moisture. It is extensively employed by the cabinet-makers for every variety of furniture. Walnut forks, are frequently found which rival in richness and beauty the far-famed mahogany. This tree, in favorable situations, grows rapidly; is highly ornamental, and produces annually an abundant crop of nuts.

BUTTERNUT—*J. Cinerea*.—This species of walnut is not as valuable as the above, yet for its beauty, and the durability of its wood, it should claim a small portion of attention. The wood is rather soft for most purposes to which it otherwise might be applied. When grown near streams, or on moist side-hills, it produces regularly an ample crop of excellent nuts. It grows rapidly.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY—*Carya Alba*.—This, the largest and finest of American hickories, grows abundantly throughout the state. Hickory wood possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any of our indigenous trees, and is used for a variety of purposes, but, unfortunately, it is liable to be eaten by worms, and lacks durability. For fuel, the shell-bark hickory stands unrivaled. The tree is ornamental and produces every alternate year an ample crop of the best of nuts.

SHAG-BARK HICKORY—*C. Inclata*.—Is a magnificent tree, the wood of which is nearly as valuable as the above. The nuts are large, thick-shelled and coarse, not to be compared to the *C. alba*. A rare tree in Wisconsin; abundant further south.

PIGNET HICKORY—*C. Glabra*.—This species possesses all the bad and but few of the good qualities of the shell-bark. The nuts are smaller and not so good. The tree should be preserved and cultivated in common with the shell-bark. Not abundant.

BITTERNUT—*C. Amara*.—Is an abundant tree, valuable for fuel, but lacking the strength and elasticity of the preceding species. It is, however, quite as ornamental as any of the hickories.

RED BEECH—*Fagus Ferruginea*.—This is a common tree, with brilliant, shining light-green leaves, and long, flexible branches. It is highly ornamental, and should be cultivated for this purpose, as well as for its useful wood, which is tough, close-grained and compact. It is much used for plane-stocks, tool handles, etc., and as an article of fuel is nearly equal to maple.

WATER BEECH—*Carpinus Americana*.—Is a small tree, called hornbeam by many. The wood is exceedingly hard and compact, but the small size of the tree renders it almost useless.

IRON WOOD—*Ostrya Virginica*.—This small tree is found disseminated throughout most of our woodlands. It is, to a considerable degree, ornamental, but of remarkably slow growth. The wood possesses valuable properties, being heavy and strong, as the name would indicate; yet, from its small size, it is of but little use.

BALSAM POPLAR—*Populus Candicans*.—This tree is of medium size, and is known by several names: Wild balm of Gilead, cottonwood, etc. It grows in moist, sandy soil, on river bottoms. It has broad, heart-shaped leaves, which turn a fine yellow after the autumn frosts. It grows more rapidly than any other of our trees; can be transplanted with entire success when eight or nine inches in diameter, and makes a beautiful shade tree—the most ornamental of poplars. The wood is soft, spongy, and nearly useless.

QUAKING ASPEN—*P. Tremuloides*.—Is a well-known, small tree. It is rather ornamental, but scarcely worth cultivating.

LARGE ASPEN—*P. Grandidentata*.—Is the largest of our poplars. It frequently grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of two and one-half feet. The wood is soft, easily split, and used for frame buildings. It is the most durable of our poplars.

COTTON WOOD—*P. Monilifera*.—This is the largest of all the poplars; abundant on the Mississippi river. Used largely for fuel on the steamboats. The timber is of but little use in the arts.

SYCAMORE OR BUTTONWOOD—*Platanus Occidentalis*.—This, the largest and most majestic of our trees, is found growing only on the rich alluvial river bottoms. The tree is readily known, even at a considerable distance, by its whitish smooth branches. The foliage is large and beautiful, and the tree one of the most ornamental known. The wood speedily decays, and when sawed into lumber warps badly; on these accounts it is but little used, although susceptible of a fine finish. As an article of fuel it is of inferior merit.

CANOE BIRCH—*Betula Papyracea*.—Is a rather elegant and interesting tree. It grows abundantly in nearly every part of the state. The wood is of a fine glossy grain, susceptible of a good finish, but lacks durability and strength, and, therefore, is but little used in the mechanical arts. For fuel it is justly prized. It bears transplanting without difficulty. The Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoes from the bark of this tree.

CHERRY BIRCH—*B. Lenta*.—This is a rather large, handsome tree, growing along streams. Leaves and bark fragrant. Wood, fine-grained, rose-colored; used largely by the cabinet-makers.

YELLOW BIRCH—*B. Lutea*.—This beautiful tree occasionally attains a large size. It is highly ornamental, and is of value for fuel; but is less prized than the preceding species for cabinet work.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—*Gymnocladus Canadensis*.—This singularly beautiful tree is only found sparingly, and on rich alluvial lands. I met with it growing near the Peccatonica, in Green county. The wood is fine-grained, and of a rosy hue; is exceedingly durable, and well worth cultivating.

JUNE BERRY—*Amelanchier Canadensis*.—Is a small tree which adds materially to the beauty of our woods in early spring, at which time it is in full bloom. The wood is of no particular value, and the tree interesting only when covered with its white blossoms.

WHITE PINE—*Pinus Strobus*.—This is the largest and most valuable of our indigenous pines. The wood is soft, free from resin, and works easily. It is extensively employed in the mechanical arts. It is found in great profusion in the northern parts of the state. This species is readily known by the leaves being in *fives*. It is highly ornamental, but in common with all pines, will hardly bear transplanting. Only small plants should be moved.

NORWAY OR RED PINE—*P. Resinosa*, and YELLOW PINE—*P. Mitis*.—These are two large trees, but little inferior in size to the white pine. The wood contains more resin, and is consequently more durable. The leaves of both these species are in *twos*. Vast quantities of lumber are yearly manufactured from these two varieties and the white pine. The extensive pineries of the state are rapidly diminishing.

SHRUB PINE—*P. Banksiana*.—Is a small, low tree; only worthy of notice here for the ornamental shade it produces. It is found in the northern sections of the state.

BALSAM FIR—*Abies Balsamea*.—This beautiful evergreen is multiplied to a great extent on the shores of Lake Superior, where it grows forty or fifty feet in height. The wood is of but

little value. The balsam of fir, or Canadian balsam, is obtained from this tree.

DOUBLE SPRUCE—*A. Nigra*.—This grows in the same localities with the balsam fir, and assumes the same pyramidal form, but is considerably larger. The wood is light and possesses considerable strength and elasticity, which renders it one of the best materials for yards and topmasts for shipping. It is extensively cultivated for ornament.

HEMLOCK—*A. Canadensis*.—The hemlock is the largest of the genus. It is gracefully ornamental, but the wood is of little value. The bark is extensively employed in tanning.

TAMARACK—*Larix Americana*.—This beautiful tree grows abundantly in swampy situations throughout the state. It is not quite an evergreen. It drops its leaves in winter, but quickly recovers them in early spring. The wood is remarkably durable and valuable for a variety of uses. The tree grows rapidly, and can be successfully cultivated in peaty situations, where other trees would not thrive.

ARBOR VITÆ—*Thuja Occidentalis*.—This tree is called the white or flat cedar. It grows abundantly in many parts of the state. The wood is durable, furnishing better fence posts than any other tree, excepting the red cedar. Shingles and staves of a superior quality are obtained from these trees. A beautiful evergreen hedge is made from the young plants, which bear transplanting better than most evergreens. It will grow on most soils if sufficiently damp.

RED CEDAR—*Juniperus Virginiana*.—Is a well known tree that furnishes those celebrated fence posts that "last forever." The wood is highly fragrant, of a rich red color, and fine grained; hence it is valuable for a variety of uses. It should be extensively cultivated.

DWARF JUNIPER—*J. Sabina*.—This is a low trailing shrub. Is considerably prized for ornament. Especially worthy of cultivation in large grounds.

SASSAFRAS—*Sassafras officinale*.—Is a small tree of fine appearance, with fragrant leaves and bark. Grows in Kenosha county. Should be cultivated.

WILLOWS.—There are many species of willows growing in every part of the state, several of which are worthy of cultivation near streams and ponds.

WHITE WILLOW—*Salix alba*.—Is a fine tree, often reaching sixty feet in height. The wood is soft, and makes the best charcoal for the manufacture of gun-powder. Grows rapidly.

BLACK WILLOW—*S. Nigra*.—This is also a fine tree, but not quite so large as the foregoing. It is used for similar purposes.

There are many shrubs and vines indigenous to the state worthy of note. I shall, however, call attention to only a few of the best.

DOGWOODS.—There are several species found in our forests and thickets. All are ornamental when covered with a profusion of white blossoms. I would especially recommend: *cornus sericea*, *C. stolonifera*, *C. paniculata*, and *C. alternifolia*. All these will repay the labor of transplanting to ornamental grounds.

VIBURNUMS.—These are very beautiful. We have *viburnum lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. dentatum*, *V. pubescens*, *V. acerifolium*, *V. pauciflorum*, and *V. opulus*. The last is known as the cranberry tree, and is a most beautiful shrub when in bloom, and also when covered with its red, acid fruit. The common snow-ball tree is a cultivated variety of the *V. opulus*.

WITCH HAZEL—*Hamamelis Virginica*.—Is an interesting, tall shrub that flowers late in autumn, when the leaves are falling, and matures the fruit the next summer. It deserves more attention than it receives.

BURNING BUSH—*Euonymus atropurpureus*.—This fine shrub is called the American strawberry, and is exceedingly beautiful when covered with its load of crimson fruit, which remains during winter.

SUMACH — *Rhus typhina*. — Is a tall shrub, well known, but seldom cultivated. When well grown it is ornamental and well adapted for planting in clumps.

HOP TREE — *Ptelea trifoliata*. — This is a showy shrub with shining leaves, which should be cultivated. Common in rich, alluvial ground.

BLADDER NUT — *Staphylea trifolia*. — Is a fine, upright, showy shrub, found sparingly all over the state. Is ornamental, with greenish striped branches and showy leaves.

VINES.

VIRGINIA CREEPER — *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. — This is a noble vine, climbing extensively by disc-bearing tendrils, so well known as to require no eulogy. Especially beautiful in its fall colors.

BITTER SWEET — *Celastrus scandens*. — Is a stout twining vine, which would be an ornament to any grounds. In the fall and early winter it is noticeable for its bright fruit. Common.

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera flava*. — Is a fine native vine, which is found climbing over tall shrubs and trees. Ornamental. There are several other species of honeysuckle; none, however, worthy of special mention.

FROST GRAPE — *Vitis cordifolia*. — This tall-growing vine has deliciously sweet blossoms, which perfume the air for a great distance around. For use as a screen, this hardy species will be found highly satisfactory.

FAUNA OF WISCONSIN.

By P. R. HOV, M.D.

FISH AND FISH CULTURE.

Fish are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates, having fins as organs of progression. They have a two-chambered heart; their bodies are mostly covered with scales, yet a few are entirely naked, like catfish and eels; others again are covered with curious plates, such as the sturgeon. Fish inhabit both salt and fresh water. It is admitted by all authority that fresh-water fish are more universally edible than those inhabiting the ocean. Marine fish are said to be more highly flavored than those inhabiting fresh waters; an assertion I am by no means prepared to admit. As a rule, fish are better the colder and purer the water in which they are found, and where can you find those conditions more favorable than in the cold depths of our great lakes? We have tasted, under the most favorable conditions, about every one of the celebrated salt-water fish, and can say that whoever eats a whitefish just taken from the pure, cold water of Lake Michigan will have no reason to be envious of the dwellers by the sea.

Fish are inconceivably prolific; a single female deposits at one spawn from one thousand to one million eggs, varying according to species.

Fish afford a valuable article of food for man, being highly nutritious and easy of digestion; they abound in phosphates, hence are valuable as affording nutrition to the osseous and nervous system, hence they have been termed, not inappropriately, brain food — certainly a very desirable article of diet for some people. They are more savory, nutritious and easy of digestion when just taken from the water; in fact, the sooner they are cooked after being caught the better. No fish should be more than a few hours from its watery element before being placed upon the table. For convenience, I will group our fish into families as a basis for what I shall offer. Our bony fish,

having spine rays and covered with comb-like scales, belong to the perch family—a valuable family; all take the hook, are gamey, and spawn in the summer.

The yellow perch and at least four species of black or striped bass have a wide range, being found in all the rivers and lakes in the state. There is a large species of fish known as Wall-eyed pike (*Leucoperca americana*) belonging to this family, which is found sparingly in most of our rivers and lakes. The pike is an active and most rapacious animal, devouring fish of considerable size. The flesh is firm and of good flavor. It would probably be economical to propagate it to a moderate extent.

The six-spined bass (*Pomoxys hexacanthus*, Agas.) is one of the most desirable of the spine-rayed fish found in the State. The flesh is fine flavored, and as the fish is hardy and takes the hook with avidity, it should be protected during the spawning season and artificially propagated. I have examined the stomachs of a large number of these fish and in every instance found small crawfish, furnishing an additional evidence in its favor. Prof. J. P. Kirtland, the veteran ichthyologist of Ohio, says that this so-called "grass bass" is the fish for the million.

The white bass (*Roccus chrysops*) is a species rather rare even in the larger bodies of water, but ought to be introduced into every small lake in the State, where I am certain they would flourish. It is an excellent fish, possessing many of the good qualities and as few of the bad as any that belong to the family. There is another branch of this family, the sunfish, *Pomotis*, which numbers at least six species found in Wisconsin. They are beautiful fish, and afford abundant sport for the boys; none of them, however, are worth domesticating (unless it be in the *aquarium*) as there are so many better.

The carp family (*Cyprinidae*) are soft finned fish without maxillary teeth. They include by far the greater number of fresh-water fish. Some specimens are not more than one inch, while others are nearly two feet in length. Our chubs, silversides and suckers are the principal members of this family. Dace are good pan-fish, yet their small size is objectionable; they are the children's game fish. The *Cyprinidae* all spawn in the spring, and might be profitably propagated as food for the larger and more valuable fish.

There are six or seven species of suckers found in our lakes and rivers. The red horse, found every where, and at least one species of the buffalo, inhabiting the Mississippi and its tributaries, are the best of the genus *Catostomus*. Suckers are bony, and apt to taste suspiciously of mud; they are only to be tolerated in the absence of better. The carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) has been successfully introduced into the Hudsonriver.

The trout family (*Salmonidae*) are soft-finned fish with an extra dorsal adipose fin without rays. They inhabit northern countries, spawning in the latter part of fall and winter. Their flesh is universally esteemed. The trout family embrace by far the most valuable of our fish, including, as it does, trout and whitefish. The famous speckled trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) is a small and beautiful species which is found in nearly every stream in the northern half of the State. Wherever there is a spring run or lake, the temperature of which does not rise higher than sixty-five or seventy in the summer, there trout can be propagated in abundance. The great salmon trout (*Sal. amethystus*) of the great lakes is a magnificent fish weighing from ten to sixty pounds. The *Siscowit salmo siscowit* of Lake Superior is about the same size, but not quite so good a fish, being too fat and oily. They will, no doubt, flourish in the larger of the inland lakes.

The genus *Coregonus* includes the true whitefish, or lake shad. In this genus, as now restricted, the nose is square and the under jaw short, and when first caught they have the fragrance of fresh cucumbers. There are at least three species found in Lake Michigan. In my

opinion these fish are more delicately flavored than the celebrated Potomac shad; but I doubt whether they will thrive in the small lakes, owing to the absence of the small *crustaceans* on which they subsist. The closely allied genus *Argyrosomus* includes seven known species inhabiting the larger lakes, and one, the *Argyrosomus sisei*, which is found in several of the lesser lakes. The larger species are but little inferior to the true whitefish, with which they are commonly confounded. The nose is pointed, the under jaw long, and they take the hook at certain seasons with activity. They eat small fish as well as insects and *crustaceans*.

Of the pickerel family, we have three or four closely allied species of the genus *Esox*, armed with prodigious jaws filled with cruel teeth. They lie motionless ready to dart, swift as an arrow, upon their prey. They are the sharks of the fresh water. The pickerel are so rapacious that they spare not their own species. Sometimes they attempt to swallow a fish nearly as large as themselves, and perish in consequence. Their flesh is moderately good, and as they are game to the backbone, it might be desirable to propagate them to a moderate extent under peculiar circumstances.

The catfish (*Siluridae*) have soft fins, protected by sharp spines, and curious fleshy barbels floating from their lips, without scales, covered only with a slimy coat of mucus. The genus *Pimelodus* are scavengers among fish, as vultures among birds. They are filthy in habit and food. There is one interesting trait of the catfish—the vigilant and watchful motherly care of the young by the male. He defends them with great spirit, and herds them together when they straggle. Even the mother is driven far off; for he knows full well that she would not scruple to make a full meal off her little black tadpole-like progeny. There are four species known to inhabit this State—one peculiar to the great lakes, and two found in the numerous affluents of the Mississippi. One of these, the great yellow catfish, sometimes weighs over one hundred pounds. When in good condition, stuffed and well baked, they are a fair table fish. The small bull-head is universally distributed.

The sturgeons are large sluggish fish, covered with plates instead of scales. There are at least three species of the genus *Acipenser* found in the waters of Wisconsin. Being so large and without bones, they afford a sufficiently cheap article of food; unfortunately, however, the quality is decidedly bad. Sturgeons deposit an enormous quantity of eggs; the roe not unfrequently weighs one fourth as much as the entire body, and numbers, it is said, many millions. The principal commercial value of sturgeons is found in the roe and swimming bladder. The much prized caviare is manufactured from the former, and from the latter the best of isinglass is obtained.

The gar-pikes (*Lepidosteus*) are represented by at least three species of this singular fish. They have long serpentine bodies, with jaws prolonged into a regular bill, which is well provided with teeth. The scales are composed of bone covered on the outside with enamel, like teeth. The alligator gar, confined to the depths of the Mississippi, is a large fish, and the more common species, *Lepidosteus bison*, attains to a considerable size. The *Lepidosteus*, now only found in North America, once had representatives all over the globe. Fossils of the same family of which the gar-pike is the type, have been found all over Europe, in the oldest fossiliferous beds, in the strata of the age of coal, in the new red sandstone, in oölitic deposits, and in the chalk and tertiary formations—being one of the many living evidences that North America was the first country above the water. For all practical purposes, we should not regret to have the gar-pikes follow in the footsteps of their aged and illustrious predecessors. They could well be spared.

There is a fish (*Lota maculosa*) which belongs to the cod-fish family, called by the fishermen the "lawyers," for what reason I am not able to say—at any rate, the fish is worthless. There are a great number of small fish, interesting only to the naturalist, which I shall omit to mention here.

Fish of the northern countries are the most valuable, for the reason that the water is colder and purer. Wisconsin, situated between forty-two thirty, and forty-seven degrees of latitude, bounded on the east and north by the largest lakes in the world, on the west by the "Great river," traversed by numerous fine and rapid streams, and sprinkled all over with beautiful and picturesque lakes, has physical conditions certainly the most favorable, perhaps of any State, for an abundant and never-failing supply of the best fish. Few persons have any idea of the importance of the fisheries of Lake Michigan. It is difficult to collect adequate data to form a correct knowledge of the capital invested and the amount of fish taken; enough, however, has been ascertained to enable me to state that at Milwaukee alone \$100,000 are invested, and not less than two hundred and eighty tons of dressed fish taken annually. At Racine, during the entire season of nine months, there are, on an average, one thousand pounds of whitefish and trout, each, caught and sold daily, amounting to not less than \$16,000. It is well known that, since the adoption of the gill-net system, the fishermen are enabled to pursue their calling ten months of the year.

When the fish retire to the deep water, they are followed with miles of nets, and the poor fish are entangled on every side. There is a marked falling off in the number and size of whitefish and trout taken, when compared with early years. When fish were only captured with seines, they had abundant chance to escape and multiply so as to keep an even balance in number. Only by artificial propagation and well enforced laws protecting them during the spawning season, can we hope now to restore the balance. In order to give some idea of the valuable labors of the state fish commissioners, I will state briefly that they have purchased for the state a piece of property, situated three miles from Madison, known as the Nine Springs, including forty acres of land, on which they have erected a dwelling-house, barn and hatchery, also constructed several ponds, in which can be seen many valuable fish in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor. As equipped, it is, undoubtedly, one of the best, if not *the best*, hatchery in the states. In this permanent establishment the commission design to hatch and distribute to the small lakes and rivers of the interior the most valuable of our indigenous fish, such as bass, pike, trout, etc., etc., as well as many valuable foreign varieties. During the past season, many fish have been distributed from this state hatchery. At the Milwaukee Water Works, the commission have equipped a hatchery on a large scale, using the water as pumped directly from the lake. During the past season there was a prodigious multitude of young trout and whitefish distributed from this point. The success of Superintendent Welcher in hatching whitefish at Milwaukee has been the best yet gained, nearly ninety per cent. of the eggs "laid down" being hatched. Pisciculturists will appreciate this wonderful success, as they well know how difficult it is to manage the spawn of the whitefish.

I append the following statistics of the number of fish hatched and distributed from the Milwaukee hatchery previous to 1878:

Total number of fish hatched, 8,000,000 — whitefish, 6,300,000; salmon trout, 1,700,000.

They were distributed as follows, in the month of May, 1877: Whitefish planted in Lake Michigan, at Racine, 1,000,000; at Milwaukee, 3,260,000; between Manitowoc and Two Rivers 1,000,000; in Green bay, 1,000,000; in Elkhart lake, 40,000.

Salmon trout were turned out as follows: Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee, 600,000; Brown's lake, Racine county, 40,000; Delavan lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Troy lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Pleasant lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Lansdale lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Ella lake, Milwaukee county, 16,000; Cedar lake, Washington county, 40,000; Elkhart lake, Sheboygan county, 40,000; Clear lake, Rock county, 40,000; Ripley lake,

Jefferson county, 40,000; Mendota lake, Dane county, 100,000; Fox lake, Dodge county, 40,000; Swan and Silver lakes, Columbia county, 40,000; Little Green lake, Green Lake county, 40,000; Big Green lake, Green Lake county, 100,000; Bass lake, St. Croix county, 40,000; Twin lakes, St. Croix county, 40,000; Long lake, Chippewa county, 40,000; Oconomowoc lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; Pine lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Pewaukee lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; North lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Nagawicka lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Okanche lake, Waukesha county, 40,000.

LARGE ANIMALS.—TIME OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

Fifty years ago, the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin, was nearly in a state of nature, all the large wild animals were then abundant. Now, all has changed. The ax and plow, gun and dog, railway and telegraph, have metamorphosed the face of nature. Most of the large quadrupeds have been either exterminated, or have hid themselves away in the wilderness. In a short time, all of these will have disappeared from the state. The date and order in which animals become extinct within the boundaries of the state, is a subject of great interest. There was a time when the antelope, the woodland caribou, the buffalo, and the wild turkey, were abundant, but are now no longer to be found.

The Antelope, *Antilocarpa Americana*, now confined to the Western plains, did, two hundred years ago, inhabit Wisconsin as far east as Michigan. In October, 1679, Father Hennepin, with La Salle and party, in four canoes, coasted along the Western shore of Lake Michigan. In Hennepin's narrative, he says; "The oldest of them" (the Indians) "came to us the next morning with their calumet of peace, and brought some *wild goats*." This was somewhere north of Milwaukee. "Being in sore distress, we saw upon the coast a great many ravens and eagles" (turkey vultures), "from whence we conjectured there was some prey, and having landed upon that place, we found above the half of a fat *wild goat*, which the wolves had strangled. This provision was very acceptable to us, and the rudest of our men could not but praise the Divine Providence which took so particular care of us." This must have been somewhere near Racine. "On the 16th" (October, 1679), "we met with abundance of game. A savage we had with us, killed several stags (deer) and *wild goats*, and our men a great many turkeys, very fat and big." This must have been south of Racine. These *goats* were undoubtedly antelopes. Schoolcraft mentions antelopes as occupying the Northwest territory.

When the last buffalo crossed the Mississippi is not precisely known. It is certain they lingered in Wisconsin in 1825. It is said there was a buffalo shot on the St. Croix river as late as 1832, so Wisconsin claims the last buffalo. The woodland caribou—*Rangifer caribou*—were never numerous within the limits of the state. A few were seen not far from La Pointe in 1845. The last wild turkey in the eastern portion of the state, was in 1846. On the Mississippi, one was killed in 1856. I am told by Dr. Walcott, that turkeys were abundant in Wisconsin previous to the hard winter of 1842-3, when snow was yet two feet deep in March, with a stout crust, so that the turkeys could not get to the ground. They became so poor and weak, that they could not fly, and thus became an easy prey to the wolves, foxes, wild cats, minks, etc., which exterminated almost the entire race. The Doctor says he saw but one single individual the next winter. Elk were on Hay river in 1863, and I have little doubt a few yet remain. Moose are not numerous, a few yet remain in the northwestern part of the state. I saw moose tracks on the Montreal river, near Lake Superior, in the summer of 1845. A few panthers may still inhabit the wilderness of Wisconsin. Benjamin Bones, of Racine, shot one on the headwaters of

Black river, December, 1863. Badgers are now nearly gone, and in a few years more, the only badgers found within the state, will be two legged ones. Beavers are yet numerous in the small lakes in the northern regions. Wolverines are occasionally met with in the northern forests. Bears, wolves, and deer, will continue to flourish in the northern and central counties, where underbrush, timber, and small lakes abound.

All large animals will soon be driven by civilization out of Wisconsin. The railroad and improved firearms will do the work, and thus we lose the primitive denizens of the forest and prairies.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BIRD FAUNA.

The facts recorded in this paper, were obtained by personal observations within fifteen miles of Racine, Wisconsin, latitude $42^{\circ} 46'$ north, longitude $87^{\circ} 48'$ west. This city is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the extreme southern point of the heavy lumbered district, the base of which rests on Lake Superior. Racine extends six miles further into the lake than Milwaukee, and two miles further than Kenosha. At this point the great prairie approaches near the lake from the west. The extreme rise of the mercury in summer, is from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit. The isothermal line comes further north in summer, and retires further south in winter than it does east of the great lakes, which physical condition will sufficiently explain the remarkable peculiarities of its animal life, the overlapping, as it were, of two distinct faunas. More especially is this true of birds, that are enabled to change their locality with the greatest facility. Within the past thirty years, I have collected and observed over three hundred species of birds, nearly half of all birds found in North America. Many species, considered rare in other sections, are found here in the greatest abundance. A striking peculiarity of the ornithological fauna of this section, is that southern birds go farther north in summer, while northern species go farther south in winter than they do east of the lakes. Of summer birds that visit us, I will enumerate a few of the many that belong to a more southern latitude in the Atlantic States. Nearly all nest with us, or, at least, did some years ago.

Yellow-breasted chat, *Icteria virens*; mocking bird, *Mimus polyglottus*; great Carolina wren, *Thriothorus ludovicianus*; prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*; summer red bird, *Pyrrangia æstiva*; wood ibis, *Tantalus loculator*.

Among Arctic birds that visit us in winter are:

Snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*; great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereus*; hawk owl, *Surnia ulula*; Arctic three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides arcticus*; banded three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides hirsutus*; magpie, *Pica hudsonica*; Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*; evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*; Hudson titmouse, *Parus hudsonicus*; king eder, *Somateria spectabilis*; black-throated diver, *Colymbus arcticus*; glaucus gull, *Larus glaucus*.

These examples are sufficient to indicate the rich avi fauna of Wisconsin. It is doubtful if there is another locality where the Canada jay and its associates visit in winter where the mocking bird nests in summer, or where the hawk owl flies silently over the spot occupied during the warmer days by the summer red bird and the yellow-breasted chat. But the ax has already leveled much of the great woods, so that there is now a great falling off in numbers of our old familiar feathered friends. It is now extremely doubtful if such a collection can ever again be made within the boundaries of this state, or indeed, of any other.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

BY PROF. EDWARD SEARING, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From the time of the earliest advent of the families of French traders into the region now known as Wisconsin, to the year 1818, when that region became part of Michigan territory, education was mostly confined to private instruction, or was sought by the children of the wealthier in the distant cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Detroit. The early Jesuit missionaries, and—subsequently to 1816, when it came under the military control of the United States—representatives of various other religious denominations, sought to teach the Indian tribes of this section. In 1823, Rev. Eleazar Williams, well known for his subsequent claim to be the Dauphin of France, and who was in the employ of the Episcopal Missionary Society, started a school of white and half-breed children on the west side of Fox river, opposite "Shanty-Town." A Catholic mission school for Indians was organized by an Italian priest near Green Bay, in 1830. A clause of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, in 1832, bound the United States to maintain a school for their children near Prairie du Chien for a period of twenty-seven years.

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL CODE.

From 1818 to 1836, Wisconsin formed part of Michigan territory. In the year 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state, and Wisconsin, embracing what is now Minnesota, Iowa, and a considerable region still further westward, was, by act of congress approved April 20th of the year previous, established as a separate territory. The act provided that the existing laws of the territory of Michigan should be extended over the new territory so far as compatible with the provisions of the act, subject to alteration or repeal by the new government created. Thus with the other statutes, the school code of Michigan became the original code of Wisconsin, and it was soon formally adopted, with almost no change, by the first territorial legislature, which met at Belmont. Although modified in some of its provisions almost every year, this imperfect code continued in force until the adoption of the state constitution in 1848. The first material changes in the code were made by the territorial legislature at its second session, in 1837, by the passage of a bill "to regulate the sale of school lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating, and perfecting common schools." It was provided in this act that as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township, they should elect a board of three commissioners, holding office three years, to lay off districts, to apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to the payment of teachers' wages, and to call school meetings. It was also provided that each district should elect a board of three directors, holding office one year, to locate school-houses, hire teachers for at least three months in the year, and levy taxes for the support of schools. It was further provided that a third board of five inspectors should be elected annually in each town to examine and license teachers and inspect the schools. Two years subsequently (1839) the law was revised and the family, instead of the electors, was made the basis of the town organization. Every town with not less than ten families was made a school district and required to provide a competent teacher. More populous towns were divided into two or more districts. The office of town commissioner was abolished, its duties with certain others being transferred to the inspectors. The rate-bill system of taxation, previously in existence, was repealed, and a tax on the whole county for building school-houses and support-

ing schools was provided for. One or two years later the office of town commissioners was restored, and the duties of the inspectors were assigned to the same. Other somewhat important amendments were made at the same time.

In 1840, a memorial to congress from the legislature represented that the people were anxious to establish a common-school system, with suitable resources for its support. From lack of sufficient funds many of the schools were poorly organized. The rate-bill tax or private subscription was often necessary to supplement the scanty results of county taxation. Until a state government should be organized, the fund accruing from the sale of school lands could not be available. Congress had made to Wisconsin, as to other new states, for educational purposes, a donation of lands. These lands embraced the sixteenth section in every township in the state, the 500,000 acres to which the state was entitled by the provisions of an act of congress passed in 1841, and any grant of lands from the United States, the purposes of which were not specified. To obtain the benefits of this large fund was a leading object in forming the state constitution.

AGITATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

Shortly before the admission of the state the subject of free schools began to be quite widely discussed. In February, 1845, Col. M. Frank, of Kenosha, a member of the territorial legislature, introduced a bill, which became a law, authorizing the legal voters of his own town to vote taxes on all the assessed property for the full support of its schools. A provision of the act required its submission to the people of the town before it could take effect. It met with strenuous opposition, but after many public meetings and lectures held in the interests of public enlightenment, the act was ratified by a small majority in the fall of 1845, and thus the first free school in the state was legally organized. Subsequently, in the legislature, in the two constitutional conventions, and in educational assemblies, the question of a free-school system for the new state soon to be organized provoked much interest and discussion. In the constitution framed by the convention of 1846, was provided the basis of a free-school system similar to that in our present constitution. The question of establishing the office of state superintendent, more than any other feature of the proposed school system, elicited discussion in that body. The necessity of this office, and the advantages of free schools supported by taxation, were ably presented to the convention by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, in an evening address. He afterward prepared, by request, a draft of a free-school system, with a state superintendent at its head, which was accepted and subsequently embodied in the constitution and the school law. In the second constitutional convention, in 1848, the same questions again received careful attention, and the article on education previously prepared, was, after a few changes, brought into the shape in which we now find it. Immediately after the ratification by the people, of the constitution prepared by the second convention, three commissioners were appointed to revise the statutes. To one of these, Col. Frank, the needed revision of the school laws was assigned. The work was acceptably performed, and the new school code of 1849, largely the same as the present one, went into operation May first of that year.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

In the state constitution was laid the broad foundation of our present school system. The four corner stones were: (1) The guaranteed freedom of the schools; (2) the school fund created; (3) the system of supervision; (4) a state university for higher instruction. The school fund has five distinct sources for its creation indicated in the constitution: (1) Proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the state by the United States for educational purposes; (2)

all moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat; (3) all fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws; (4) all moneys paid for exemption from military duty; (5) five per cent. of the sale of government lands within the state. In addition to these constitutional sources of the school fund, another and sixth source was open from 1856 to 1870. By an act of the state legislature in the former year, three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the state by congress, Sept. 28, 1850, were added to the common-school fund, the other fourth going into a fund for drainage, under certain circumstances; but if not paid over to any town for that purpose within two years, to become a part of the school fund. The following year one of these fourths was converted into the normal-school fund, leaving one-half for the common-school fund. In 1858, another fourth was given to the drainage fund, thus providing for the latter one-half the income from the sales, and leaving for the school fund, until the year 1865, only the remaining one-fourth. In the latter year this was transferred to the normal-school fund, with the provision, however, that one-fourth of the income of this fund should be transferred to the common-school fund until the annual income of the latter fund should reach \$200,000. In 1870 this provision was repealed, and the whole income of the normal fund left applicable to the support of normal schools and teachers' institutes.

At the first session of the state legislature in 1848, several acts were passed which carried out in some degree the educational provisions of the constitution. A law was enacted to provide for the election, and to define the duties, of a state superintendent of public instruction. A district board was created, consisting of a moderator, director, and treasurer; the office of town superintendent was established, and provision was made for the creation of town libraries, and for the distribution of the school fund. The present school code of Wisconsin is substantially that passed by the legislature of 1848, and which went into operation May 1, 1849. The most important change since made was the abolition of the office of town superintendent, and the substitution therefor of the county superintendency. This change took effect January 1, 1862.

THE SCHOOL-FUND INCOME.

The first annual report of the state superintendent, for the year 1849, gives the income of the school fund for that year as \$588, or eight and three-tenth mills per child. Milwaukee county received the largest amount, \$69.63, and St. Croix county the smallest, twenty-four cents. The average in the state was forty-seven cents per district. The following table will show at a glance the quinquennial increase in the income of the fund, the corresponding increase in the number of school children, and the apportionment per child, from 1849 to 1875, inclusive; also, the last published apportionment, that for 1878. It will be seen that since 1855 the increase of the fund has not kept pace with the increase of school population:

YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND.	RATE PER CHILD.	YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND.	RATE PER CHILD.
1849..	70,457	\$588 00	\$0.0083	1865..	335,582	151,816 34	.46
1850..	92,105	47,716 00	.518	1870..	412,481	159,271 38	.40
1855..	186,085	125,906 02	.67	1875..	450,304	184,624 64	.41
1860..	288,984	184,049 76	.64	1878..	478,692	185,546 01	.39

The amount of productive school fund reported September 30, 1878, was \$2,680,703.27. The portion of the fund not invested at that date, was \$58,823.70.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

In his message to the first territorial legislature, in 1836, Governor Dodge recommended asking from congress aid for the establishment of a state educational institution, to be governed by the legislature. This was the first official action looking to the establishment of a state university. The same legislature passed an act to establish and locate the Wisconsin university at Belmont, in the county of Iowa. At its second session, the following year, the legislature passed an act, which was approved January 19, 1838, establishing "at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be 'The University of the Territory of Wisconsin.' " A resolution was passed at the same session, directing the territorial delegate in congress to ask of that body an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of the buildings of said university, and also to appropriate two townships of vacant land for its endowment. Congress accordingly appropriated, in 1838, seventy-two sections, or two townships, for the support of a "seminary of learning in the territory of Wisconsin," and this was afterward confirmed to the state for the use of the university. No effectual provision, however, was made for the establishment of the university until ten years later, when the state was organized. Congress, as has been said, had made a donation of lands to the territory for the support of such an institution. but these lands could not be made available for that purpose until the territory should become a state. The state constitution, adopted in 1848, declared that provision should be made for the establishment of a state university, and that the proceeds of all lands donated by the United States to the state for the support of a university should remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be appropriated to its support.

The state legislature, at its first session, passed an act, approved July 26, 1848, establishing the University of Wisconsin, defining its location, its government, and its various departments, and authorizing the regents to purchase a suitable site for the buildings, and to proceed to the erection of the same, after having obtained from the legislature the approval of plans. This act repealed the previous act of 1838. The regents were soon after appointed, and their first annual report was presented to the legislature, January 30, 1849. This report announced the selection of a site, subject to the approval of the legislature, announced the organization of a preparatory department, and the election of a chancellor or president. The university was thus organized, with John H. Lathrop, president of the University of Missouri, as its first chancellor, and John W. Sterling as principal of the preparatory department, which was opened February 5, 1849. Chancellor Lathrop was not formally inaugurated until January 16, 1850.

Owing to the short-sighted policy of the state in locating without due care, and in appraising and selling so low the lands of the original grant, the fund produced was entirely inadequate to the support of the institution. Congress, therefore, made, in 1854, an additional grant of seventy-two sections of land for its use. These, however, were located and sold in the same inconsiderate and unfortunate manner, for so low a price as to be a means of inducing immigration, indeed, but not of producing a fund adequate for the support of a successful state university. Of the 92,160 acres comprised in the two grants, there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres for the sum of \$264,570.13, or at an average price of but little more than \$3.50 per acre.* Besides this, the state had allowed the university to anticipate its income to the extent of over \$100,000 for the erection of buildings. By a law of 1862 the sum of \$104,339.43 was taken from its fund (already too small) to pay for these buildings. The resulting embarrassment made necessary the re-organization of 1866, which added to the slender resources of the institution the agricultural college fund, arising from the sale of lands donated to the state by the congressional act of 1862.

*Compare the price obtained for the lands of the University of Michigan. The first sale of those lands averaged \$22.85 per acre, and brought in a single year (1837) \$150,447.90. Sales were made in succeeding years at \$15, \$17, and \$19 per acre.

The first university building erected was the north dormitory, which was completed in 1851. This is 110 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and four stories in height. The south dormitory, of the same size, was completed in 1855. The main central edifice, known as University Hall, was finished in 1859. The Ladies' College was completed in 1872. This latter was built with an appropriation of \$50,000, made by the legislature in 1870—the first actual donation the university had ever received from the state. The legislature of 1875 appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of Science Hall, a building to be devoted to instruction in the physical sciences. This was completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term of 1877.

The growth of this institution during the past fourteen years, and especially since its reorganization in 1866, has been rapid and substantial. Its productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1877, aside from the agricultural college fund, was \$223,240 32. The combined university and agricultural funds amounted, at the same date, to \$464,032 22. An act of the legislature in 1867 appropriated to the university income for that year, and annually for the next ten years, the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the university fund by the law of 1862 for the erection of buildings, as before mentioned. Chapter 100 of the general laws of 1872 also provided for an annual state tax of \$10,000 to increase the income of the university. Chapter 119 of the laws of 1876 provides for an annual state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the taxable property of the state for the increase of the university fund income; this tax to be "*in lieu* of all other appropriations before provided for the benefit of said fund income," and to be "deemed a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress, in trust, for the benefit of said income." The entire income of the university from all sources, including this tax (which was \$42,359.62), was, for the year ending September 30, 1878, \$81,442.63. The university has a faculty of over thirty professors and instructors, and during the past year—1877-8—it had in its various departments 388 students. The law department, organized in 1868, has since been in successful operation. Ladies are admitted into all the departments and classes of the university.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The agricultural college fund, granted to the state by the congressional act of 1862, was by a subsequent legislative enactment (1866) applied to the support, not of a separate agricultural college, but of a department of agriculture in the existing university, thus rendering it unnecessary for the state to erect separate buildings elsewhere. Under the provisions of chapter 114, laws of 1866, the county of Dane issued to the state, for the purpose of purchasing an experimental farm, bonds to the amount of \$40,000. A farm of about 200 acres, adjoining the university grounds, was purchased, and a four years' course of study provided, designed to be thorough and extensive in the branches that relate to agriculture, in connection with its practical application upon the experimental farm.

The productive agricultural college fund has increased from \$8,061.86, in 1866, to \$244,263.18, in 1878.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The propriety of making some special provision for the instruction of teachers was acknowledged in the very organization of the state, a provision for normal schools having been embodied in the constitution itself, which ordains that after the support and maintenance of the

common schools is insured, the residue of the school fund shall be appropriated to academies and normal schools. The state legislature, in its first session in 1848, in the act establishing the University of Wisconsin, declared that one of the four departments thereof should be a department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction. The first institution ever chartered in the state as a normal school was incorporated by the legislature at its second session — 1849 — under the title of the “Jefferson County Normal School.” This, however, was never organized.

The regents, when organizing the university, at their meeting in 1849, ordained the establishment of a normal professorship, and declared that in organizing the normal department it was their fixed intention “to make the University of Wisconsin subsidiary to the great cause of popular education, by making it, through its normal department, the nursery of the educators of the popular mind, and the central point of union and harmony to the educational interests of the commonwealth.” They declared that instruction in the normal department should be free to all suitable candidates. Little was accomplished, however, in this direction during the next ten years. In 1857 an act was passed by the legislature appropriating twenty-five per cent. of the income of the swamp-land fund “to normal institutes and academies under the supervision and direction of a board of regents of normal schools,” who were to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act. Distribution of this income was made to such colleges, academies, and high schools as maintained a normal class, in proportion to the number of pupils passing a successful examination conducted by an agent of the board. In 1859, Dr. Henry Barnard, who had become chancellor of the university, was made agent of the normal regents. He inaugurated a system of teachers’ institutes, and gave fresh vigor to the normal work throughout the state. Resigning, however, on account of ill-health, within two years, Professor Chas. H. Allen, who had been conducting institutes under his direction, succeeded him as agent of the normal regents, and was elected principal of the normal department of the university, entering upon his work as the latter in March, 1864. He managed the department with signal ability and success, but at the end of one or two years resigned. Meantime the educational sentiment of the state had manifested itself for the establishment of separate normal schools.

In 1865, the legislature passed an act repealing that of two years before, and providing instead that one-half of the swamp-land fund should be set apart as a normal-school fund, the income of which should be applied to establishing and supporting normal schools under the direction and management of the board of normal regents, with a proviso, however, that one-fourth of such income should be annually transferred to the common-school fund income, until the latter should amount annually to \$200,000. This proviso was repealed by the legislature of 1870, and the entire income of one-half the swamp-land fund has since been devoted to normal-school purposes. During the same year proposals were invited for aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land, or buildings, and propositions from various places were received and considered. In 1866, the board of regents was incorporated by the legislature. In the same year Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as there was already a productive fund of about \$600,000, with an income of over \$30,000, and a prospect of a steady increase as the lands were sold, the board decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, located in different parts of the state. In pursuance of this policy, there have already been completed, and are now in very successful operation, the Platteville Normal School, opened October 9, 1866; the Whitewater Normal School, opened April 21, 1868; the Oshkosh Normal School, opened September 19, 1871, and the River Falls Normal School, opened September 2, 1875. Each assembly district in the state is entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools. These are nominated by county and city superintendents. Tuition is free to all normal students. There are in the normal schools two courses of study — an

elementary course of two years, and an *advanced course* of four years. The student completing the former, receives a certificate; the one completing the latter, a diploma. The certificate, when the holder has successfully taught one year after graduation, may be countersigned by the superintendent of public instruction, when it becomes equivalent to a **five-years' state certificate**. The diploma, when thus countersigned, after a like interval, is equivalent to a permanent state certificate.

It is believed that the normal-school system of Wisconsin rests upon a broader and more secure basis than the corresponding system of any other state. That basis is an independent and permanent fund, which has already reached a million dollars. The precise amount of this securely invested and productive fund, September 30, 1878, was \$1,004,907.67, and the sum of \$33,290.88 remained uninvested.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In addition to the work of the normal schools, the board of regents is authorized to expend \$5,000 annually to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. A law of 1871, amended in 1876, provides for normal institutes, which shall be held for not less than two consecutive weeks, and appropriates from the state treasury a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum for their support. There were held in the State, in 1878, sixty-six institutes, varying in length from one to two weeks. The total number of persons enrolled as attendants was 4,944.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Including those in the cities, the graded schools of the State number about four hundred. The annual report of the State superintendent for 1878 gives the number with two departments as 207, and the number with three or more as 225.

A law of March, 1872, provided that "all graduates of any graded school of the state, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the faculty of the university for admission into the sub-freshman class and college classes of the university, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the university." A considerable number of graduates of graded schools entered the university under this law during the next four years, but it being deemed an unwise discrimination in favor of this class of students, in 1876, in the same act which provided for the tax of one tenth of one mill, the legislature provided that from and after the 4th of July of that year no student, except students in law and those taking extra studies, should be required to pay any fees for tuition. Few graded schools of the state are able as yet to fully prepare students for entrance into the regular classes of the classical department of the university. The larger number prepared by them still enter the scientific department or the sub-freshman class.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

In 1869 the legislature passed a law authorizing towns to adopt by vote the "township system of school government." Under this system each town becomes one school district, and the several school districts already existing become sub-districts. Each sub-district elects a clerk, and these clerks constitute a body corporate under the name of the "board of school directors," and are invested with the title and custody of all school houses, school-house sites, and other property belonging to the sub-districts, with power to control them for the best interests of the schools of the town. The law provides for an executive committee to execute the orders of the

board, employ teachers, etc., and for a secretary to record proceedings of the board, have immediate charge and supervision of the schools, and perform other specified duties. But few towns have as yet made trial of this system, although it is in successful operation in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some other states, and where fully and fairly tried in our own, has proved entirely satisfactory. It is the general belief of our enlightened educational men that the plan has such merits as ought to secure its voluntary adoption by the people of the state.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1875 the legislature enacted that any town, incorporated village, or city, may establish and maintain not more than two free high schools, and provided for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$25,000, to refund one-half of the actual cost of instruction in such schools, but no school to draw in any one year more than \$500. At the session of 1877 the benefits of the act were extended to such high schools already established as shall show by a proper report that they have conformed to the requirements of the law. If towns decline to establish such a school, one or more adjoining districts in the same have the privilege of doing so. The law has met with much favor. For the school year ending August 31, 1876 (the first year in which it was in operation), twenty such schools reported, and to these the sum of \$7,466.50 was paid, being an average of \$373.32 per school. For the year ending August 31, 1878, eighty-five schools reported and received a pro rata division of the maximum appropriation. The high school law was primarily designed to bring to rural neighborhoods the twofold advantages of (1) a higher instruction than the common district schools afford, and (2) a better class of teachers for these schools. It was anticipated, however, from the first that the *immediate* results of the law would be chiefly the improvement of existing graded schools in the larger villages and in cities.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The school officers of Wisconsin are, a state superintendent of public instruction, sixty-four county superintendents, twenty-eight city superintendents, and a school board in each district, consisting of a director, treasurer, and clerk. The state and county superintendents hold office two years, the district officers three years. In each independent city there is a board of education, and the larger cities have each a city superintendent, who in some cases is also principal of the high school. He is appointed for one year. The county board of supervisors determine, within certain limits, the amount of money to be raised annually in each town and ward of their county for school purposes, levy an additional amount for the salary of the county superintendents, may authorize a special school tax, and may under certain circumstances determine that there shall be two superintendents for their county. The town board of supervisors have authority to form and alter school districts, to issue notice for first meeting, to form union districts for high school purposes, and appoint first boards for the same, to locate and establish school-house sites under certain circumstances, to extinguish districts that have neglected to maintain school for two years, and to dispose of the property of the same. The district clerks report annually to the town clerks, the town clerks to the county superintendents, and the county and city superintendents to the state superintendent, who in turn makes an annual report to the governor.

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The state superintendent is authorized by law "to issue state certificates of high grade to teachers of eminent qualifications." Two grades of these are given, one unlimited, and the other good for five years. The examination is conducted by a board of three examiners, appointed annually by the state superintendent, and acting under rules and regulations prescribed by him.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Besides the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, holding its annual session in the summer and a semi-annual or "executive" session in the winter, there are, in several parts of the state, county or district associations, holding stated meetings. The number of such associations is annually increasing.

LIBRARIES.

The utility of public libraries as a part of the means of popular enlightenment, was early recognized in this state. The constitution, as set forth in 1848, required that a portion of the income of the school fund should be applied to the "purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus" for the common schools. The same year the legislature of the state, at its first session, enacted that as soon as this income should amount to \$60,000 a year (afterwards changed to \$30,000), each town superintendent might devote one tenth of the portion of this income received by his town annually, to town library purposes, the libraries thus formed to be distributed among the districts, in sections, and in rotation, once in three months. Districts were also empowered to raise money for library books. The operation of this discretionary and voluntary system was not successful. In ten years (1858) only about one third of the districts (1,121) had libraries, embracing in all but 38,755 volumes, and the state superintendent, Hon. Lyman C. Draper, urged upon the legislature a better system, of "town libraries," and a state tax for their creation and maintenance. In 1857, the legislature enacted that ten per cent. of the yearly income of the school fund should be applied to the purchase of town school libraries, and that an annual tax of one tenth of one mill should be levied for the same purpose. The law was left incomplete, however, and in 1862, before the system had been perfected, the exigencies of the civil war led to the repeal of the law, and the library fund which had accumulated from the ten per cent. of the school fund income, and from the library tax, amounting in all to \$88,784.78, was transferred to the general fund. This may be considered a debt to the educational interests of the state that should be repaid. Meanwhile the single district library system languishes and yearly grows weaker. The re-enacting of a town library system, in which local effort and expenditure shall be stimulated and supplemented by State aid, has been recommended by the State Teachers' Association, and will, it is hoped, be secured, at no distant day, as a part of a complete town system of schools and of public education.

LIST OF STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

The act creating the office was passed at the first session of the state legislature, in 1848. The incumbents up to the present time have been as follows:

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	DURATION OF INCUMBENCY.
Hon. E. Root.....	Three years—1849-50-51.
Hon. A. P. Ladd.....	Two years—1852-53.
Hon. H. A. Wright*.....	One year and five months—1854-55.
Hon. A. C. Barry.....	Two years and seven months—1855-56-57.
Hon. L. C. Draper.....	Two years—1858-59.
Hon. J. L. Pickard†.....	Three years and nine months—1860-61-62-63.
Hon. J. G. McMynn.....	Four years and three months—1863-64-65-66-67.
Hon. A. J. Craig‡.....	Two years and six months—1868-69-70.
Hon. Samuel Fallows.....	Three years and six months—1870-71-72-73.
Hon. Edward Searing.....	Four years—1874-75-76-77.
Hon. W. C. Whitford.....	Two years—1878-79.

* Died, May 29, 1845. † Resigned, October 1, 1863. ‡ Died, July 3, 1870.

SKETCHES OF COLLEGES IN WISCONSIN.*

Beloit College was founded in 1847, at Beloit, under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In 1848, Rev. Joseph Emerson and Rev. J. J. Bushnell were appointed professors, and in 1849, Rev. A. L. Chapin was appointed president, and has continued such until the present time. The institution has had a steady growth, has maintained a high standard of scholarship and done excellent work, both in its preparatory and college departments. Two hundred and thirty-six young men have graduated. Its lands and buildings are valued at \$78,000, and its endowments and funds amount to about \$122,000.

Lawrence University, at Appleton, under the patronage of the Methodist church, was organized as a college in 1850, having been an "institute" or academy for three years previous, under the Rev. W. H. Sampson. The first president was Rev. Edward Cook; the second, R. Z. Mason; the present one is the Rev. George M. Steele, D. D. It is open to both sexes, and has graduated 130 young men, and 68 young women. It still maintains a preparatory department. It has been an institution of great benefit in a new region of country, in the northeastern part of the state. Receiving a liberal donation at the outset from the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, it has land and buildings valued at \$47,000, at Appleton, and funds and endowments amounting to \$60,000.

Milton College, an institution under the care of the Seventh Day Baptists, was opened as a college in 1867, having been conducted as an academy since 1844. Rev. W. C. Whitford, the president, was for many years the principal of the academy. The institution has done much valuable work, particularly in preparing teachers for our public schools. The college has graduated 38 young men and women, having previously graduated 93 academic students. It has lands, buildings and endowments to the amount of about \$50,000.

Ripon College, which was known till 1864 as Brockway College, was organized in 1853, at Ripon, and is supported by the Congregational church. Since its re-organization, in 1863, it has graduated 77 students (of both sexes) in the college courses, and has always maintained a large and flourishing preparatory department. Under its present efficient head, the Rev. E. H. Merrill, A. M., it is meeting with continued success. Its property amounts to about \$125,000.

Racine College was founded by the Episcopal Church, at Racine, in 1852, under the Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., as its first President. It was for a long time under the efficient administration of Rev. James De Koven, D. D., now deceased, who was succeeded by Rev. D. Stevens Parker. It maintains a large boys' school also, and a preparatory department. It was designed, in part, to train young men for the Nashotah Theological Seminary. It has property, including five buildings, to the amount of about \$180,000, and has graduated ninety-nine young men. Its principal work, in which it has had great success, is that of a boys' school, modeled somewhat after the English schools.

The Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, an ecclesiastical school, was established at St. Francis Station, near Milwaukee, chiefly by the combined efforts of two learned and zealous priests, the Rev. Michael Heiss, now bishop of La Crosse, and the Rev. Joseph Salzmänn. It was opened in January, 1856, with Rev. M. Heiss as rector, and with 25 students. Rev. Joseph Salzmänn was rector from September, 1868, to the time of his death, January 17, 1874, since which time Rev. C. Wapelhorst has held the rectorship. The latter is now assisted by twelve professors, and the students number 267, of whom 105 are theologians, 31 students of philosophy, and the rest classical students.

Pio Nono College is a Roman Catholic institution, at St. Francis Station, in the immediate neighborhood of the Seminary of St. Francis. It was founded in 1871, by Rev. Joseph Salzmänn,

* The statistics in this division were obtained in 1877, and are for the previous year.

who was the first rector. He was succeeded in 1874 by the present rector, Rev. Thomas Bruener, who is assisted by a corps of seven professors. Besides the college proper, there is a normal department, in which, in addition to the education that qualifies for teaching in common and higher schools, particular attention is given to church music. There is also, under the same management, but in an adjoining building, an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The pupils in the latter, both boys and girls, numbering about 30, are taught to speak by sounds, and it is said with the best success.

An institution was organized in 1865, at Prairie du Chien, under the name of Prairie du Chien College, and under the care of J. T. Lovewell, as principal. In the course of two or three years it passed into the hands of the Roman Catholic church, and is now known as St. John's College. It has so far performed principally preparatory work.

Sinsinawa Mound College, a Roman Catholic institution, was founded in 1848, through the labors of Father Mazzuchelli, but after doing a successful work, was closed in 1863, and in 1867 the St. Clara academy was opened in the same buildings.

The Northwestern University, which is under the Lutheran church, was organized in 1865, at Watertown, under Rev. August F. Ernst, as president. It has graduated 21 young men, and has a preparatory department. Its property is valued at \$50,000.

Galesville University was organized in 1859, under the patronage of the Methodist church at Galesville, in the northwest part of the state. The first president was the Rev. Samuel Fallows, since state superintendent. It has graduated ten young men and eight young women, its work hitherto having been mostly preparatory. It is now under the patronage of the Presbyterian denomination, with J. W. McLaury, A. M., as president. It has property valued at \$30,000, and an endowment of about \$50,000.

Carroll College was established at Waukesha, by the Presbyterian church, in 1846. Prof. J. W. Sterling, now of the state university, taught its primary classes that year. Under President John A. Savage, D.D., with an able corps of professors, it took a high rank and graduated classes; but for several years past it has confined its work principally to academic studies. Under W. L. Rankin, A. M., the present principal, the school is doing good service.

Wayland University was established as a college, by the Baptists, at Beaver Dam, in 1854, but never performed much college work. For three years past, it has been working under a new charter as an academy and preparatory school, and is now known as Wayland Institute.

In 1841, the Protestant Episcopal church established a mission in the wilds of Waukesha county, and, at an early day, steps were taken to establish in connection therewith an institution of learning. This was incorporated in 1847, by the name of Nashotah House. In 1852 the classical school was located at Racine, and Nashotah House became distinctively a theological seminary. It has an endowment of one professorship, the faculty and students being otherwise sustained by voluntary contributions. It has a faculty of five professors, with Rev. A. D. Cole, D.D., as president, buildings pleasantly situated, and has graduated 185 theological students.

FEMALE COLLEGES

Two institutions have been known under this designation. The Milwaukee Female College was founded in 1852, and ably conducted for several years, under the principalship of Miss Mary Mortimer, now deceased. It furnished an advanced grade of secondary instruction. The Wisconsin Female College, located at Fox Lake, was first incorporated in 1855, and re-organized in 1863. It has never reached a collegiate course, is now known as Fox Lake Seminary, and admits both sexes. Rev. A. O. Wright, A. M., is the present principal.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

The following institutions of academic grade, are now in operation: Albion Academy; Benton Academy; Big Foot Academy; Elroy Seminary; Fox Lake Seminary; two German and English academies in Milwaukee; Janesville Academy; Kemper Hall, Kenosha; Lake Geneva Seminary, Geneva; Lakeside Seminary, Oconomowoc; Marshall Academy, Marshall; Merrill Institute, Fond du Lac; Milwaukee Academy; Racine Academy; River Falls Institute; Rochester Seminary; St. Catherine's Academy, Racine; St. Clara Academy; Sinsinawa Mound; St. Mary's Institute, Milwaukee; Sharon Academy; and Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam. Similar institutions formerly in operation but suspended or merged in other institutions, were: Allen's Grove Academy; Appleton Collegiate Institute; Baraboo Collegiate Institute; Beloit Female Seminary; Beloit Seminary; Brunson Institute, Mount Hope; Evansville Seminary; Janesville Academy (merged in the high school); Kilbourn Institute; Lancaster Institute; Milton Academy; Platteville Academy; Southport Academy (Kenosha); Waterloo Academy; Waukesha Seminary; Wesleyan Seminary, Eau Claire; and Patch Grove Academy. The most important of these were the Milton and Platteville Academies, the former merged in Milton College, the latter in the Platteville Normal School. Of the others, several were superseded by the establishment of public high schools in the same localities.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

Schools of this character, aiming to furnish what is called a business education, exist in Milwaukee, Janesville, Madison, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. The oldest and largest is in Milwaukee, under the care of Prof. R. C. Spencer, and enrolls from two to three hundred students annually.

 AGRICULTURE.

By W. W. DANIELLS, M.S., PROF. OF CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The trend of the earliest industries of a country, is the result of the circumstances under which those industries are developed. The attention of pioneers is confined to supplying the immediate wants of food, shelter, and clothing. Hence, the first settlers of a country are farmers, miners, trappers, or fishermen, according as they can most readily secure the means of present sustenance for themselves and their families. In the early history of Wisconsin this law is well exemplified. The southern part of the state, consisting of alternations of prairie and timber, was first settled by farmers. As the country has developed, wealth accumulated, and means of transportation have been furnished, farming has ceased to be the sole interest. Manufactories have been built along the rivers, and the mining industry of the southwestern part of the state has grown to one of considerable importance. The shore of Lake Michigan was first mainly settled by fishermen, but the later growth of agriculture and manufactures has nearly overshadowed the fishing interest; as has the production of lumber, in the north half of the state, eclipsed the trapping and fur interests of the first settlers. That the most important industry of Wisconsin is farming, may be seen from the following statistics of the occupation of the people as given by the United States census. Out of each one hundred inhabitants, of all occupations, 68 were

farmers, in 1840: 52 in 1850; 54 in 1860; 55 in 1870. The rapid growth of the agriculture of the state is illustrated by the increase in the number of acres of improved land in farms, and in the value of farms and of farm implements and machinery, as shown by the following table, compiled from the United States census:

YEAR.	ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARMS, INCLUDING IMPROV- ED AND UNIMPROV- ED LANDS.	VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
	TOTAL.	TO EACH INHAB.		
1850	1,045,499	3.4	\$ 28,528,563	\$ 1,641,568
1860	3,740,167	4.8	131,117,164	5,758,847
1870	5,899,343	5.6	300,414,064	14,239,364

Farming, at the present time, is almost entirely confined to the south half of the state, the northern half being still largely covered by forests. A notable exception to this statement is found in the counties on the western border, which are well settled by farmers much farther north. The surface of the agricultural portion of the state is for the most part gently undulating, affording ready drainage, without being so abruptly broken as to render cultivation difficult. The soil is varied in character, and mostly very fertile. The southern portion of the state consists of undulating prairies of variable size—the largest being Rock prairie—alternating with oak openings. The prairies have the rich alluvial soil so characteristic of the western prairies, and are easily worked. The soil of the “openings” land is usually a sandy loam, readily tilled, fertile, but not as “strong” as soils having more clay. The proportion of timber to prairie increases passing north from the southern boundary of the state, and forests of maple, basswood and elm, replace, to some extent, the oak lands. In these localities, the soil is more clayey, is strong and fertile, not as easily tilled, and not as quickly exhausted as are the more sandy soils of the oak lands. In that portion of the state known geologically as the “driftless” region, the soil is invariably good where the surface rock is limestone. In some of the valleys, however, where the lime-rock has been removed by erosion, leaving the underlying sandstone as the surface rock, the soil is sandy and unproductive, except in those localities where a large amount of alluvial matter has been deposited by the streams. The soils of the pine lands of the north of the state, are generally sandy and but slightly fertile. However, where pine is replaced by maple, oak, birch, elm and basswood, the soil is “heavier” and very fertile, even to the shores of Lake Superior.

The same natural conditions that make Wisconsin an agricultural state, determined that during its earlier years the main interest should be grain-growing. The fertile prairies covering large portions of the southern part of the state had but to be plowed and sowed with grain to produce an abundant yield. From the raising of cereals the pioneer farmer could get the quickest returns for his labor. Hence in 1850, two years after its admission to the Union, Wisconsin was the ninth state in order in the production of wheat, while in 1860 this rank was raised to third, Illinois and Indiana only raising more. The true rank of the state is not shown by these figures. Were the number of inhabitants and the number of acres of land in actual cultivation taken into account in the comparison, the state would stand still higher in rank than is here indicated. There is the same struggle for existence, and the same desire for gain the world over, and hence the various phases of development of the same industry in different civilized countries is mainly the result of the widely varying economical conditions imposed upon that industry. Land is thoroughly cultivated in Europe, not because the Europeans have any inherent love for good cultivation, but because there land is scarce and costly, while labor is superabundant and cheap. In America, on the other hand, and especially in the newer states,

land is abundant and cheap, while labor is scarce and costly. In its productive industries each country is alike economical in the use of the costly element in production, and more lavish in the use of that which is cheaper. Each is, alike economically wise in following such a course, when it is not carried to too great extremes. With each the end sought is the greatest return for the expenditure of a given amount of capital. In accordance with this law of economy, the early agriculture of Wisconsin was mere land-skimming. Good cultivation of the soil was never thought of. The same land was planted successively to one crop, as long as it yielded enough to pay for cultivation. The economical principle above stated was carried to an extreme. Farming as then practiced was a quick method of land exhaustion. It was always taking out of the purse, and never putting in. No attention was paid to sustaining the soil's fertility. The only aim was to secure the largest crop for the smallest outlay of capital, without regard to the future. Manures were never used, and such as unavoidably accumulated was regarded as a great nuisance, often rendering necessary the removal of stables and outbuildings. Straw-stacks were invariably burned as the most convenient means of disposing of them. Wheat, the principal product, brought a low price, often not more than fifty cents a bushel, and had to be marketed by teams at some point from which it could be carried by water, as this was, at an early day, the only means of transportation. On account of the sparse settlement of the country, roads were poor, and the farmer, after raising and threshing his wheat, had to spend, with a team, from two to five days, marketing the few bushels that a team could draw. So that the farmer had every obstacle to contend with except cheap and very fertile land, that with the poorest of cultivation gave a comparatively abundant yield of grain. Better tillage, accompanied with the use of manures and other fertilizers, would not, upon the virgin soils, have added sufficiently to the yield to pay the cost of applying them. Hence, to the first farmers of the state, *poor* farming was the only profitable farming, and consequently the only *good* farming, an agriculturo-economical paradox from which there was no escape. Notwithstanding the fact that farmers could economically follow no other system than that of land-exhaustion, as described, such a course was none the less injurious to the state, as it was undermining its foundation of future wealth, by destroying the fertility of the soil, that upon which the permanent wealth and prosperity of every agricultural community is first dependent. Besides this evil, and together with it, came the habit of loose and slovenly farming acquired by pioneers, which continued after the conditions making that method a necessity had passed away. With the rapid growth of the northwest came better home markets and increased facilities for transportation to foreign markets, bringing with them higher prices for all products of the farm. As a consequence of these better conditions, land in farms in the state increased rapidly in value, from \$9.58 per acre in 1850, to \$16.61 in 1860, an increase of 62 per cent., while the total number of acres in farms increased during the same time from 2,976,658 acres to 7,893,587 acres, or 265 per cent. With this increase in the value of land, and the higher prices paid for grain, should have come an improved system of husbandry which would prevent the soil from deteriorating in fertility. This could have been accomplished either by returning to the soil, in manures and fertilizers, those ingredients of which it was being rapidly drained by continued grain-growing, or by the adoption of a system of mixed husbandry, which should include the raising of stock and a judicious rotation of crops. Such a system is sure to come. Indeed, it is now slowly coming. Great progress upon the earlier methods of farming have already been made. But so radical and thorough a change in the habits of any class of people as that from the farming of pioneers to a rational method that will preserve the soil's fertility and pay for the labor it demands, requires many years for its full accomplishment. It will not even keep pace with changes in those economical conditions which

favor it. In the rapid settlement of the northwestern states this change has come most rapidly with the replacement of the pioneer farmers by immigrants accustomed to better methods of culture. In such cases the pioneers usually 'go west' again, to begin anew their frontier farming upon virgin soil, as their peculiar method of cultivation fails to give them a livelihood. In Wisconsin as rapid progress is being made in the system of agriculture as, all things considered, could reasonably be expected. This change for the better has been quite rapid for the past ten years, and is gaining in velocity and momentum each year. It is partly the result of increased intelligence relating to farming, and partly the result of necessity caused by the unprofitableness of the old method.

The estimated value of all agricultural products of the state, including that of orchards, market gardens, and betterments, was, in 1870, as given in the census of that year, \$79,072,967, which places Wisconsin twelfth in rank among the agricultural states of the Union. In 1875, according to the "Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture," the value of the principal farm crops in this state was \$58,957,050. According to this estimation the state ranks ninth in agricultural importance. As has been before stated, Wisconsin is essentially a grain-growing state. This interest has been the principal one, not because the soil is better adapted to grain-growing than to general, stock, or dairy farming, but rather because this course, which was at an early day most immediately profitable, has been since persistently followed from force of habit, even after it had failed to be remunerative.

The following table shows the bushels of the different grains raised in the state for the years indicated:

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCK- WHEAT.
1850...	4,286,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	209,672	79,878
1860	15,657,458	888,544	7,517,300	11,059,260	707,307	32,987
1870 ...	25,606,344	1,325,294	15,033,988	20,180,016	1,645,019	408,897
1875*...	25,200,000	1,340,000	15,200,000	26,600,000	2,200,000	275,000

From these statistics it will be seen that the increase in the production of grain was very rapid up to 1870, while since that time it has been very slight. This rapid increase in grain raising is first attributable to the ease with which this branch of farming was carried on upon the new and very rich soils of the state, while in the older states this branch of husbandry has been growing more difficult and expensive, and also to the fact that the war in our own country so increased the demand for grain from 1861 to 1866 as to make this course the most immediately profitable. But with the close of the war came a diminished demand. Farmers were slow to recognize this fact, and change the character of their productions to accord with the wants of the market, but rather continued to produce the cereals in excess of the demand. The chinch bug and an occasional poor season seriously injured the crops, leaving those who relied principally upon the production of grain little or nothing for their support. Hard times resulted from these poor crops. More wheat and corn was the farmer's usual remedy for hard times. So that more wheat and corn were planted. More crop failures with low prices brought harder times, until gradually the farmers of the state have opened their eyes to the truth that they can succeed in other branches of agriculture than grain growing, and to the necessity of catering to the

*Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

demands of the market. The value in 1869 of all farm products and betterments of the state was \$79,072,967. There were raised of wheat the same year 25,606,344 bushels, which at \$1.03 per bushel, the mean price reported by the Milwaukee board of trade, for No. 2 wheat (the leading grade), for the year ending July 31, 1870, amounts to \$26,374,524, or one third the value of all agricultural products and betterments. The average production per acre, as estimated by the commissioner of agriculture, was 14 bushels. Hence there were 1,829,024 acres of land devoted to this one crop, nearly one third of all the improved land in the state. Of the wheat crop of 1869 24,375,435 bushels were spring wheat, and 1,230,909 bushels were winter wheat, which is 19.8 bushels of spring to 1 bushel of winter wheat. The latter is scarcely sown at all on the prairies, or upon light opening soils. In some of the timbered regions hardy varieties do well, but it is not a certain crop, as it is not able to withstand the winters, unless covered by snow or litter. It is not injured as seriously by the hard freezing, as by the alternate freezing and thawing of February and March.

The continued cropping of land with grain is a certain means of exhausting the soil of the phosphates, and of those nitrogenous compounds that are essential to the production of grain, and yet are present even in the most fertile soils in but small quantities. To the diminished yield, partly attributable to the overcropping of the land, and partially to poor seasons and chinch bugs, and to the decline in prices soon after the war, owing to an over production of wheat, may largely be attributed the hard times experienced by the grain growing farmers of Wisconsin from 1872 to 1877. The continued raising of wheat upon the same land, alternated, if any alternation occurred, with barley, oats, or corn, has produced its sure results. The lesson has cost the farmers of the state dearly, but it has not been altogether lost. A better condition of affairs has already begun. Wheat is gradually losing its prestige as the farmers' sole dependence, while stock, dairy, and mixed farming are rapidly increasing. The number of bushels of wheat raised to each inhabitant in the state was in 1850 fourteen, in 1860 twenty-three and eight tenths, in 1870 twenty-four, and in 1875 twenty and four tenths. These figures do not indicate a diminished productiveness of the state, but show, with the greatly increased production in other branches of husbandry, that farmers are changing their system to one more diversified and rational. Straw stacks are no longer burned, and manure heaps are not looked upon as altogether useless. Much more attention is now paid to the use of fertilizers. Clover with plaster is looked upon with constantly increasing favor, and there is a greater seeking for light upon the more difficult problems of a profitable agriculture.

Corn is raised to a large extent, although Wisconsin has never ranked as high in corn, as in wheat growing. Sixteen states raised more corn in 1870 than this state, and in 1875, seventeen states raised more. Corn requires a rich, moist soil, with a long extended season of warm sunshine. While this crop can be raised with great ease in the larger portion of the state, it will always succeed better farther south, both on account of the longer summers and the greater amount of rainfall. According to the statistics of the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield per acre for a period of ten years, is about 30 bushels. Corn is an important crop in the economy of the farmer, as from it he obtains much food for his stock, and it is his principal dependence for fattening pork. On these accounts it will, without doubt, retain its place in the husbandry of the state, even when stock and dairy farming are followed to a much greater extent than at present. Barley is cultivated largely throughout the state, but five states produced more in 1870, than Wisconsin. The great quantity of beer brewed here, furnishes a good home market for this grain. Barley succeeds best in a rather moist climate, having a long growing season. The dry, short summers of Wisconsin, are not well adapted to its growth. Hence the average

yield is but a medium one, and the quality of the grain is only fair. According to the returns furnished the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield for a period of ten years, is 22 bushels per acre.

Next to wheat, more bushels of oats are raised than of any other grain. Wisconsin was, in 1860, fifth in rank among the oat-growing states; in 1870, sixth. The rich soils of the state raise an abundant crop of oats with but little labor, and hence their growth in large quantities is not necessarily an indication of good husbandry. They will bear poor cultivation better than corn, and are frequently grown upon land too weedy to produce that grain. It is a favorite grain for feeding, especially to horses. With the best farmers, oats are looked upon with less favor than corn, because it is apt to leave land well seeded with weeds which are difficult to exterminate. In the production of rye, Wisconsin ranked seventh in 1860, and fourth in 1870. It is a much surer crop in this state than winter wheat, as it is less easily winter-killed when not protected by snow, than is that grain. Besides, it ripens so early as not to be seriously injured by drouth in summer, and succeeds well even upon the poorer soils. The average yield per acre is about 16 bushels.

But few hops were grown in Wisconsin, up to 1860, when owing to an increased demand by the breweries of the state, there was a gradual but healthful increase in hop culture. A few years later the advent of the hop louse, and other causes of failure at the east, so raised the price of hops as to make them a very profitable crop to grow. Many acres were planted in this state from 1863 to 1865, when the total product was valued at nearly \$350,000. The success of those engaged in this new branch of farming, encouraged others to adopt it. The profits were large. Wheat growing had not for several years been remunerative, and in 1867 and 1868, the "hop fever" became an epidemic, almost a plague. The crop of Sauk county alone was estimated at over 4,000,000 pounds, worth over \$2,000,000. The quality of the crop was excellent, the yield large, and the price unusually high. The secretary of the State Agricultural society says, in his report for that year, "Cases are numerous in which the first crop has paid for the land and all the improvements." To many farmers hop raising appeared to offer a sure and speedy course to wealth. But a change came quickly. The hop louse ruined the crop, and low prices caused by over production, aided in bringing ruin to many farmers. In 1867, the price of hops was from 40 to 55 cents per pound, while in 1869 it was from 10 to 15 cents, some of poor quality selling as low as 3 cents. Many hop yards were plowed up during 1869 and 1870. The area under cultivation to this crop in 1875, was, according to the "Report of the Secretary of State," 10,932 acres.

The production of tobacco has greatly increased since 1860, when there were raised in the state 87,340 pounds. In 1870, the product was 960,813 pounds. As is well known, the quality of tobacco grown in the northern states is greatly inferior for chewing and smoking, to that grown in the south, although varieties having a large, tough leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers, do well here. The variety principally grown is the Connecticut seed leaf. Tobacco can only be grown successfully on rich, fertile soils, and it is very exhausting to the land. Of the amount produced in 1870, there were raised in Rock county 645,408 pounds, and in Dane county, 229,568 pounds; the entire remaining portion of the state raised but 85,737 pounds. According to the report of the secretary of state, the whole number of acres planted to tobacco in 1875, was 3,296. Of this amount Rock county planted 1,676 acres, and Dane county, 1,454 acres, leaving for the remainder of the state but 166 acres. While the crop has been fairly productive and profitable, these statistics show that up to the present time tobacco-raising has been a merely local interest.

The production of flax is another merely local industry, it being confined principally to the

counties of Kenosha, Grant, Iowa and LaFayette. Of flax fibre, Kenosha county raised in 1869, nearly four fifths of the entire amount grown in the state, the total being 497,398 pounds. With the high price of labor and the low price of cotton now ruling, it is scarcely possible to make the raising of flax fibre profitable. Flax seed is raised to a small extent in the other counties mentioned. The present price of oil makes this a fairly profitable crop. If farmers fully appreciated that in addition to the oil, the oil cake is of great value as a food for cattle and sheep, and also that the manure made by the animals eating it, is of three times the value of that made by animals fed upon corn, doubtless much more flax seed would be raised than is at present. American oil-cake finds a ready market in England, at prices which pay well for its exportation. If English farmers can afford to carry food for their stock so far, American farmers may well strive to ascertain if they can afford to allow the exportation of so valuable food. When greater attention is paid in our own country to the quality of the manure made by our stock, more oil-cake will be fed at home, and a much smaller proportion of that made here will be exported.

The amount of maple sugar produced diminishes as the settlement of the state increases, and is now scarcely sufficient in amount to be an item in the state's productions. The increase in the price of sugar from 1861 to 1868 caused many farmers to try sorghum raising. But the present low prices of this staple has caused an abandonment of the enterprise. Two attempts have been made in Wisconsin to manufacture beet-root sugar, the first at Fond du Lac in 1867 the second at Black Hawk, Sauk county, in 1870. The Fond du Lac company removed their works to California in 1869, not having been successful in their efforts. The Black Hawk company made, in 1871, more than 134,000 pounds of sugar, but have since abandoned the business. Both these failures may be attributed to several causes, first of which was the want of sufficient capital to build and carry on a factory sufficiently large to enable the work to be done economically; secondly, the difficulty of sufficiently interesting farmers in the business to induce them to raise beets on so large a scale as to warrant the building of such a factory; and, thirdly, the high price of labor and the low price of sugar. The quality of beets raised was good, the polarization test showing in many instances as high as sixteen per cent. of sugar. The larger proportion of hay made in the state is from the natural meadows, the low lands or marshes, where wild grasses grow in abundance, and hay only costs the cutting and curing. Cultivated grasses do well throughout the state, and "tame hay" can be made as easily here as elsewhere. The limestone soils, where timber originally grew, are of the uplands, most natural to grass, and, consequently, furnish the richest meadows, and yield the best pasturage. The only soils where grasses do not readily grow, are those which are so sandy and dry as to be nearly barrens. Clover grows throughout the state in the greatest luxuriance. There is occasionally a season so dry as to make "seeding down" a failure, and upon light soils clover, when not covered with snow, is apt to winter-kill. Yet it is gaining in favor with farmers, both on account of the valuable pasturage and hay it affords, and on account of its value as a soil renovator. In wheat-growing regions, clover is now recognized to be of the greatest value in a "rotation," on account of its ameliorating influence upon the soil. Throughout the stock and dairy regions, clover is depended upon to a large extent for pasturage, and to a less extent for hay.

There has been a growing interest in stock raising for the past ten years, although the increase has not been a rapid one. Many of the herds of pure-blood cattle in the state rank high for their great excellence. The improvement of horses has been less rapid than that of cattle, sheep, and swine; yet this important branch of stock farming is improving each year. The most attention is given to the improvement of draught and farm horses, while roadsters and fast horses are not altogether neglected. There are now owned in the state a large number of horses of the heavier English and French breeds, which are imparting to their progeny their own characteristics

of excellence, the effects of which are already visible in many of the older regions of the state. Of the different breeds of cattle, the Short-horns, the Ayrshires, the Devons, and the Jerseys are well represented. The Short-horns have met with most favor with the general farmer, the grades of this breed being large, and possessing in a high degree the quiet habits and readiness to fatten, so characteristic of the full-bloods. Without doubt, the grade Short-horns will continue in the high favor in which they are now held, as stock-raising becomes a more important branch of the husbandry of the state. Of pure blood Short-horns there are many herds, some of which are of the very highest excellence. At the public sales of herds from this state, the prices have ranked high universally, and in a few cases have reached the highest of "fancy" prices, showing the estimate placed by professional breeders upon the herds of Wisconsin. The Ayrshires are increasing in numbers, and are held in high esteem by many dairymen. They are not yet, however, as generally disseminated over the state, as their great merit as a milking breed would warrant. The rapid growth of the dairy interest will doubtless increase their numbers greatly, at least as grades, in the dairying region. Of pure bred Devons and Jerseys, there are fewer than of the former breeds. The latter are principally kept in towns and cities to furnish milk for a single family. The following table shows the relative importance of stock raising in the state for the years mentioned. The figures are an additional proof to those already given, that the grain industry has held sway in Wisconsin to the detriment of other branches of farming, as well as to the state's greatest increase in wealth.

YEAR.	WHOLE NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE.	NO. TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	WHOLE NUMBER OF SHEEP.	NUMBER TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	POUNDS OF WOOL PRODUCED.	POUNDS OF WOOL PER HEAD.
1850.....	183,433	17	124,896	12	253,963	2.03
1860.....	521,860	14	332,954	9	1,011,933	3.04
1870.....	693,294	12	1,069,282	18	4,090,670	3.82
1875*	922,900	11	1,162,800	14	(?)	(?)

* Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

The growth and present condition of sheep husbandry, compare much more favorably with the general development of the state than does that of cattle raising. In a large degree this may be accounted for by the impetus given to wool raising during our civil war by the scarcity of cotton, and the necessary substitution to a great extent, of woolen for cotton goods. This great demand for wool for manufacturing purposes produced a rapid rise in the price of this staple, making its production a very profitable branch of farming. With the close of the war came a lessened demand, and consequently lower prices. Yet at no time has the price of wool fallen below that at which it could be profitably produced. This is the more notably true when the value of sheep in keeping up the fertility and productiveness of land, is taken into account. The foregoing table shows the improvement in this branch of husbandry since 1850.

Although many more sheep might profitably be kept in the state, the above figures show that the wool interest is fairly developed, and the average weight of fleece is an assurance of more than ordinarily good stock. The fine-wooled sheep and their grades predominate, although there are in the state some excellent stock of long-wools—mostly Cotswold—and of South-downs.

Of all the agricultural interests of the state, no other has made as rapid growth during the last ten years, as has that of dairying. With the failure of hop-growing, began the growth of the factory system of butter and cheese making, and the downfall of the one was scarcely more rapid than has been the upbuilding of the other. The following statistics of the production of butter and cheese illustrate this rapid progress. It will be remembered that for the years 1850,

1860, and 1870 the statistics are from the U. S. census, and hence include all the butter and cheese made in the state, while for the remaining years, only that made by factories and professional dairymen as reported to the secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, is included. It has been found impossible to obtain the statistics of butter, except for the census years.

YEAR.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	lbs.	lbs.
1850 -----	3,633,750	400,283
1860. -----	13,611,328	1,104,300
1870 -----	22,473,036	1,591,798
1874 -----	-----	13,000,000
1875 -----	-----	15,000,000
1876 -----	-----	17,000,000

The quality of Wisconsin dairy products is excellent, as may be judged by the fact that, at the Centennial Exhibition, Wisconsin cheese received twenty awards, a larger number than was given to any other state except New York, and for butter Wisconsin received five awards. No state received more, and only New York and Illinois received as many. Wisconsin received one award for each fourteen cheeses on exhibition. No other state received so large a proportion. New York received the largest number of awards, viz., twenty-one, but only secured one award for each thirty cheeses on exhibition. The number of cheese and butter factories is increasing each year, and there is being made in the better grazing regions of the state, as rapid a transition from grain to dairy-farming as is consistent with a healthful growth. This interest, which is now an important one in the state's industrial economy, has before it a promising future, both in its own development, and in its indirect influence upon the improvement of the agriculture of the state.

The history of the earlier attempts in fruit raising in Wisconsin would be little more than a record of failures. The pioneers planted apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees, but they gathered little or no fruit. As was natural, they planted those varieties that were known to do well in the older states of the same latitude. Little was known of the climate, and there was no apparent reason why those varieties should not do well here. The first orchards died. The same varieties were replanted, and again the orchards died. Gradually, through the costly school of experience, it was learned that the climate was different from that of the eastern states, and that to succeed here varieties of fruit must be such as were adapted to the peculiar climate of this state. These peculiarities are hot, and for the most part, dry summers, cold and dry winters. The dryness of the climate has been the greatest obstacle to success, as this is indirectly the cause of the great extremes of temperature experienced here. The summers are often so dry that the growth of the trees is not completed, and the wood sufficiently well ripened to enable it to withstand the rigors of winter. And the clear, dry atmosphere of winter allows the sun's rays to pass through it so unobstructedly as to warm the body of the tree upon the sunny side, above the freezing point, even though the temperature of the air is much lower. The alternate thawing and freezing ruptures the tender cells connecting the bark and wood, producing a complete separation of these parts, and often besides bursts the bark. The separation of bark and wood destroys the circulation of the sap upon that side of the tree, thus enfeebling the entire plant. The tree is not able to form new bark over the ruptured part, and a diseased spot results. Such a plant makes but a feeble growth of poorly ripened wood, and soon dies

altogether. Besides the above cause, the extreme cold weather occasionally experienced will kill healthy trees of all varieties not extremely hardy. Notwithstanding these natural obstacles, a good degree of success has been attained in the raising of apples and grapes. This success has been the result of persevering effort upon the part of the horticulturists of the state, who have sought the causes of failure in order that they might be removed or avoided. It is thus by intelligent observation that the fruit growers have gained the experience which brings with it a creditable success. The first requisite to success is the planting of varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand our severe winters. This has been accomplished by selecting the hardiest of the old varieties, and by raising seedlings, having besides hardiness, qualities sufficiently valuable to make them worthy of cultivation. The second requisite to success is in the selection of a situation having suitable soil and exposure, and thirdly, proper care after planting. Among the hardy varieties of apples regarded with greatest favor are Tetofski, Red Astrachan, and Duchess of Oldenberg, all Russian varieties, and Famense from Canada. Besides these there are a few American varieties so hardy as to prove reliable in the south half of the state. Among these are a few seedlings that have originated in Wisconsin. Apple trees are less apt to be injured by the winter upon a site sloping to the northeast or north, where they are less directly exposed to the rays of the winter's sun. High ground is much better than low, and a good, strong, not too rich soil is best. Apples do better upon soils where timber originally grew than on the prairie, and they are grown more easily along the border of Lake Michigan than in the interior of the state. Pears are raised to but a slight extent, as only a few of the hardiest varieties will succeed at all, and these only in favorable situations. Grapes are grown in great abundance, and in great perfection, although not of the more tender varieties. The Concord, on account of its hardiness and excellent bearing qualities, is cultivated most generally. Next to this comes the Delaware, while many other varieties, both excellent and prolific, are raised with great ease. The season is seldom too short to ripen the fruit well, and the only precaution necessary to protect the vines during the winter is a covering of earth or litter. Cranberries grow spontaneously upon many marshes in the interior of the state. Within a few years considerable attention has been given to improving these marshes, and to the cultivation of this most excellent fruit. Doubtless within a few years the cranberry crop will be an important one among the fruit productions of the state. All of the small fruits adapted to this latitude are cultivated in abundance, and very successfully, the yield being often times exceedingly large. Altogether, the horticultural interests of the state are improving, and there is a bright prospect that in the near future fruit growing will not be looked upon with the disfavor with which it has been regarded heretofore.

Of the associations for advancing the agricultural interests of the state, the first organized was the "State Agricultural Society." The earliest efforts to establish such an organization were made at Madison in December, 1846, during the session of the first constitutional convention of the territory. A constitution was adopted, but nothing further was done. In February, 1849, another meeting was held in Madison, at which it was "Resolved, That in view of the great importance of agriculture in the west, it is expedient to form a state agricultural society in Wisconsin." Another constitution was adopted, and officers were elected, but no effectual organization resulted from this second attempt. The "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society"—the present organization—had its inception in a meeting held at Madison, March 8, 1851, at which a committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, and to nominate persons to fill the various offices of said society. At its organization, the society was composed of annual members, who paid one dollar dues each year, and of life members, who, upon the payment of ten dollars, were exempt from the annual contribution. The annual membership was afterward

abolished, and in 1869 the fee constituting one a life member was raised to twenty dollars. The first annual fair of the society was held in Janesville, in October, 1851. Fairs have been held annually since, except during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1851 premiums were paid to the amount of only \$140, while at the present time they amount to nearly \$10,000. In 1851 there were five life members. At the present time there are over seven hundred, representing all the various industries of the state. The fairs held under the auspices of this society have been of excellent character, and have been fruitful of good to all the industries of the state, but more especially to the farmers. The state has been generous in aid of this society, having furnished commodious rooms for its use in the capitol building, printed the annual report of the secretary, a volume of about 500 pages, and donated annually, for many years, \$2,000 toward its support. Besides its annual fairs, for the past five years there has been held an annual convention, under the auspices of this society, for the reading and discussing of papers upon topics of interest to farmers, and for a general interchange of ideas relating to farming. These conventions are held in high esteem by the better class of farmers, and have added greatly to the usefulness of the society. The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society" was originally the "Wisconsin State Fruit Growers' Association," which was organized in December, 1853, at Whitewater. Its avowed object was "the collecting, arranging, and disseminating facts interesting to those engaged in the culture of fruits, and to embody for their use the results of the practice and experiments of fruit growers in all parts of the state." Exhibitions and conventions of the association were held annually up to 1860, after which the society was disorganized, owing to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. A volume of "Transactions" was published by the association in 1855. In 1859 its transactions were published with those of the state agricultural society. From 1860 to 1865 no state horticultural association was in existence. In September of the latter year the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association" was reorganized as the "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society." The legislature had previously provided for the publication of the proceedings of such a society, in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society. The new society has held annual exhibitions, usually in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society, and annual conventions for the reading of papers upon, and the discussion of, horticultural subjects. In 1871 an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the society, and providing for the separate printing of 2,000 copies annually of its transactions, of which there are now seven volumes. The most active, intelligent, and persevering of the horticulturists of the state are members of this association, and to their careful observation, to their enthusiasm and determined persistence in seeking means to overcome great natural difficulties, the state is largely indebted for the success already attained in horticulture. Besides these state associations, there are many local agricultural and horticultural societies, all of which have been useful in aiding the cause for which they were organized. Farmers' clubs and granges of the "Patrons of Husbandry" have also done much, both directly and indirectly, to promote the industrial interests of the state. By their frequent meetings, at which discussions are held, views compared, and experiences related, much valuable intelligence is gained, thought is stimulated, and the profession of farming advanced. As agriculture, like all kindred professions, depends upon intelligence to direct its advancement, all means intended to stimulate thought among farmers will, if wisely directed, aid in advancing this most complex of all industries. To those above named, and to other like associations, is in a large degree to be attributed the present favorable condition of the agriculture of the state.

Wisconsin is yet, comparatively, a new State. It was mainly settled by men who had little moneyed capital. Markets were distant, and means of transportation poor. The early settlers had consequently to struggle for a livelihood in the face of the greatest difficulties. When these opposing

circumstances are taken into account, and the improvement in methods of culture, and changes from grain to stock and dairy-farming that are now being made, are given their due weight, it must be acknowledged that the present condition of the agriculture of the state is excellent, and that the future of this most important industry is rich in promise of a steady, healthful growth, toward a completer development of all the agricultural resources of the state.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

By ROLAND D. IRVING, PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY, ETC., AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The useful mineral materials that occur within the limits of the state of Wisconsin, come under both of the two grand classes of such substances: the *metallic ores*, from which the metals ordinarily used in the arts are extracted; and the *non-metallic substances*, which are used in the arts for the most part without any preliminary treatment, or at least undergo only a very partial alteration before being utilized. Of the first class are found in Wisconsin the ores of *lead, zinc, iron* and *copper*, besides minute traces of the precious metals; of the second class, the principal substances found are *brick-clay, kaolin, cement-rock, limestone for burning into quick-lime, limestone for flux, glass sand, peat* and *building stone*.

LEAD AND ZINC.

These metals are considered together because they are found occurring together in the same region and under exactly the same circumstances, being even obtained from the same openings. Lead has for many years been the most important metallic production of Wisconsin, and, together with zinc, whose ores have been utilized only since 1860, still holds this prominent position, although the production is not so great as formerly. Small quantities of lead and zinc ores have been found in the crystalline (Archæan) rocks of the northern part of the state and in the copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior country, but there are no indications at present that these regions will ever produce in quantity. All of the lead and zinc obtained in Wisconsin comes then from that portion of the southwestern part of the state which lies west of Sugar river and south of the nearly east and west ridge that forms the southern side of the valley of the Wisconsin, from the head of Sugar river westward. This district is commonly known in Wisconsin as the "Lead Region," and forms the larger part of the "Lead Region of the Upper Mississippi," which includes also smaller portions of Iowa and Illinois.

What European first became acquainted with the deposits of lead in the upper portion of valley of the Mississippi is a matter of some doubt. Charlevoix (*Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, III, 397, 398.) attributes the discovery to Nicolas Perrot, about 1692; and states that in 1721 the deposits still bore Perrot's name. Perrot himself, however, in the only one of his writings that remains, makes no mention of the matter. The itinerary of Le Sueur's voyage up the Mississippi, 1700-1701, given in La Harpe's *History of Louisiana*, which was written early in the 18th century, shows that the former found lead on the banks of the Mississippi, not far from

the present southern boundary of Wisconsin, August 25, 1700. Captain Johathan Carver, 1766, found lead in abundance at the Blue Mounds, and found the Indians in all the country around in possession of masses of galena, which they had obtained as "float mineral," and which they were incapable of putting to any use. There is no evidence of any one mining before Julien Dubuque, who, 1788 to 1809, mined in the vicinity of the flourishing city which now bears his name. After his death in 1809 nothing more was done until 1821, when the attention of American citizens was first drawn to the rich lead deposits of this region. By 1827, the mining had become quite general and has continued to the present time, the maximum production having been reached, however, between the years 1845 and 1847.

The following table, prepared by the late Moses Strong, shows the mineral production of southwestern Wisconsin for the years 1860 to 1873 in pounds:

YEARS.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	YEAR.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	BLEND.
1860	-----	320,000	1867	13,820,784	5,181,445	841,310
1861	-----	266,000	1868	13,869,610	4,302,383	3,078,435
1862	17,037,912	-----	1869	13,426,721	4,547,971	6,252,420
1863	15,105,577	1,120,000	1870	13,754,159	4,429,585	7,414,022
1864	13,014,210	3,173,333	1871	13,484,210	16,618,160	9,303,625
1865	14,337,895	4,198,200	1872	11,622,668	27,021,383	16,256,970
1866	14,029,192	7,373,333	1873	9,919,734	18,528,906	15,074,664

Until within the last decade the lead mines of the Mississippi valley, including now both the "Upper" and the "Lower" regions—the latter one of which lies wholly within the limits of the state of Missouri—have far eclipsed the rest of the United States in the production of lead, the district being in fact one of the most important of the lead districts in the world. Of late years, however, these mines are far surpassed in production by the "silver-lead" mines of Utah and other Rocky Mountain regions, which, though worked especially for their silver, produce incidentally a very large amount of lead. Nevertheless, the mines of the Mississippi valley will long continue to be a very important source of this metal. The lead ore of the Wisconsin lead region is of one kind only, the sulphide known as *galena*, or *galenite*. This ore, when free from mechanically mingled impurities, contains 86.6 per cent. of lead, the balance being sulphur. Small quantities of other lead ores are occasionally found in the uppermost portions of the deposits, having been produced by the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere. The chief one of these oxidation products is the earthy carbonate known as *cerussite*. Galena almost always contains some silver, commonly enough to pay for its extraction. The Wisconsin galenas, however, are unusually free from silver, of which they contain only the merest trace.

The zinc ores are of two kinds, the most abundant being the ferruginous sulphide, or the "black-jack" of the miners. The pure sulphide, *sphalerite*, contains 67 per cent. of zinc, but the iron-bearing variety, known minerallogically as *marmatite*, generally contains 10 per cent. or more of iron. A ferruginous variety of the carbonate, *smithsonite*, also occurs in abundance, and is known to the miners as "dry-bone," the name being suggested by the peculiar structure of the ore.

Both lead and zinc ores occur in limited deposits in a series of limestone beds belonging to the Lower Silurian series. The lead region is underlaid by a nearly horizontal series of strata, with an aggregate thickness of 2,000 feet, which lie upon an irregular surface of ancient crystalline rocks (gneiss, granite, etc.). The names and order of succession of the several strata are indicated in the following scheme, the last named being the lowest in the series:

<i>Formation.</i>		<i>Thickness.</i>
Niagara dolomitic limestone.....		300— 300 feet.
Cincinnati shales		60— 100 "
Lead Horizon	Galena dolomitic limestone.....	250— 275 "
	Blue limestone.....	50— 75 "
	Buff dolomitic limestone.....	15— 20 "
	Lower Magnesian (dolomitic) limestone	250 "
	Potsdam sandstone series.....	800—1000 "

The first two of these layers, in the Wisconsin part of the lead region, are met with only in a few isolated peaks and ridges. The prevailing surface rock is the Galena limestone, through which, however, the numerous streams cut in deep and narrow valleys which not unfrequently are carved all the way into the Lower Magnesian.

The lead and zinc ores are entirely confined to the Galena, Blue and Buff limestones, an aggregate vertical thickness of some 350 to 375 feet. The upper and lower strata of the series are entirely barren. Zinc and lead ores are found in the same kind of deposits, and often together; by far the larger part of the zinc ores, however, come from the Blue and Buff limestones, and the lowest layers of the Galena, whilst the lead ores, though obtained throughout the whole thickness of the mining ground, are especially abundant in the middle and upper layers of the Galena beds.

The ore deposits are of two general kinds, which may be distinguished as vertical crevices and flat crevices, the former being much the most common. The simplest form of the vertical crevice is a narrow crack in the rock, having a width of a few inches, an extension laterally from a few yards to several hundred feet, and a vertical height of 20 to 40 feet, thinning out to nothing in all directions, and filled from side to side with highly crystalline, brilliant, large-surfaced galena, which has no accompanying metallic mineral, or gangue matter. Occasionally the vertical extension exceeds a hundred feet, and sometimes a number of these sheets are close together and can be mined as one. Much more commonly the vertical crevice shows irregular expansions, which are sometimes large caves, or openings in certain layers, the crevice between retaining its normal character, while in other cases the expansion affects the whole crevice, occasionally widening it throughout into one large opening. These openings are rarely entirely filled, and commonly contain a loose, disintegrated rock, in which the galena lies loose in large masses, though often adhering to the sides of the cavity in large stalactites, or in cubical crystals. The vertical crevices show a very distinct arrangement parallel with one another, there being two systems, which roughly trend east and west, and north and south. The east and west crevices are far the most abundant and most productive of ore. The vertical crevices are confined nearly altogether to the upper and middle portions of the Galena, and are not productive of zinc ores. They are evidently merely the parallel joint cracks which affect every great rock formation, filled by chemical action with the lead ore. The crevices with openings have evidently been enlarged by the solvent power of atmospheric water carrying carbonic acid, and from the way in which the ore occurs loose in the cavities, it is evident that this solving action has often been subsequent to the first deposition of lead ore in the crevice.

The "flat crevices," "flat sheets," and "flat openings," are analogous to the deposits just described, but have, as indicated by the names, a horizontal position, being characteristic of certain layers, which have evidently been more susceptible to chemical action than others, the dissolving waters having, moreover, been directed along them by less pervious layers above and below. The flat openings differ from the vertical crevices also, in having associated with the

galena much of either the black-jack or dry-bone zinc ores, or both, the galena not unfrequently being entirely wanting. Cleavable calcite also accompanies the ores in these openings in large quantities, and the same is true of the sulphide of iron, which is the variety known as *marcasite*. These materials have sometimes a symmetrical arrangement on the bottom and top of the opening, the central portion being empty. The flat openings characterize the Blue and Buff and lower Galena beds, and from them nearly all the zinc ore is obtained.

It is not possible, in the limits of this short paper, even to mention the various mining districts. It may merely be said that the amount of galena raised from single crevices has often been several hundred thousand, or even over a million pounds, and that one of the principal mining districts is in the vicinity of Mineral Point, where there are two furnaces constantly engaged in smelting. Between the years 1862 and 1873, these two establishments have produced 23,903,260 pounds of metallic lead, or an average of 1,991,938 pounds, the maximum being, in 1869, 2,532,710 pounds, the minimum, in 1873, 1,518,888 pounds.

The zinc ores were formerly rejected as useless, and have only been utilized since 1860. An attempt to smelt them at Mineral Point was not successful, because the amount needed of fuel and clay, both of which have to come from a distance, exceeding even the amount of ore used, caused a very heavy expense for transportation. The ores are therefore now taken altogether to LaSalle, Illinois, where they meet the fuel and clay, and the industry at that place has become a flourishing one. The amount of zinc ore in the Wisconsin lead region is, beyond doubt, very great, and will be a source of wealth for a long time to come.

Since the ores of zinc and lead in this region are confined to such a small thickness of strata greatly eroded by the atmospheric waters, the entire thickness having frequently been removed, it becomes a matter of great importance to know how much of the mining ground remains at every point throughout the district. The very excellent topographico-geological maps of the region, made by Mr. Moses Strong, and since published by the State in the Report of the Geological Survey, make this knowledge accessible to all.

IRON.

Iron mining in Wisconsin is yet in its infancy, although some important deposits are producing a considerable quantity of ore. A number of blast furnaces have sprung up in the eastern part of the state, but these smelt Michigan ores almost entirely. Much remains yet to be done in the way of exploration, for the most promising iron fields are in the heavily timbered and unsettled regions of the north part of the state, and are as yet imperfectly known. It appears probable, however, that iron ores will, in the near future, be the most important mineral production of Wisconsin. The several ores will be noted in the order of their *present* importance.

RED HEMATITES.

The iron in these ores exists as an anhydrous sesquioxide, which is, however, in an earthy condition, and entirely without the brilliant metallic luster that characterizes the specular hematites. Pure hematite contains seventy per cent. of metallic iron, but the red hematites, as mined, are always so largely mingled with mechanical impurities that they rarely contain more than fifty per cent. The most important red hematite mined in Wisconsin is that known as the *Clinton iron ore*, the name coming from the formation in which the ore occurs. This formation is a member of the Upper Silurian series, and is named from a locality in Oneida county, New York, where it was first recognized. Associated with its rocks, which are limestones and shales, is constantly found a peculiar red hematite, which is so persistent in its characters, both physical and

and chemical, that one familiar with it from any one locality can hardly fail to recognize it when coming from others. The iron produced from it is always "cold-short," on account of the large content of phosphorus; but, mingled with siliceous ores free from phosphorus, it yields always a most excellent foundry iron. It is mined at numerous points from New York to Tennessee, and at some points reaches a very great total thickness. In Wisconsin the Clinton rocks merge into the great Niagara limestone series of the eastern part of the state, but at the bottom of the series, in a few places, the Clinton ore is found immediately overlying the Cincinnati shales. The most important locality is that known as Iron Ridge, on sections twelve and thirteen in the town of Hubbard, in Dodge county. Here a north-and-south ledge of Niagara limestone overlooks lower land to the west. Underneath, at the foot of the ridge, is the ore bed, fifteen to eighteen feet in thickness, consisting of horizontally bedded ore, in layers three to fourteen inches thick. The ore has a concretionary structure, being composed of lenticular grains, one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, but the top layer is without this structure, having a dark purplish color, and in places a slight metallic appearance. Much of the lower ore is somewhat hydrated. Three quarters of a mile north of Iron Ridge, at Mayville, there is a total thickness of as much as forty feet. According to Mr. E. T. Sweet, the percentages of the several constituents of the Iron Ridge ore are as follows: iron peroxide, 66.38; carbonate of lime, 10.42; carbonate of magnesia, 2.79; silica, 4.72; alumina, 5.54; manganese oxide, 0.44; sulphur, 0.23; phosphoric acid, 0.73; water, 8.75 = 100: metallic iron, 46.66.

Two small charcoal furnaces at Mayville and Iron Ridge smelt a considerable quantity of these ores alone, producing an iron very rich in phosphorus. An analysis of the Mayville pig iron, also by Mr. Sweet, shows the following composition: iron, 95.784 per cent; phosphorus, 1.675; carbon, 0.849; silicon, 0.108 = 100.286. The average furnace yield of the ore is forty-five per cent. By far the larger part of the ore, however, is sent away to mingle with other ores. It goes to Chicago, Joliet and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Wyandotte and Jackson, Mich., and Appleton, Green Bay and Milwaukee, Wis. In 1872, the Iron Ridge mines yielded 82,371 tons. The Clinton ore is found at other places farther north along the outcrop of the base of the Niagara formation in Wisconsin, but no one of these appears to promise any great quantity of good ore. Red hematite is found at numerous places in Wisconsin, highly charging certain layers of the Potsdam sandstone series, the lowest one of the horizontal Wisconsin formations. In the eastern part of the town of Westfield, Sauk county, the iron ore excludes the sandstone, forming an excellent ore. No developments have been made in this district, so that the size of the deposit is not definitely known.

BROWN HEMATITES.

These ores contain their iron as the hydrated, or brown, sesquioxide, which, when pure, has about sixty per cent. of the metal; the ordinary brown hematites, however, seldom contain over forty per cent. *Bog iron ore*, a porous brown hematite that forms by deposition from the water of bogs, occurs somewhat widely scattered underneath the large marshes of Portage, Wood and Juneau counties. Very excellent bog ore, containing nearly 50 per cent. of iron, is found near Necedah, Juneau county, and near Grand Rapids, Wood county, but the amount obtainable is not definitely known. The Necedah ore contains: silica, 8.52; alumina, 3.77; iron peroxide, 71.40; manganese oxide, 0.27; lime, 0.58; magnesia, trace; phosphoric acid, 0.21; sulphur, 0.02; organic matter, 1.62; water, 13.46 = 99.85, metallic iron, 49.98—according to Mr. E. T. Sweet's analysis. An ore from section 34, twp. 23, range 6 east, Wood county, yielded, to Mr. Oliver Matthews, silica, 4.81; alumina, 1.00; iron peroxide, 73.23; lime, 0.11; magnesia, 0.25; sulphuric acid, 0.07; phosphoric acid, 0.10; organic matter, 5.88; water,

14.24; =99.69: metallic iron, 51.26.

Brown hematite, mingled with more or less red ore, occurs also in some quantity filling cracks and irregular cavities in certain portions of the Potsdam series in northwestern Sauk county and the adjoining portion of Richland. A small charcoal furnace has been in operation on this ore at Ironton, Sauk county, for a number of years, and recently another one has been erected at Cazenovia in the same district.

MAGNETIC ORES AND SPECULAR HEMATITES.

These are taken together here, because their geological occurrence is the same, the two ores occurring not only in the same group of rocks, but even intimately mingled with one another. These ores are not now produced in Wisconsin; but it is quite probable that they may before many years become its principal mineral production. In magnetic iron ore, the iron is in the shape of the mineral *magnetite*, an oxide of iron containing 72.4 per cent of iron when pure, and this is the highest percentage of iron that any ore can ever have. Specular hematite is the same as red hematite, but is crystalline, has a bright, metallic luster, and a considerable hardness. As mined the richest magnetic and specular ores rarely run over 65 per cent., while in most regions where they are mined they commonly do not reach 50 per cent. The amount of rich ores of this kind in the northern peninsula of Michigan is so great, however, that an ore with less than 50 per cent. finds no sale; and the same must be true in the adjoining states. So largely does this matter of richness affect the value of an ore, that an owner of a mine of 45 per cent. "hard" ore in Wisconsin would find it cheaper to import and smelt Michigan 65 per cent. ore, than to smelt his own, even if his furnace and mine were side by side.

The specular and magnetic ores of Wisconsin occur in two districts — the Penokee iron district, ten to twenty miles south of Lake Superior, in Bayfield, Ashland and Lincoln counties, and the Menomonee iron district, near the head waters of the Menomonee river, in township 40, ranges 17 and 18 east, Oconto county. Specular iron in veins and nests is found in small quantities with the quartz rocks of the Baraboo valley, Sauk county, and Necedah, Juneau county; and very large quantities of a peculiar quartz-schist, charged with more or less of the magnetic and specular iron oxides, occur in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Jackson county; but in none of these places is there any promise of the existence of valuable ore.

In the Penokee and Menomonee regions, the iron ores occur in a series of slaty and quartzose rocks known to geologists as the Haronian series. The rocks of these districts are really the extensions westward of a great rock series, which in the northern Michigan peninsula contains the rich iron ores that have made that region so famous. In position, this rock series may be likened to a great elongated parabola, the head of which is in the Marquette iron district and the two ends in the Penokee and Menomonee regions of Wisconsin. In all of its extent, this rock series holds great beds of lean magnetic and specular ores. These contain large quantities of quartz, which, from its great hardness, renders them very resistant to the action of atmospheric erosion. As a result, these lean ores are found forming high and bold ridges. Such ridges of lean ores have deceived many explorers, and not a few geologists. In the same rock series, for the most part occupying portions of a higher layer, are found, however, ores of extraordinary richness and purity, which, from their comparative softness, very rarely outcrop. The existence in quantity of these very rich ores in the Menomonee region has been definitely proven. One deposit, laid open during the Summer of 1877, shows a width of over 150 feet of first class specular ore; and exceeding in size the greatest of the famous deposits of Michigan. In the Penokee region, however, though the indications are favorable, the existence of the richer ores is as yet an inference only. The Penokee range itself is a wonderful development of

lean ore, which forms a continuous belt several hundred feet in width and over thirty miles in length. Occasionally portions of this belt are richer than the rest, and become almost merchantable ores. The probability is, however, that the rich ores of this region will be found in the lower country immediately north of the Penokee range, where the rocks are buried beneath heavy accumulations of drift material.

COPPER.

The only copper ore at present raised in Wisconsin is obtained near Mineral Point, in the lead region of the southwestern part of the state, where small quantities of *chalcopyrite*, the yellow sulphide of copper and iron, are obtained from pockets and limited crevices in the Galena limestone. Copper pyrites is known to occur in this way throughout the lead region, but it does not appear that the quantity at any point is sufficient to warrant exploration.

Copper occurs also in the northernmost portions of Wisconsin, where it is found under altogether different circumstances. The great copper-bearing series of rocks of Keweenaw point and Isle Royale stretch southwestward into and entirely across the state of Wisconsin, in two parallel belts. One of these belts enters Wisconsin at the mouth of the Montreal river, and immediately leaving the shore of Lake Superior, crosses Ashland and Bayfield counties, and then widening greatly, occupies a large area in Douglas, St. Croix, Barron and Chippewa counties. The other belt forms the backbone of the Bayfield peninsula, and crosses the northern part of Douglas county, forming a bold ridge, to the Minnesota line. The rocks of this great series appear to be for the most part of igneous origin, but they are distinctly bedded, and even interstratified with sandstone, shales, and coarse boulder-conglomerate, the whole series having generally a tilted position. In veins crossing the rock-beds, and scattered also promiscuously through the layers of both conglomerates and igneous rocks, pure metallic copper in fine flakes is often found. Mining on a small scale has been attempted at numbers of points where the rivers flowing northward into Lake Superior make gorges across the rock series, but at none of them has sufficient work been done to prove or disprove the existence of copper in paying quantity.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Small traces of gold have been detected by the writer in quartz from the crystalline rocks of Clark county, but there is no probability that any quantity of this metal will ever be found in the state. Traces of silver have also been found in certain layers of the copper series in Ashland county. Judging from the occurrence of silver in the same series not far to the east in Michigan, it seems not improbable that this metal may be found also in Wisconsin.

BRICK CLAYS.

These constitute a very important resource in Wisconsin. Extending inland for many miles from the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior are stratified beds of clay of lacustrine origin, having been deposited by the lakes when greatly expanded beyond their present sizes. All of these clays are characterized by the presence of a large amount of carbonate of lime. Along Lake Superior they have not yet been utilized, but all through the belt of country bordering Lake Michigan they are dug and burned, fully 50,000,000 bricks being made annually in this region. A large proportion of these bricks are white or cream-colored, and these are widely known under the name of "Milwaukee brick," though by no means altogether made at Milwaukee. Others are ordinary red brick. The difference between the light-colored and red bricks is ordinarily attributed to the greater amount of iron in the clay from which the latter are

burned, but it has been shown by Mr. E. T. Sweet that the white bricks are burned from clay which often contains more iron than that from which the red bricks are made, but which also contains a very large amount of carbonate of lime. The following analyses show (1) the composition of the clay from which cream-colored brick are burned at Milwaukee, (2) the composition of a red-brick clay from near Madison, and (3) the composition of the unutilized clay from Ashland, Lake Superior. Nos. 1 and 2 are by Mr. E. T. Sweet, No. 3 by Professor W. W. Daniells:

	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
Silica.....	38.22	75.80	58.08	Potash.....	2.16	1.74	-----
Alumina.....	9.75	11.07	25.38	Soda.....	0.65	0.40	-----
Iron peroxide....	2.84	3.53	4.44	Water.....	0.95	1.54	} 4.09
Iron protoxide....	1.16	0.31		Moisture.....	1.85	2.16	
Lime.....	16.23	1.84	8.30				
Magnesia.....	7.54	.08		Totals	99.85	99.56	100.19
Carbonic acid....	18.50	1.09					

At Milwaukee 24,000,000 cream-colored brick are made annually; at Racine, 3,500,000; at Appleton and Menasha, 1,800,000 each; at Neenah, 1,600,000; at Clifton, 1,700,000; at Watertown, 1,600,000; and in smaller quantities at Jefferson, Ft. Atkinson, Edgerton, Whitewater, Geneva, Ozaukee, Sheboygan Falls, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and other places. In most cases the cream-colored bricks are made from a bright-red clay, although occasionally the clay is light-colored. At Whitewater and other places tile and pottery are also made from this clay.

Although these lacustrine clays are much the most important in Wisconsin, excellent brick clays are also found in the interior of the state. In numbers of places along the Yahara valley, in Dane county, an excellent stratified clay occurs. At Madison this is burned to a red brick; at Stoughton and Oregon to a fine cream-colored brick. At Platteville, Lancaster, and other points in the southwestern part of the state, red bricks are made from clays found in the vicinity.

KAOLIN (PORCELAIN-CLAY—FIRE-CLAY).

The word "kaolin" is applied by geologists to a clay-like material which is used in making chinaware in this country and in Europe. The word is of Chinese origin, and is applied by the Chinese to the substance from which the famous porcelain of China is made. Its application to the European porcelain-clay was made under the mistaken idea—one which has prevailed among scientists until very recently—that the Chinese material is the same as the European. This we now know to be an error, the Chinese and Japanese wares being both made altogether from a solid rock.

True kaolin, using the word in its European sense, is unlike other ordinary clays, in being the result of the disintegration of felspathic crystalline rocks "in place," that is without being removed from the place of its first formation. The base of kaolin is a mineral known as *kaolinite*, a compound of silica, alumina and water, which results from a change or decay of the felspar of felspar-bearing rocks. Felspar contains silica, alumina, and soda or potash, or both. By percolation through the rocks of surface water carrying carbonic acid, the potash and soda are removed and kaolinite results. Mingled with the kaolinite are, however, always the other ingredients of the rock, quartz, mica, etc., and also always some undecomposed, or only partly decomposed felspar. These foreign ingredients can all, however, be more or less perfectly removed by a system of levigation, when a pure white clay results, composed almost wholly of the scales of

the mineral kaolinite. Prepared in this way the kaolin has a high value as a refractory material, and for forming the base of fine porcelain wares.

The crystalline rocks, which, by decomposition, would produce a kaolin, are widely spread over the northern part of Wisconsin; but over the most of the region occupied by them there is no sign of the existence of kaolin, the softened rock having apparently been removed by glacial action. In a belt of country, however, which extends from Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin, westward to Black river, in Jackson county, the drift is insignificant or entirely absent; the glacial forces have not acted, and the crystalline rocks are, or once were, overlaid by sandstone, along whose line of junction with the underlying formation numerous water-courses have existed, the result being an unusual amount of disintegration. Here we find, in the beds of the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, large exposures of crystalline rocks, which between the rivers are overlaid by sandstone. The crystalline rocks are in distinct layers, tilted at high angles, and in numerous places decomposed into a soft white kaolin. Inasmuch as these layers strike across the country in long, straight lines, patches of kaolin are found ranging themselves into similar lines. The kaolin patches are most abundant on the Wisconsin in the vicinity of the city of Grand Rapids, in Wood county. They vary greatly in size, one deposit even varying from a fraction of an inch to a number of feet in thickness. The kaolin varies, also, greatly in character, some being quite impure and easily fusible from a large content of iron oxide or from partial decomposition only, while much of it is very pure and refractory. There is no doubt, however, that a large amount of kaolin exists in this region, and that by selection and levigation an excellent material may be obtained, which, by mingling with powdered quartz, may be made to yield a fire-brick of unusual refractoriness, and which may even be employed in making fine porcelain ware.

The following table gives the composition of the raw clay, the fine clay obtained from it by levigation, and the coarse residue from the same operation, the sample having been taken from the opening on the land of Mr. C. B. Garrison, section 5, town 22, range 6 east, Wood county:

	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS				LEVIGATION PRODUCTS		
	RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.		RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.
Silica.....	78.83	49.04	92.86	Soda	0.07	0.08	0.05
Alumina.....	13.43	36.80	2.08	Carbonic Acid	0.01	....	....
Iron peroxide	0.74	0.72	0.74	Water	5.45	11.62	2.53
Lime	0.64	trace	0.96				
Magnesia	0.07	....	0.10	Totals.....	99.60	99.67	99.60
Potash	0.37	0.51	0.28				

CEMENT - ROCK.

Certain layers of the Lower Magnesian limestone, as at Ripon, and other points in the eastern part of the state, are known to produce a lime which has in some degree the hydraulic property, and the same is true of certain layers of the Blue limestone of the Trenton group, in the southwestern part of the state; the most valuable material of this kind, however, that is as yet known to exist in Wisconsin, is found near Milwaukee, and has become very recently somewhat widely known as the "Milwaukee" cement-rock. This rock belongs to the Hamilton formation, and is found near the Washington street bridge, at Brown Deer, on the lake shore at Whitefish

bay, and at other points in the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee. The quantity attainable is large, and a very elaborate series of tests by D. J. Whittemore, chief engineer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, shows that the cement made from it exceeds all native and foreign cements in strength, except the famous English "Portland" cement. The following are three analyses of the rock from different points, and they show that it has a very constant composition :

	1.	2.	3.
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.54	48.29	41.34
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	32.46	29.19	34.88
Silica.....	17.56	17.36	16.99
Alumina.....	1.41	1.40	5.00
Iron Sesquioxide.....	3.03	2.24	1.79
Totals.....	100.00	98.68	100.00

LIMESTONE FOR MAKING QUICK-LIME.

Quick-lime is made from all of the great limestone formations of Wisconsin, but more is burnt from the Lower Magnesian and Niagara formations, than from the others. The Lower Magnesian yields a very strong mortar, but the lime burned from it is not very white. It is burned largely in the region about Madison, one of the largest quarries being on the south line of section 33 of that town, where some 20,000 bushels are produced annually, in two kilns. The lime from this place has a considerable local reputation under the name of "Madison lime." The Trenton limestone is burned at a few points, but yields an inferior lime. The Galena is not very generally burned, but yields a better lime than the Trenton. In the region about Watertown and White-water, some 40,000 to 50,000 barrels are made annually from this formation.

The Niagara, however, is the great lime furnisher of the northwest. From its purity it is adapted to the making of a most admirable lime. It is burned on a large scale at numbers of points in the eastern part of the state, among which may be mentioned, Pellon's kilns, Pewaukee, where 12,000 barrels are made weekly and shipped to Chicago, Grand Haven, Des Moines, etc.; and Holick & Son's kilns, Racine, which yield 60,000 to 75,000 barrels annually. A total of about 400,000 barrels is annually made from the Niagara formation in eastern Wisconsin.

LIMESTONE FOR FLUX IN IRON SMELTING.

The limestones of Wisconsin are rarely used as a flux, because of their prevalent magnesian character. The stone from Schoonmaker's quarry, near Milwaukee, is used at the Bay View iron works, and is one of the few cases. There are certain layers, however, in the Trenton limestone, widely spread over the southern part of the state, which are non-magnesian, and frequently sufficiently free from earthy impurities to be used as a flux. These layers deserve the attention of the iron masters of the state.

GLASS SAND.

Much of the St. Peter's sandstone is a purely siliceous, loose, white sand, well adapted to the making of glass. It is now being put to this use at points in the eastern part of the state.

PEAT.

Peat exists in large quantities and of good quality underneath the numerous marshes of the eastern and central parts of the state. Whether it can be utilized in the future as a fuel, will depend altogether upon the cost of its preparation, which will have to be very low in order that it may compete with superior fuels. As a fertilizer, peat has always a great value, and requires no preliminary treatment.

BUILDING STONES.

All the rocky formations of Wisconsin are used in building, and even the briefest synopsis of the subject of the building stones of the state, would exceed the limits of this paper. A few of the more prominent kinds only are mentioned.

Granite occurs in protruding masses, and also grading into gneiss, in the northern portions of the state, at numerous points. In many places on the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, and especially at Big Bull Falls, Yellow river, red granites of extraordinary beauty and value occur. These are not yet utilized, but will in the future have a high value.

The handsomest and most valuable sandstone found in Wisconsin, is that which extends along the shore of Lake Superior, from the Michigan to the Minnesota line, and which forms the basement rock of the Apostle islands. On one of these islands a very large quarry is opened, from which are taken masses of almost any size, of a very close-grained, uniform, dark brown stone, which has been shipped largely to Chicago and Milwaukee. At the latter place, the well known court house is built of this stone. An equally good stone can be obtained from the neighboring islands, and from points on the mainland. A very good white to brown, indurated sandstone is obtained from the middle portions of the Potsdam series, at Stevens Point, Portage county; near Grand Rapids, Wood county; at Black River Falls, Jackson county; at Packwaukee, Marquette county; near Wautoma, Waushara county; and at several points in the Baraboo valley, Sauk county. A good buff-colored, calcareous sandstone is quarried and used largely in the vicinity of Madison, from the uppermost layers of the Potsdam series.

All of the limestone formations of the state are quarried for building stone. A layer known locally as the "Mendota" limestone, included in the upper layers of the Potsdam series, yields a very evenly bedded, yellow, fine-grained rock, which is largely quarried along the valley of the lower Wisconsin, and also in the country about Madison. In the town of Westport, Dane county, a handsome, fine-grained, cream-colored limestone is obtained from the Lower Magnesian. The Trenton limestone yields an evenly bedded, thin stone, which is frequently used for laying in wall. The Galena and Niagara are also utilized, and the latter is capable, in much of the eastern part of the state, of furnishing a durable, easily dressed, compact, white stone.

In preparing this paper, I have made use of Professor Whitney's "Metallic Wealth of the United States," and "Report on the Geology of the Lead Region;" of the advance sheets of Volume II of the Reports of the State Geological Survey, including Professor T. C. Chamberlin's Report on the Geology of Eastern Wisconsin, my own Report on the Geology of Central Wisconsin, and Mr. Strong's Report on the Geology of the Lead Region; Mr. E. T. Sweet's account of the mineral exhibit of the state at the Centennial Exposition; and of my unpublished reports on the geology of the counties bordering Lake Superior.

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The territory of Wisconsin offered great advantages to emigrants. Explorers had published accounts of the wonderful fertility of its soil, the wealth of its broad prairies and forest openings, and the beauty of its lakes and rivers. Being reached from the older states by way of the lakes and easily accessible by a long line of lake coast, the hardships incident to weeks of land travel were avoided. Previous to 1836 but few settlements had been made in that part of the then territory of Michigan, that year organized into the territory of Wisconsin, except as mining camps in the southwestern part, and scattered settlers in the vicinity of the trading posts and military stations. From that time on, with the hope of improving their condition, thousands of the enterprising yeomanry of New England, New York and Ohio started for the land of promise. Germans, Scandinavians and other nationalities, attracted by the glowing accounts sent abroad, crossed the ocean on their way to the new world; steamers and sail-craft laden with families and their household goods left Buffalo and other lake ports, all bound for the new Eldorado. It may be doubted if in the history of the world any country was ever peopled with the rapidity of southern and eastern Wisconsin. Its population in 1840 was 30,749; in 1850, 304,756; in 1860, 773,693; in 1870, 1,051,351; in 1875, 1,236,729. With the development of the agricultural resources of the new territory, grain raising became the most prominent interest, and as the settlements extended back from the lake shore the difficulties of transportation of the products of the soil were seriously felt. The expense incurred in moving a load of produce seventy or eighty miles to a market town on the lake shore frequently exceeded the gross sum obtained for the same. All goods, wares and merchandise, and most of the lumber used must also be hauled by teams from Lake Michigan. Many of our early settlers still retain vivid recollections of trying experiences in the Milwaukee woods and other sections bordering on the lake shore, from the south line of the state to Manitowoc and Sheboygan. To meet the great want—better facilities for transportation—a valuable land grant was obtained from congress, in 1838, to aid in building a canal from Milwaukee to Rock river. The company which was organized to construct it, built a dam across Milwaukee river and a short section of the canal; then the work stopped and the plan was finally abandoned. It was early seen that to satisfy the requirements of the people, railroads, as the most feasible means of communication within their reach, were an indispensable necessity.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Between the years 1838 and 1841, the territorial legislature of Wisconsin chartered several railroad companies, but with the exception of the "Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company," incorporated in 1847, none of the corporations thus created took any particular shape. The commissioners named in its charter met November 23, 1847, and elected a president, Dr. L. W. Weeks, and a secretary, A. W. Randall (afterward governor of Wisconsin). On the first Monday of February, 1848, they opened books of subscription. The charter of the company provided

that \$100,000 should be subscribed and five per cent. thereof paid in before the company should fully organize as a corporation. The country was new. There were plenty of active, energetic men, but money to build railroads was scarce, and not until April 5, 1849, was the necessary subscription raised and percentage paid. A board of directors was elected on the 10th day of May, and Byron Kilbourn chosen president. The charter had been previously amended, in 1848, authorizing the company to build a road to the Mississippi river, in Grant county, and in 1850, its name was changed to the "Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company." After the company was fully organized, active measures were taken to push the enterprise forward to completion. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit, and in 1851 the pioneer Wisconsin railroad reached Waukesha, twenty miles out from Milwaukee. In the spring of 1852, Edward H. Broadhead, a prominent engineer, from from the state of New York, was put in charge of the work as chief engineer and superintendent. Under his able and energetic administration the road was pushed forward in 1852 to Milton, in 1853 to Stoughton, in 1854 to Madison, and in 1856 to the Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien. In 1851 John Catlin of Madison, was elected president in place of Kilbourn.

The proposed length of this article will not admit of any detailed statement of the trials, struggles and triumphs of the men who projected, and finally carried across the state, from the lake to the river, this first Wisconsin railroad. Mitchell, Kilbourn, Holton, Tweedy, Catlin, Walker, Broadhead, Crocker and many others, deserve to be remembered by our people as benefactors of the state. In 1859 and 1860, the company defaulted in the payment of the interest on its bonds. A foreclosure was made and a new company, called the "Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien," took its place, succeeding to all its rights and property.

The "Southern Wisconsin Railway Company" was chartered in 1852, and authorized to build a road from Milton to the Mississippi river. When the Milwaukee and Mississippi road reached Milton in 1852, it was not authorized by its charter to go to Janesville, but, under the charter of the Southern Wisconsin, a company was organized that built the eight miles to Janesville in 1853. Under a subsequent amendment to the charter, the Milwaukee and Mississippi company was authorized to build from Milton to the Mississippi river. The Janesville branch was then purchased and extended to Monroe, a distance of about thirty-four miles, or forty-two miles west of Milton. Surveys were made and a line located west of Monroe to the river. The people of La Fayette and Grant counties have often been encouraged to expect a direct railroad communication with the city of Milwaukee. Other and more important interests, at least so considered by the railroad company, have delayed the execution of the original plan, and the road through the counties mentioned still remains unbuilt.

The "LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to construct a road from LaCrosse to Milwaukee. During the year in which the charter was obtained, the company was organized, and the first meeting of the commissioners held at LaCrosse. Among its projectors were Byron Kilbourn and Moses M. Strong. Kilbourn was elected its first president. No work was done upon this line until after its consolidation with the "Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay Railroad Company" in 1854. The latter company was chartered in 1853, to build a road from Milwaukee *via* West Bend to Fond du Lac and Green Bay. It organized in the spring of 1853, and at once commenced active operations under the supervision of James Kneeland, its first president. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit for \$200,000, and gave city bonds. The company secured depot grounds in Milwaukee, and did considerable grading for the first twenty-five miles out. Becoming embarrassed in January, 1854, the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company. Work was at once resumed on the partially graded line. In 1855 the road was completed to Horicon, fifty miles.

The Milwaukee & Watertown company was chartered in 1851, to build from Milwaukee to Watertown. It soon organized, and began the construction of its line from Brookfield, fourteen miles west of Milwaukee, and a point on the Milwaukee & Mississippi road leading through Oconomowoc to Watertown. The charter contained a provision that the company might extend its road by way of Portage to La Crosse. It reached Watertown in 1856, and was consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee road in the autumn of the same year.

In the spring of 1856 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin, to aid in the building of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, *via* Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships 25 and 31. and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield. An adjourned session of the Wisconsin legislature met on September 3 of that year, to dispose of the grant. The disposal of this grant had been generally discussed by the press, and the public sentiment of the state seemed to tend toward its bestowal upon a new company. There is little doubt but that this was also the sentiment of a large majority of the members of both houses when the session commenced. When a new company was proposed a joint committee of twenty from the senate and assembly was appointed to prepare a bill, conferring the grant upon a company to be created by the bill itself. The work of the committee proceeded harmoniously until the question of who should be incorporators was to be acted upon, when a difference of opinion was found to exist, and one that proved difficult to harmonize. In the meantime the LaCrosse and Watertown companies had consolidated, and a sufficient number of the members of both houses were "propitiated" by "pecuniary compliments" to induce them to pass the bill, conferring the so called St. Croix grant upon the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad company. The vote in the assembly in the passage of the bill was, ayes 62, noes 7. In the senate it stood, ayes 17, noes 7.

At the session of the legislature of 1858 a committee was raised to investigate the matter, and their report demonstrated that bonds were set apart for all who voted for the LaCrosse bill; to members of assembly \$5,000 each, and members of senate \$10,000 each. A few months after the close of the legislative session of 1856 the land grant bonds of the LaCrosse road became worthless. Neither the LaCrosse company nor its successors ever received any portion of the lands granted to the state. During the year 1857 the LaCrosse company completed its line of road through Portage City to LaCrosse, and its Watertown line to Columbus.

The "Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852. Between the years 1855 and 1857 it built through Waupun and Ripon to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles. It was, in effect, controlled by the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company, although built as a separate branch. This line was subsequently merged in the LaCrosse company, and is now a part of the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The "Madison, Fond du Lac & Lake Michigan Railroad Company" was chartered in 1855, to build a road from Madison *via* Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan. In 1857 it bought of the LaCrosse company that portion of its road acquired by consolidation with the Milwaukee & Watertown company. Its name was then changed to "Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company." It owned a line of road from Brookfield to Watertown, and branches from the latter place to Columbus and Sun Prairie, in all about eighty miles in length.

In 1858 and 1859 the LaCrosse & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & Horicon companies defaulted in the payment of the interest on their bonded debts. In the same years the bondholders of the two companies instituted foreclosure proceedings on the different trust deeds given to secure their bonds. Other suits to enforce the payment of their floating debts were also commenced. Protracted litigation in both the state and federal courts resulted in a final settlement in 1868, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States. In the meantime, in 1862 and

1863, both roads were sold, and purchased by an association of the bondholders, who organized the "Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company." The new company succeeded to all the rights of both the La Crosse and Horicon companies, and soon afterward, in 1863, purchased the property of the Milwaukee & Western company, thus getting control of the roads from Milwaukee to La Crosse, from Horicon to Berlin, from Brookfield to Watertown, and the branches to Columbus and Sun Prairie. In 1864 it built from Columbus to Portage, from Brookfield to Milwaukee, and subsequently extended the Sun Prairie branch to Madison, in 1869. It also purchased the Ripon & Wolf River road, which had been built fifteen miles in length, from Ripon to Omro, on the Fox river, and extended it to Winneconne on the Wolf river, five miles farther, and twenty miles from Ripon. In 1867 the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company obtained control of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad. The legislature of 1857 had passed an act, authorizing all stock-holders in all incorporated companies to vote on shares of stock owned by them. The directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul company had secured a majority of the common stock, and, at the election of 1867, elected themselves a board of directors for the Prairie du Chien company. All the rights, property and interests of the latter company came under the ownership and control of the former.

In 1865, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, and S. S. Merrill general manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. They were retained in their respective positions by the new organization, and still continue to hold these offices, a fact largely owing to the able and efficient manner that has characterized their management of the company's affairs. The company operates eight hundred and thirty-four miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all thousand two hundred and seven miles. Its lines extend to St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and to Algona in Iowa, and over the Western Union to Savanna and Rock Island in the State of Illinois.

The "Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1866 to build a road from the city of Oshkosh to the Mississippi river. Its construction to Ripon in 1872 was a move on the part of citizens of Oshkosh to connect their town with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. It is twenty miles in length and leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

In 1871 and 1872 the "Wisconsin Union Railroad Company," of which John W. Cary was president, built a road from Milwaukee to the state line between Wisconsin and Illinois, to connect with a road built from Chicago to the state line of Illinois. This new line between Milwaukee and Chicago was built in the interest of, and in fact by, the Milwaukee & St. Paul company to afford a connection between its Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota system of roads, and the eastern trunk lines centering in Chicago. It runs parallel with the shore of Lake Michigan and from three to six miles from it, and is eighty-five miles in length.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The territorial legislature of 1848 chartered the "Madison & Beloit Railroad Company" with authority to build a railroad from Beloit to Madison only. In 1850, by an act of the legislature, the company was authorized to extend the road to the Wisconsin river and La Crosse, and to a point on the Mississippi river near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. Its name was changed, under legislative authority, to the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company." In 1851, the line from Janesville north not being pushed as the people expected, the legislature of Illinois chartered the "Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company" with authority to consolidate with any road in Wisconsin. In 1855, an act of the Wisconsin legislature consolidated the Illinois and Wisconsin companies with the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," and the new organization took the name of the "Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Rail-

road Company." In 1854, and previous to the consolidation, the company had failed and passed into the hands of the bondholders, who foreclosed and took stock for their bonds. The old management of A. Hyatt Smith and John B. Macy was superseded, and Wm. B. Ogden was made president. Chicago was all along deeply interested in reaching the rich grain fields of the Rock river valley, as well as the inexhaustible timber and mineral wealth of the northern part of Wisconsin and that part of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior, called the Peninsula. It also sought a connection with the upper Mississippi region, then being rapidly peopled, by a line of railroad to run through Madison to St. Paul, in Minnesota. Its favorite road was started from Chicago on the wide (six feet) gauge, and so constructed seventy miles to Sharon on the Wisconsin state line. This was changed to the usual (four feet, eight and one-half inches) width, and the work was vigorously pushed, reaching Janesville in 1855 and Fond du Lac in 1858. The Rock River Valley Union railroad company had, however, built about thirty miles from Fond du Lac south toward Minnesota Junction before the consolidation took place. The partially graded line on a direct route between Janesville and Madison was abandoned. In 1852 a new charter had been obtained, and the "Beloit & Madison Railroad Company" had been organized to build a road from Beloit *via* Janesville to Madison. A subsequent amendment to this charter had left out Janesville as a point, and the Beloit branch was pushed through to Madison, reaching that city in 1864.

The "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" had built a branch of the Galena line from Belvedere to Beloit previous to 1854. In that year, it leased the Beloit & Madison road, and from 1856 operated it in connection with the Milwaukee & Mississippi, reaching Janesville by way of Hanover Junction, a station on its Southern Wisconsin branch, eight miles west of Janesville. The consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac companies was effected and approved by legislative enactment in 1855, and a new organization called the "Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company" took their place.

The "Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad Company" was chartered in 1851 to build a road from Milwaukee to the state line of Illinois to connect with a road from Chicago, called the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad. Both roads were completed in 1855, and run in connection until 1863, when they were consolidated under the name of the "Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company." To prevent its falling into the hands of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern secured it by perpetual lease, May 2, 1866, and it is now operated as its Chicago division.

The "Kenosha & Beloit Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1853 to build a road from Kenosha to Beloit, and was organized soon after its charter was obtained. Its name was afterward changed to the "Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company," and its route changed to run to Rockford instead of Beloit. The line starts at Kenosha, and runs through the county of Kenosha and crosses the state line near the village of Genoa in the county of Walworth, a distance of thirty miles in the state of Wisconsin, and there connects with a road in Illinois running to Rockford, and with which it consolidated. Kenosha and its citizens were the principal subscribers to its capital stock. The company issued its bonds, secured by the usual mortgage on its franchises and property. Failing to pay its interest, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the road was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern company in 1863, and is now operated by it as the Kenosha division. The line was constructed from Kenosha to Genoa in 1862.

The "Northwestern Union Railway Company" was organized in 1872, under the general railroad law of the state, to build a line of road from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, with a branch to Lodi. The road was constructed during the years 1872 and 1873 from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac. The Chicago & Northwestern company were principally interested in its being built, to

shorten its line between Chicago and Green Bay, and now uses it as its main through line between the two points.

The "Baraboo Air-Line Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Madison, Columbus, or Waterloo *via* Baraboo, to La Crosse, or any point on the Mississippi river. It organized in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern, with which company it consolidated, and the work of building a connecting line between Madison and Winona Junction was vigorously pushed forward. Lodi was reached in 1870, Baraboo in 1871, and Winona Junction in 1874. The ridges between Elroy and Sparta were tunneled at great expense and with much difficulty. In 1874 the company reported an expenditure for its three tunnels of \$476,743.32, and for the 129 1-10 miles between Madison and Winona Junction of \$5,342,169.96, and a large expenditure yet required to be made on it. In 1867 the Chicago & Northwestern company bought of D. N. Barney & Co. their interest in the Winona & St. Peters railway, a line being built westerly from Winona in Minnesota, and of which one hundred and five miles had been built. It also bought of the same parties their interest in the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott railway, a line being built from Winona Junction, three miles east of La Crosse, to Winona, Minn. The latter line was put in operation in 1870, and is twenty-nine miles long. With the completion of its Madison branch to Winona junction, in 1873, it had in operation a line from Chicago, *via* Madison and Winona, to Lake Kampeska, Minn., a distance of six hundred and twenty-three miles.

In the year 1856 a valuable grant of land was made by congress to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. The Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company claimed that the grant was obtained through its efforts, and that of right it should have the northeastern grant, so-called. At the adjourned session of the legislature of 1856, a contest over the disposition of the grant resulted in conferring it upon the "Wisconsin & Superior Railroad Company," a corporation chartered for the express purpose of giving it this grant. It was generally believed at the time that the new company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company, and at the subsequent session, in the following year, it was authorized to consolidate with the new company, which it did in the spring of that year, and thus obtained the grant of 3,840 acres per mile along its entire line, from Fond du Lac northerly to the state line between Wisconsin and Michigan. It extended its road to Oshkosh in 1859, to Appleton in 1861, and in 1862 to Fort Howard, forming a line two hundred and forty-two miles long. The line from Fort Howard to Escanaba, one hundred and fourteen miles long, was opened in December, 1872, and made a connection with the peninsular railroad of Michigan. It now became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, extending from Escanaba to the iron mines, and thence to Lake Superior at Marquette. Albert Keep, of Chicago, is president, and Marvin Hughitt, a gentleman of great railroad experience, is general superintendent. The company operates five hundred and sixty-seven miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all sixteen hundred and sixteen miles. Its lines extend into five different states. Over these lines its equipment is run in common, or transferred from place to place, as the changes in business may temporarily require.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The "Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Milwaukee to some point on the Fox river below Winnebago lake, and thence to Lake Superior, with branches. It completed its road to Menasha, one hundred and two miles from Milwaukee, with a branch from Hilbert to Green Bay, twenty-seven miles, in 1873, and in that year leased its line to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company," which is still operating it. In

1864 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Berlin, Doty's Island, Fond du Lac, or Portage, by way of Stevens Point, to Bayfield or Superior, granting the odd sections within ten miles on each side of the line, with an indemnity limit of twenty miles on each side. The legislature of 1865 failed to dispose of this grant, but that of 1866 provided for the organization of two companies, one to build from Portage City by way of Berlin to Stevens Point, and the other from Menasha to the same point, and then jointly to Bayfield and Lake Superior. The former was called the "Winnebago and Lake Superior Railroad Company," and the latter the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company." In 1869 an act was passed consolidating the two companies, which was done under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company." In 1871 the name of the company was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company." The Winnebago & Lake Superior company was organized under Hon. George Reed as president, and at once commenced the construction of its line of road between Menasha and Stevens Point. In 1871 the Wisconsin Central consolidated with the "Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad Company." The articles of consolidation provided that Gardner Colby, a director of the latter company, should be president, and that George Reed, a director of the former, should be vice president of the new organization; with a further provision that Gardner Colby, George Reed, and Elijah B. Phillips should be and remain its executive committee.

In 1871, an act was passed incorporating the "Phillips and Colby Construction Company," which created E. B. Phillips, C. L. Colby, Henry Pratt, and such others as they might associate with them, a body corporate, with authority to build railroads and do all manner of things relating to railroad construction and operation. Under this act the construction company contracted with the Wisconsin Central railroad company, to build its line of road from Menasha to Lake Superior. In November, 1873, the Wisconsin Central leased of the Milwaukee & Northern company its line of road extending from Schwartzburg to Menasha, and the branch to Green Bay, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and also acquired the rights of the latter company to use the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company between Schwartzburg and Milwaukee, and to depot facilities in Milwaukee. The construction of the land grant portion of this important line of road was commenced in 1871, and it was completed to Stevens Point in November of that year. It was built from Stevens Point north one hundred miles to Worcester in 1872. During 1872 and 1873, it was built from Ashland south to the Penoka iron ridge, a distance of thirty miles. The straight line between Portage City and Stevens Point, authorized by an act of the legislature of 1875, was constructed between October 1, 1875, and October, 1876, seventy-one miles in length. The gap of forty-two miles between Worcester and Penoka iron ridge was closed in June, 1877. E. B. Phillips, of Milwaukee, is president and general manager. This line of road passes through a section of our state hitherto unsettled. It has been pushed through with energy, and opened up for settlement an immense region of heavily timbered land, and thus contributed to the growth and prosperity of the state.

THE WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

The "Racine, Janesville & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Racine to Beloit, and was organized the same year. The city of Racine issued its bonds for \$300,000 in payment for that amount of stock. The towns of Racine, Elkhorn, Delevan and Beloit gave \$190,000, and issued their bonds, and farmers along the line made liberal subscriptions and secured the same by mortgages on their farms. The road was built to Burlington in 1855, to Delavan early in 1856, and to Beloit, sixty-eight miles from Racine, during the same year. Failing to meet the interest on its bonds and its floating indebtedness, it was sur-

rendered by the company to the bond-holders in 1859, who completed it to Freeport during that year, and afterward built to the Mississippi river at Savannah, and thence to Rock Island. The bond-holders purchased and sold the road in 1866, and a new organization was had as the "Western Union Railroad Company," and it has since been operated under that name. In 1869, it built a line from Elkhorn to Eagle, seventeen miles, and thus made a connection with Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. The latter company owns a controlling interest in its line. Alexander Mitchell is the president of the company, and D. A. Olin, general superintendent.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The lands granted by congress in 1856 to aid in the construction of a railroad in Wisconsin, from Tomah to Superior and Bayfield, were disposed of as mentioned under the history of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company. The La Crosse company, as we have seen, prevailed in the legislature of 1856, and secured legislation favorable to its interests; but it failed to build the line of road provided for, and forfeited its right to lands granted. In 1863, the "Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company" was incorporated, with authority to construct a railroad from some point in the town of Tomah in Monroe county, to such point on Lake St. Croix, between townships 25 and 31 as the directors might determine. To the company, by the act creating it, was granted all the interest and estate of this state, to so much of the lands granted by the United States to the state of Wisconsin, known as the St. Croix grant, as lay between Tomah and Lake St. Croix. A few months after its organization, the company passed substantially into the hands of D. A. Baldwin and Jacob Humbird, who afterward built a line of road from Tomah, *via* Black River Falls, and Eau Claire to Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, one hundred and seventy-eight miles. Its name was afterward changed to the "West Wisconsin Railroad Company." In 1873, it built its road from Warren's Mills *via* Camp Douglass, on the St. Paul road to Elroy, and took up its track from the first-named place, twelve miles, to Tomah. A law-suit resulted, which went against the railroad company, and the matter was finally compromised by the payment of a sum of money by the company to the town of Tomah. The road was built through a new and sparsely settled country, and its earnings have not been sufficient to enrich its stock-holders. It connects at Camp Douglass with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and at Elroy with the Chicago & Northwestern railway company's line, which gives the latter a through line to St. Paul. It is operated in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and managed in its interest. It is now in the hands of Wm. H. Ferry, of Chicago, as receiver; H. H. Potter, of Chicago, as president; and E. W. Winter, of Hudson, superintendent.

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

In 1870, the "Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company" was chartered to build a road from Milwaukee to Green Bay by way of Manitowoc. It built its line from Milwaukee to Manitowoc in 1873, when its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company." Under a decree of foreclosure, it was sold Dec. 10, 1875, and its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company," by which name it is still known.

In 1866, the "Appleton & New London Railroad Company" was incorporated to build a road from Appleton to New London, and thence to Lake Superior. A subsequent amendment to its charter authorized it to extend its road to Manitowoc. It built most of the line from Appleton to that city, and then, under legislative authority, sold this extension to the Milwau-

kee, Lake Shore & Western railroad company. The last-named company extended it to New London, on the Wolf river, twenty-one miles, in 1876, where it connects with the Green Bay & Minnesota road. It now operates one hundred and forty-six miles of road, extending from Milwaukee to New London, passing through Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Appleton, which includes a branch line six miles in length from Manitowoc to Two Rivers. F. W. Rhineland, of New York, is its president, and H. G. H. Reed, of Milwaukee, superintendent.

THE GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The line of road operated by this company extends from Fort Howard to the Mississippi river, opposite Winona, Minnesota. It is two hundred and sixteen miles in length, and was built through a sparsely settled and heavily timbered section of the state. It began under most discouraging circumstances, yet was pushed through by the energy of a few men at Green Bay and along its line. It was originally chartered in 1866 as the "Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company" to build a road from the mouth of the Fox river near Green Bay to the Mississippi river opposite Winona. But little was done except the making of preliminary surveys in 1870. During 1870 and 1871, forty miles were constructed and put in operation. In 1872, one hundred and fourteen miles were graded, the track laid, and the river reached, sixty-two miles farther, in 1873. In 1876, it acquired the right to use the "Winona cut-off" between Winona and Onalaska, and built a line from the latter point to La Crosse, seven miles, thus connecting its road with the chief city of Wisconsin on the Mississippi river. The city of La Crosse aided this extension by subscribing \$75,000 and giving its corporation bonds for that amount. Henry Ketchum, of New London, is president of the company, and D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay, general manager.

WISCONSIN VALLEY ROAD.

The "Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1871 to build a road from a point on or near the line of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, between Kilbourn City and the tunnel in said road to the village of Wausau, in the county of Marathon, and the road to pass not more than one mile west of the village of Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood. The road was commenced at Tomah, and graded to Centralia in 1872, and opened to that village in 1873, and during 1874 it was completed to Wausau, ninety miles in its whole length. Boston capitalists furnished the money, and it is controlled in the interest of the Dubuque & Minnesota railroad, through which the equipment was procured. The lumber regions of the Wisconsin river find an outlet over it, and its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Tomah enables a connection with the railroads of Iowa and Minnesota. It gives the people of Marathon county an outlet long needed for a large lumber traffic, and also enables them to receive their goods and supplies of various kinds for the lumbering region tributary to Wausau. James F. Joy, of Detroit, is president, and F. O. Wyatt, superintendent.

SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

The "Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1852, to build a road from Sheboygan to the Mississippi river. It was completed from Sheboygan to Plymouth in 1858, to Glenbeulah in 1860, to Fond du Lac in 1868, and to Princeton in 1872. The extension from Fond du Lac to Princeton was built under authority of an act passed in 1871.

Under a foreclosure in 1861 the line from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac was sold, and the name of the company changed to "Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company." The length of

the line is seventy-eight miles, and it passes through a fertile agricultural country. The city of Sheboygan, county, city and town of Fond du Lac, and the towns of Riverdale, Ripon, Brooklyn, Princeton, and St. Marie, aided in its building to an amount exceeding \$250,000. D. L. Wells is president, and Geo. P. Lee, superintendent.

THE MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

The "Mineral Point Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, to the state line, in township number one, in either the county of Green or La Fayette. It was completed to Warren, in the state of Illinois, thirty-two miles, in 1855, making a connection at that point with the Illinois Central, running from Chicago to Galena. Iowa county loaned its credit and issued its bonds to aid in its construction. It was sold under foreclosure in 1856. Suits were brought against Iowa county to collect the amount of its bonds, and judgment obtained in the federal courts. Much litigation has been had, and ill feeling engendered, the supervisors of the county having been arrested for contempt of the decree of the court. Geo. W. Cobb, of Mineral Point, is the general manager.

The Dubuque, Platteville & Milwaukee railroad was completed in July, 1870, and extends from Calamine, a point on the Mineral Point railroad, to the village of Platteville, eighteen miles, and is operated by the Mineral Point railroad company.

MADISON & PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The legislature of 1855 chartered the "Sugar River Valley Railroad Company" to build a road from a point on the north side of the line of the Southern Wisconsin road, within the limits of Green county, to Dayton, on the Sugar river. In 1857 it was authorized to build south to the state line, and make its northern terminus at Madison. In 1861 it was authorized to build from Madison to Portage City, and from Columbus to Portage City, and so much of the land grant act of 1856, as related to the building of the road from Madison, and from Columbus to Portage City, was annulled and repealed, and the rights and privileges that were conferred upon the LaCrosse company were given to the Sugar River Valley railroad company, and the portion of the land grant, applicable to the lines mentioned, was conferred upon the last named company. Under this legislation about twenty miles of the line between Madison and Portage were graded, and the right of way secured for about thirty of the thirty-nine miles. The LaCrosse company had done considerable grading before its right was annulled. In 1866 the company was relieved from constructing the road from Columbus to Portage City. In 1870 the purchasers of that part of the Sugar River Valley railroad lying between Madison and Portage City were incorporated as the "Madison & Portage Railroad Company," and to share all the rights, grants, etc., that were conferred upon the Sugar River railroad company by its charter, and amendments thereto, so far as related to that portion of the line.

Previous to this time, in 1864 and 1865, judgments had been obtained against the Sugar River Valley company; and its right of way, grading and depot grounds sold for a small sum. James Campbell, who had been a contractor with the Sugar River Valley company, with others, became the purchasers, and organized under the act of 1870, and, during the year 1871, completed it between Madison and Portage City, and in March, 1871, leased it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and it is still operated by that corporation. In 1871 the Madison & Portage company was authorized to extend its road south to the Illinois state line, and north from Portage City to Lake Winnebago. The same year it was consolidated with the "Rockford Central

Railroad Company," of Illinois, and its name changed to the "Chicago & Superior Railroad Company," but still retains its own organization. The Madison & Portage railroad company claims a share in the lands granted by acts of congress in 1856, and have commenced proceedings to assert its claim, which case is still pending in the federal courts.

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The "North Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1869, to build a road from Lake St. Croix, or river, to Bayfield on Lake Superior. The grant of land by congress in 1856, to aid in building a road from Lake St. Croix to Bayfield on Lake Superior, under the decision of the federal court, was yet at the disposal of the state. This company, in 1871, built a short section of its line of road, with the expectation of receiving the grant. In 1873, the grant was conferred upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, but under the terms and restrictions contained in the act, it declined to accept it. The legislature of 1874 gave it to the North Wisconsin company, and it has built forty miles of its road, and received the lands pertaining thereto. Since 1876, it has not completed any part of its line, but is trying to construct twenty miles during the present year. The company is authorized to construct a road both to Superior and to Bayfield, but the act granting the lands confers that portion from Superior to the intersection of the line to Bayfield upon the Chicago & North Pacific air-line railroad. This last-named company have projected a line from Chicago to the west end of Lake Superior, and are the owners of an old grade made through Walworth and Jefferson counties, by a company chartered in 1853 as the "Wisconsin Central," to build a road from Portage City to Geneva, in the county of Walworth. The latter company had also graded its line between Geneva and the state line of Illinois. This grade was afterward appropriated by the Chicago & Northwestern, and over it they now operate their line from Chicago to Geneva.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILROAD.

This is a line two miles in length, connecting Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin, with McGregor in Iowa. It is owned and operated by John Lawler, of the latter-named place. It extends across both channels of the Mississippi river, and an intervening island. The railroad bridge consists of substantial piling, except a pontoon draw across each navigable channel. Each pontoon is four hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, provided with suitable machinery and operated by steam power. Mr. Lawler has secured a patent on his invention of the pontoon draw for railroad bridges. His line was put in operation in April, 1874.

THE CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILROAD.

This road was built in 1874, by a company organized under the general law of the state. It is eleven miles in length, and connects the "Falls" with the West Wisconsin line at Eau Claire. It was constructed by the energetic business men and capitalists of Chippewa Falls, to afford an outlet for the great lumber and other interests of that thriving and prosperous city. The road is substantially built, and the track laid with steel rails.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

The "Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1857. Under its charter, a number of capitalists of the city of Galena, in the state of Illinois, commenced.

the construction of a narrow (three feet) gauge road, running from that city to Platteville, thirty-one miles in length, twenty miles in Wisconsin. It runs through a part of La Fayette county to Platteville, in Grant county, and was completed to the latter point in 1875. Surveys are being made for an extension to Wingville, in Grant county.

The "Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Company" was organized under the general law of the state, in 1874, to build a narrow gauge road from the city of Fond du Lac to the south line of the state in the county of Walworth or Rock, and it declared its intention to consolidate with a company in Illinois that had projected a line of railroad from Peoria, in Illinois, to the south line of the state of Wisconsin. The road is constructed and in operation from Fond du Lac to Iron Ridge, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, twenty-nine miles from Fond du Lac.

The "Pine River & Steven's Point Railroad Company" was organized by the enterprising citizens of Richland Center, and has built a narrow gauge road from Lone Rock, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in Richland county, to Richland Center, sixteen miles in length. Its track is laid with wooden rails, and it is operated successfully.

The "Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company" organized under the general railroad law of the state, in 1872, to construct a narrow gauge road from Chicago, in Illinois, to the city of Tomah, in Wisconsin. Its president and active manager is D. R. Williams, of Clermont, Iowa, and its secretary is L. M. Culver, of Wauzeka. It has graded about forty-five miles, extending from Wauzeka up the valley of the Kickapoo river, in Crawford county, Wisconsin. It expects to have fifty-four miles in operation, to Bloomingdale, in Vernon county, the present year (1877). The rolling stock is guaranteed, and the president is negotiating for the purchase of the iron. South of Wauzeka the line is located to Belmont, in Iowa county. At Wauzeka it will connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line.

The public-spirited citizens of Necedah, in Juneau county, have organized under the general law of the state, and graded a road-bed from their village to New Lisbon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company's line. The latter company furnish and lay the iron, and will operate the road. It is thirteen miles in length.

CONCLUSION.

The railroads of Wisconsin have grown up under the requirements of the several localities that have planned and commenced their construction, and without regard to any general system. Frequently the work of construction was begun before adequate means were provided, and bankruptcy overtook the roads in their early stages. The consolidation of the various companies, as in the cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and others, has been effected to give through lines and the public greater facilities, as well as to introduce economy in management. At times the people have become apprehensive, and by legislative action prohibited railroads from consolidating, and have sought to control and break down the power of these corporations and to harmonize the interests of the companies and the public. The act of 1874, called the "Potter law," was the assertion, by the legislative power of the state, of its right to control corporations created by itself, and limit the rates at which freight and passengers should be carried. After a long and expensive contest, carried through the state and federal courts, this right has been established, being finally settled by the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Quite all the railroads of Wisconsin have been built with foreign capital. The plan pursued after an organization was effected, was to obtain stock subscriptions from those immediately

interested in the enterprise, procure the aid of counties and municipalities, and then allure the farmers, with the prospect of joint ownership in railroads, to subscribe for stock and mortgage their farms to secure the payment of their subscriptions. Then the whole line was bonded and a mortgage executed. The bonds and mortgages thus obtained, were taken to the money centers of New York, London, Amsterdam and other places, and sold, or hypothecated to obtain the money with which to prosecute the work. The bonds and mortgages were made to draw a high rate of interest, and the earnings of these new roads, through unsettled localities, were insufficient to pay more than running and incidental expenses, and frequently fell short of that. Default occurring in the payment of interest, the mortgages were foreclosed and the property passed into the hands and under the control of foreign capitalists. Such has been the history of most of the railroads of our state. The total number of farm mortgages given has been 3,785, amounting to \$4,079,433; town, county and municipal bonds, amounting to \$6,910,652. The total cost of all the railroads in the state, as given by the railroad commissioner in his report for 1876, has been \$98,343,453.67. This vast sum is, no doubt, greatly in excess of what the cost should have been, but the roads have proved of immense benefit in the development of the material resources of the state.

Other lines are needed through sections not yet traversed by the iron steed, and present lines should be extended by branch roads. The questions upon which great issues were raised between the railway corporations and the people, are now happily settled by securing to the latter their rights; and the former, under the wise and conciliatory policy pursued by their managers, are assured of the safety of their investments. An era of good feeling has succeeded one of distrust and antagonism. The people must use the railroads, and the railroads depend upon the people for sustenance and protection. This mutuality of interest, when fully recognized on both sides, will result in giving to capital a fair return and to labor its just reward.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

By W. B. JUDSON.

Foremost among the industries of Wisconsin is that of manufacturing lumber. Very much of the importance to which the state has attained is due to the development of its forest wealth. In America, agriculture always has been, and always will be, the primary and most important interest; but no nation can subsist upon agriculture alone. While the broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa are rich with a fertile and productive soil, the hills and valleys of northern Wisconsin are clothed with a wealth of timber that has given birth to a great manufacturing interest, which employs millions of capital and thousands of men, and has peopled the northern wilds with energetic, prosperous communities, built up enterprising cities, and crossed the state with a network of railways which furnish outlets for its productions and inlets for the new populations which are ever seeking for homes and employment nearer to the setting sun.

If a line be drawn upon the state map, from Green Bay westward through Stevens Point, to where it would naturally strike the Mississippi river, it will be below the southern boundary of the pine timber regions, with the single exception of the district drained by the Yellow river, a tributary of the Wisconsin, drawing its timber chiefly from Wood and Juneau counties. The territory north of this imaginary line covers an area a little greater than one half of the state. The pine timbered land is found in belts or ridges, interspersed with prairie openings, patches of hardwood and hemlock, and drained by numerous water-courses. No less than seven large

rivers traverse this northern section, and, with their numerous tributaries, penetrate every county, affording facilities for floating the logs to the mills, and, in many instances, the power to cut them into lumber. This does not include the St. Croix, which forms the greater portion of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, by means of its tributaries, draws the most and best of its pine from the former state. These streams divide the territory, as far as lumbering is concerned, into six separate and distinct districts: The Green bay shore, which includes the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, the Peshtigo and Oconto rivers, with a number of creeks which flow into the bay between the mouths of the Oconto and Fox rivers; the Wolf river district; the Wisconsin river, including the Yellow, as before mentioned; the Black river; the Chippewa and Red Cedar; and the Wisconsin side of the St. Croix.

Beginning with the oldest of these, the Green bay shore, a brief description of each will be attempted. The first saw-mill built in the state, of which there is now any knowledge, was put in operation in 1809, in Brown county, two or three miles east from Depere, on a little stream which was known as East river. It was built by Jacob Franks, but probably was a very small affair. Of its machinery or capacity for sawing, no history has been recorded, and it is not within the memory of any inhabitant of to-day. In 1829, John P. Arndt, of Green Bay, built a water-power mill on the Pensaukee river at a point where the town of Big Suamico now stands. In 1834, a mill was built on the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, and, two years later, one at Peshtigo. Lumber was first shipped to market from this district in 1834, which must be termed the beginning of lumbering operations on the bay shore. The lands drained by the streams which flow into Green bay are located in Shawano and Oconto counties, the latter being the largest in the state. In 1847, Willard Lumb, of Green Bay, made the first sawed pine shingles in that district; they were sold to the Galena railroad company for use on depot buildings, and were the first of the kind sold in Chicago. Subsequently Green Bay became one of the greatest points for the manufacture of such shingles in the world. The shores of the bay are low, and gradually change from marsh to swamp, then to level dry land, and finally become broken and mountainous to the northward. The pine is in dense groves that crowd closely upon the swamps skirting the bay, and reach far back among the hills of the interior. The Peshtigo flows into the bay about ten miles south of the Menomonee, and takes its rise far back in Oconto county, near to the latter's southern tributaries. It is counted a good logging stream, its annual product being from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet. The timber is of a rather coarse quality, running but a small percentage to what the lumbermen term "uppers." About ten per cent. is what is known as Norway pine. Of the whole amount of timber tributary to the Peshtigo, probably about one third has been cut off to this date. The remainder will not average of as good quality, and only a limited portion of the land is of any value for agricultural purposes after being cleared of the pine. There are only two mills on this stream, both being owned by one company. The Oconto is one of the most important streams in the district. The first saw-mill was built on its banks about the year 1840, though the first lumbering operations of any account were begun in 1845 by David Jones. The business was conducted quite moderately until 1856, in which year several mills were built, and from that date Oconto has been known as quite an extensive lumber manufacturing point. The timber tributary to this stream has been of the best quality found in the state. Lumber cut from it has been known to yield the extraordinarily high average of fifty and sixty per cent. uppers. The timber now being cut will not average more than half that. The proportion of Norway is about five per cent. It is estimated that from three fourths to four fifths of the timber tributary to the Oconto has been cut away, but it will require a much longer time to convert the balance into lumber than was necessary to cut its equivalent in amount, owing to its remote location. The annual production

of pine lumber at Oconto is from 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 feet. The whole production of the district, exclusive of the timber which is put into the Menomonee from Wisconsin, is about 140,000,000 feet annually.

The Wolf river and its tributaries constitute the next district, proceeding westward. The first saw logs cut on this stream for commercial purposes were floated to the government mill at Neenah in 1835. In 1842, Samuel Farnsworth erected the first saw-mill on the upper Wolf near the location of the present village of Shawano, and in the following spring he sent the first raft of lumber down the Wolf to Oshkosh. This river also rises in Oconto county, but flows in a southerly direction, and enters Winnebago lake at Oshkosh. Its pineries have been very extensive, but the drain upon them within the past decade has told with greater effect than upon any other district in the state. The quality of the timber is very fine, and the land is considered good for agricultural purposes, and is being occupied upon the lines of the different railways which cross it. The upper waters of the Wolf are rapid, and have a comparatively steady flow, which renders it a very good stream for driving logs. Upon the upper river, the land is quite rolling, and about the head-waters is almost mountainous. The pine timber that remains in this district is high up on the main river and branches, and will last but a few years longer. A few years ago the annual product amounted to upward of 250,000,000 feet; in 1876 it was 138,000,000. The principal manufacturing points are Oshkosh and Fond du Lac; the former has 21 mills, and the latter 10.

Next comes the Wisconsin, the longest and most crooked river in the state. It rises in the extreme northern sections, and its general course is southerly until, at Portage City, it makes a grand sweep to the westward and unites with the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. It has numerous tributaries, and, together with these, drains a larger area of country than any other river in the state. Its waters flow swiftly and over numerous rapids and embryo falls, which renders log-driving and raft-running very difficult and even hazardous. The timber is generally near the banks of the main stream and its tributaries, gradually diminishing in extent as it recedes from them and giving place to the several varieties of hard-woods. The extent to which operations have been carried on necessitates going further up the stream for available timber, although there is yet what may be termed an abundant supply. The first cutting of lumber on this stream, of which there is any record, was by government soldiers, in 1828, at the building of Fort Winnebago. In 1831, a mill was built at Whitney's rapids, below Point Bass, in what was then Indian territory. By 1840, mills were in operation as high up as Big Bull falls, and Wausau had a population of 350 souls. Up to 1876, the product of the upper Wisconsin was all sent in rafts to markets on the Mississippi. The river above Point Bass is a series of rapids and eddies; the current flows at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles an hour, and it can well be imagined that the task of piloting a raft from Wausau to the dells was no slight one. The cost of that kind of transportation in the early times was actually equal to the present market price of the lumber. With a good stage of water, the length of time required to run a raft to St. Louis was 24 days, though quite frequently, owing to inability to get out of the Wisconsin on one rise of water, several weeks were consumed. The amount of lumber manufactured annually on this river is from 140,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet.

Black river is much shorter and smaller than the Wisconsin, but has long been known as a very important lumbering stream. It is next to the oldest lumber district in the state. The first saw-mill west of Green Bay was built at Black River Falls in 1819 by Col. John Shaw. The Winnebago tribe of Indians, however, in whose territory he was, objected to the innovation of such a fine art, and unceremoniously offered up the mill upon the altar of their outraged

solitude. The owner abruptly quitted that portion of the country. In 1839 another attempt to establish a mill on Black river was more successfully made. One was erected at the same point by two brothers by the name of Wood, the millwright being Jacob Spaulding, who eventually became its possessor. His son, Mr. Dudley J. Spaulding, is now a very extensive operator upon Black river. La Crosse is the chief manufacturing point, there being ten saw-mills located there. The annual production of the stream ranges from 150,000,000 to 225,000,000 feet of logs, less than 100,000,000 feet being manufactured into lumber on its banks. The balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi. It is a very capricious river to float logs in, which necessitates the carrying over from year to year of a very large amount, variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet, about equal to an entire season's product. This makes the business more hazardous than on many other streams, as the loss from depreciation is very great after the first year. The quality of the timber is fine, and good prices are realized for it when sold within a year after being cut.

The Chippewa district probably contains the largest and finest body of white pine timber now standing, tributary to any one stream, on the continent. It has been claimed, though with more extravagance than truth, that the Chippewa pineries hold one-half the timber supply of the state. The river itself is a large one, and has many tributaries, which penetrate the rich pine district in all directions. The character of the tributary country is not unlike that through which the Wisconsin flows. In 1828 the first mill was built in the Chippewa valley, on Wilson's creek, near its confluence with the Red Cedar. Its site is now occupied by the village of Menomonie. In 1837 another was built on what is the present site of the Union Lumbering Company's mill at Chippewa Falls. It was not until near 1865 that the Chippewa became very prominent as a lumber-making stream. Since that date it has been counted as one of the foremost in the northwest. Upon the river proper there are twenty-two saw-mills, none having a capacity of less than 3,500,000 feet per season, and a number being capable of sawing from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. The annual production of sawed lumber is from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet; the production of logs from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. In 1867 the mill-owners upon the Mississippi, between Winona and Keokuk, organized a corporation known as the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Log-Driving and Transportation Company. Its object was to facilitate the handling of logs cut upon the Chippewa and its tributaries, designed for the Mississippi mills. At the confluence of the two rivers various improvements were made, constituting the Beef Slough boom, which is capable of assorting 200,000,000 feet of logs per season. The Chippewa is the most difficult stream in the northwest upon which to operate. In the spring season it is turbulent and ungovernable, and in summer, almost destitute of water. About its head are numerous lakes which easily overflow under the influence of rain, and as their surplus water flows into the Chippewa, its rises are sudden and sometimes damaging in their extent. The river in many places flows between high bluffs, and, under the influence of a freshet, becomes a wild and unmanageable torrent. Logs have never been floated in rafts, as upon other streams, but are tamed in loose, and are carried down with each successive rise, in a jumbled and confused mass, which entails much labor and loss in the work of assorting and delivering to the respective owners. Previous to the organization of the Eagle Rapids Flooding Dam and Boom Company, in 1872, the work of securing the stock after putting it into the river was more difficult than to cut and haul it. At the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where most of the mills are located, the current, under the influence of high water, is very rapid, and for years the problem was, how to stop and retain the logs, as they would go by in great masses and with almost resistless velocity. In 1847 is recorded one of the most sudden and disastrous floods in the history of log-running streams. In the month of June the Chippewa rose twelve feet in a single night,

and, in the disastrous torrent that was created, piers, booms, or "pockets" for holding logs at the mills, together with a fine new mill, were swept away, and the country below where Eau Claire now stands was covered with drift-wood, saw-logs, and other *debris*. Such occurrences led to the invention of the since famous sheer boom, which is a device placed in the river opposite the mill boom into which it is desired to turn the logs. The sheer boom is thrown diagonally across the river, automatically, the action of the current upon a number of ingeniously arranged "fins" holding it in position. By this means the logs are sheered into the receptacle until it is filled, when the sheer boom, by closing up the "fins" with a windlass, falls back and allows the logs to go on for the next mill to stop and capture its pocket full in like manner. By this method each mill could obtain a stock, but a great difficulty was experienced from the fact that the supply was composed of logs cut and owned by everybody operating on the river, and the process of balancing accounts according to the "marks," at the close of the season, has been one prolific of trouble and legal entanglements. The building of improvements at Eagle Rapids by the company above mentioned remedied the difficulty to some extent, but the process of logging will always be a difficult and hazardous enterprise until adequate means for holding and assorting the entire log product are provided. Upon the Yellow and Eau Claire rivers, two important branches of the Chippewa, such difficulties are avoided by suitable improvements. The entire lumber product of the Chippewa, with the exception of that consumed locally, is floated in rafts to markets upon the Mississippi, between its mouth and St. Louis. The quality of the timber is good, and commands the best market price in the sections where it seeks market.

West of the Chippewa district the streams and timber are tributary to the St. Croix, and in all statistical calculations the entire product of that river is credited to Minnesota, the same as that of the Menomonee is given to Michigan, when in fact about one half of each belongs to Wisconsin. The important branches of the St. Croix belonging in this state are the Apple Clam, Yellow, Namekogan, Totagatic and Eau Claire. The sections of country through which they flow contain large bodies of very fine pine timber. The St. Croix has long been noted for the excellence of its dimension timber. Of this stock a portion is cut into lumber at Stillwater, and marketed by rail, and the balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi.

Such is a brief and somewhat crude description of the main lumbering districts of the state. Aside from these, quite extensive operations are conducted upon various railway lines which penetrate the forests which are remote from log-running streams. In almost every county in the state, mills of greater or less capacity may be found cutting up pine or hard-woods into lumber, shingles, or cooperage stock. Most important, in a lumbering point of view, of all the railroads, is the Wisconsin Central. It extends from Milwaukee to Ashland, on Lake Superior, a distance of 351 miles, with a line to Green Bay, 113 miles, and one from Stevens Point to Portage, 71 miles, making a total length of road, of 449 miles. It has only been completed to Ashland within the last two years. From Milwaukee to Stevens Point it passes around to the east and north of Lake Winnebago, through an excellent hard-wood section. There are many stave mills in operation upon and tributary to its line, together with wooden-ware establishments and various manufactories requiring either hard or soft timber as raw material. From Stevens Point northward, this road passes through and has tributary to it one of the finest bodies of timber in the state. It crosses the upper waters of Black river and the Flambeau, one of the main tributaries of the Chippewa. From 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of lumber is annually manufactured on its line, above Stevens Point. The Wisconsin Valley railroad extends from Tomah to Wausau, and was built to afford an outlet, by rail, for the lumber produced at the latter point.

The extent of the timber supply in this state has been a matter of much speculation, and

is a subject upon which but little can be definitely said. Pine trees can not be counted or measured until reduced to saw-logs or lumber. It is certain that for twenty years the forests of Wisconsin have yielded large amounts of valuable timber, and no fears are entertained by holders of pine lands that the present generation of owners will witness an exhaustion of their supply. In some sections it is estimated that the destruction to the standing timber by fires, which periodically sweep over large sections, is greater than by the axes of the loggers. The necessity for a state system of forestry, for the protection of the forests from fires, has been urged by many, and with excellent reason; for no natural resource of the state is of more value and importance than its wealth of timber. According to an estimate recently made by a good authority, and which received the sanction of many interested parties, there was standing in the state in 1876, an amount of pine timber approximating 35,000,000,000 feet.

The annual production of lumber in the districts herein described, and from logs floated out of the state to mills on the Mississippi, is about 1,200,000,000 feet. The following table gives the mill capacity per season, and the lumber and shingles manufactured in 1876:

DISTRICT.	SEASON CAPACITY	LUMBER MANUFACTURED IN 1876.	SHINGLES MANUFACTURED IN 1876.
Green Bay Shore.	205,000,000	138,250,000	85,400,000
Wolf River.	258,500,000	138,645,077	123,102,000
Wisconsin Central Railroad.	72,500,000	31,530,000	132,700,000
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad.	34,500,000	17,700,000	10,700,000
Wisconsin River.	222,000,000	139,700,000	106,250,000
Black River.	101,000,000	70,852,747	37,675,000
Chippewa River.	311,000,000	255,866,000	79,250,000
Mississippi River — using Wisconsin logs.	509,000,000	380,067,000	206,977,000
Total.	1,714,500,000	1,172,611,823	782,144,000

If to the above is added the production of mills outside of the main districts and lines of railway herein described, the amount of pine lumber annually produced from Wisconsin forests would reach 1,500,000,000 feet. Of the hard-wood production no authentic information is obtainable. To cut the logs and place them upon the banks of the streams, ready for floating to the mills, requires the labor of about 18,000 men. Allowing that, upon an average, each man has a family of two persons besides himself, dependent upon his labor for support, it would be apparent that the first step in the work of manufacturing lumber gives employment and support to 54,000 persons. To convert 1,000,000 feet of logs into lumber, requires the consumption of 1,200 bushels of oats, 9 barrels of pork and beef, 10 tons of hay, 40 barrels of flour, and the use of 2 pairs of horses. Thus the fitting out of the logging companies each fall makes a market for 1,800,000 bushels of oats, 13,500 barrels of pork and beef, 15,000 tons of hay, and 60,000 barrels of flour. Before the lumber is sent to market, fully \$6,000,000 is expended for the labor employed in producing it. This industry, aside from furnishing the farmer of the west with the cheapest and best of materials for constructing his buildings, also furnishes a very important market for the products of his farm.

The question of the exhaustion of the pine timber supply has met with much discussion during the past few years, and, so far as the forests of Wisconsin are concerned, deserves a brief notice. The great source of supply of white pine timber in the country is that portion of the northwest between the shores of Lake Huron and the banks of the Mississippi, comprising the

northern portions of the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For a quarter of a century these fields have been worked by lumbermen, the amount of the yearly production having increased annually until it reached the enormous figure of 4,000,000,000 feet. With all of this tremendous drain upon the forests, there can be pointed out but one or two sections that are actually exhausted. There are, however, two or three where the end can be seen and the date almost foretold. The pineries of Wisconsin have been drawn upon for a less period and less amount than those of Michigan, and, it is generally conceded, will outlast them at the present proportionate rate of cutting. There are many owners of pine timber lands who laugh at the prospect of exhausting their timber, within their lifetime. As time brings them nearer to the end, the labor of procuring the logs, by reason of the distance of the timber from the water-courses, will increase, and the work will progress more slowly.

In the future of this industry there is much promise. Wisconsin is the natural source of supply for a very large territory. The populous prairies of Illinois and Iowa are near-by and unfailing markets. The broad plains of Kansas and the rich valleys of Nebraska, which are still in the cradle of development, will make great drafts upon her forests for the material to construct cities in which the first corner-stone is yet unlaied. Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that large forests exist within her own confines, is even now no mean customer for Wisconsin lumber, and the ambitious territory of Dakota will soon clamor for material to build up a great and wealthy state. In the inevitable progress of development and growth which must characterize the great west, the demand for pine lumber for building material will be a prominent feature. With the growth of time, changes will occur in the methods of reducing the forests. With the increasing demand and enhancing values will come improvements in manipulating the raw material, and a stricter economy will be preserved in the handling of a commodity which the passage of time only makes more valuable. Wisconsin will become the home of manufactories, which will convert her trees into finished articles of daily consumption, giving employment to thousands of artisans where it now requires hundreds, and bringing back millions of revenue where is now realized thousands. Like all other commodities, lumber becomes more valuable as skilled labor is employed in its manipulation, and the greater the extent to which this is carried, the greater is the growth in prosperity, of the state and its people.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN.

By JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836, and the same year several acts were passed by the territorial legislature, incorporating banks of issue. Of these, one at Green Bay and another at Mineral Point went into operation just in time to play their part in the great panic of 1837. The bank at Green Bay soon failed and left its bills unredeemed. The bank at Mineral Point is said to have struggled a little longer, but both these concerns were short lived, and their issues were but a drop in the great flood of worthless wild-cat bank notes that spread over the whole western country in that disastrous time. The sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, from this cause, left a vivid impression on their minds, which manifested its results in the legislation of the territory and in the constitution of the state adopted in 1848. So jealous were the legislatures of the territory, of banks and all their works, that, in every act of incorporation for any purpose, a clause was inserted to the effect that nothing in the act contained should be

taken to authorize the corporation to assume or exercise any banking powers; and this proviso was even added to acts incorporating church societies. For some years there can hardly be said to have been any banking business done in the territory; merchants and business men were left to their own devices to make their exchanges, and every man was his own banker.

In the year 1839 an act was passed incorporating the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company," of Milwaukee. This charter conferred on the corporation, in addition to the usual powers of a fire and marine insurance company, the privilege of *receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit* and lending money,—and wound up with the usual prohibition from doing a banking business. This company commenced business at once under the management of George Smith as president and Alexander Mitchell as secretary. The receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit and lending money, soon outgrew and overshadowed the insurance branch of the institution, which accordingly gradually dried up. In fact, the certificates of deposit had all the appearance of ordinary bank notes, and served the purposes of an excellent currency, being always promptly redeemed in coin on demand. Gradually these issues attained a great circulation all through the west, as the people gained more and more confidence in the honesty and ability of the managers; and though "runs" were several times made, yet being successfully met, the public finally settled down into the belief that these bills were good beyond question, so that the amount in circulation at one time, is said, on good authority, to have been over \$2,000,000.

As the general government required specie to be paid for all lands bought of it, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, by redemption of its "certificates of deposit," furnished a large part of the coin needed for use at the Milwaukee land office, and more or less for purchases at land offices in other parts of the state, and its issues were of course much in request for this purpose. For many years this institution furnished the main banking facilities for the business men of the territory and young state, in the way of discounts and exchanges. Its right to carry on the operations it was engaged in, under its somewhat dubious and inconsistent charter, was often questioned, and, in 1852, under the administration of Governor Farwell, some steps were taken to test the matter; but as the general banking law had then been passed by the legislature, and was about to be submitted to the people, and as it was understood that the company would organize as a bank under the law, if approved, the legal proceedings were not pressed. While this corporation played so important a part in the financial history and commercial development of Wisconsin, the writer is not aware of any available statistics as to the amount of business transacted by it before it became merged in the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank."

In 1847, the foundation of the present well-known firm of Marshall & Isley was laid by Samuel Marshall, who, in that year, opened a private banking office in Milwaukee, and was joined in 1849 by Charles F. Isley. This concern has always held a prominent position among the banking institutions of our state. About this time, at Mineral Point, Washburn & Woodman (C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman) engaged in private banking, as a part of their business. After some years they were succeeded by Wm. T. Henry, who still continues the banking office. Among the early private bankers of the state were Mr. Kellogg, of Oshkosh; Ulmann and Bell, of Racine; and T. C. Shove, of Manitowoc. The latter still continues his business, while that of the other firms has been wound up or merged in organized banks.

In 1848, Wisconsin adopted a state constitution. This constitution prohibited the legislature from incorporating banks and from conferring banking powers on any corporation; but provided the question of "banks or no banks" might be submitted to a vote of the electors, and, if the decision should be in favor of banks, then the legislature might charter banks or might enact a

general banking law, but no such special charter or general banking law should have any force until submitted to the electors at a general election, and approved by a majority of votes cast on that subject. In 1851, the legislature submitted this question to the people, and a majority of the votes were cast in favor of "banks." Accordingly the legislature, in 1852, made a general banking law, which was submitted to the electors in November of that year, and was approved by them. This law was very similar to the free banking law of the state of New York, which had then been in force about fifteen years, and was generally approved in that state. Our law authorized any number of individuals to form a corporate association for banking purposes, and its main provisions were intended to provide security for the circulating notes, by deposit of state and United States stocks or bonds with the state treasurer, so that the bill holders should sustain no loss in case of the failure of the banks. Provision was made for a bank comptroller, whose main duty it was to see that countersigned circulating notes were issued to banks only in proper amounts for the securities deposited, and upon compliance with the law, and that the banks kept these securities good.

The first bank comptroller was James S. Baker, who was appointed by Governor Farwell.

The first banks organized under the new law were the "State Bank," established at Madison by Marshall & Ilsley, and the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank," established at Milwaukee under the old management of that company. These banks both went into operation early in January, 1853, and, later in that year, the "State Bank of Wisconsin" (now Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin), and the "Farmers' and Millers' Bank" (now First National Bank of Milwaukee), were established, followed in January, 1854, by the "Bank of Milwaukee" (now National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee). From this time forward banks were rapidly established at different points through the state, until in July, 1857, they numbered sixty — with aggregate capital, \$4,205,000; deposits, \$3,920,238; and circulation, \$2,231,829. In October, the great revulsion and panic of 1857 came on, and in its course and effects tried pretty severely the new banks in Wisconsin. Some of them succumbed to the pressure, but most of them stood the trial well.

The great source of loss and weakness at that time was found in the rapid decline of the market value of the securities deposited to protect circulation, which were mostly state bonds, and largely those of the southern states; so that this security, when it came to be tried, did not prove entirely sufficient. Another fault of the system, or of the practice under it, was developed at this time. It was found that many of the banks had been set up without actual working capital, merely for the purpose of issuing circulating notes, and were located at distant and inaccessible points in what was then the great northern wilderness of the state; so that it was expensive and in fact impracticable to present their issues for redemption. While these evils and their remedies were a good deal discussed among bankers, the losses and inconveniences to the people were not yet great enough to lead to the adoption of thorough and complete measures of reform. The effect of these difficulties, however, was to bring the bankers of the state into the habit of consulting and acting together in cases of emergency, the first bankers' convention having been held in 1857. This was followed by others from time to time, and it would be difficult to over-value the great good that has resulted, at several important crises from the harmonious and conservative action of the bankers of our state. Partly, at least, upon their recommendations the legislature, in 1858, adopted amendments to the banking law, providing that no bank should be located in a township containing less than two hundred inhabitants; and that the comptroller should not issue circulating notes, except to banks doing a regular discount deposit and exchange business in some inhabited town, village, city, or where the ordinary business of inhabited towns, villages and cities was carried on. These amendments were approved by the people at the fall

election of that year.

Banking matters now ran along pretty smoothly until the election in 1860, of the republican presidential ticket, and the consequent agitation in the southern states threatening civil war, the effects of which were speedily felt; first, in the great depreciation of the bonds of the southern states, and then in a less decline in those of the northern states. At this time (taking the statement of July, 1860,) the number of banks was 104, with aggregate capital, \$6,547,000; circulation, \$4,075,918; deposits, \$3,230,252.

During the winter following, there was a great deal of uneasiness in regard to our state currency, and continuous demand upon our banks for the redemption of their circulating notes in coin. Many banks of the wild-cat sort failed to redeem their notes, which became depreciated and uncurrent; and, when the rebellion came to a head by the firing on Fort Sumter, the banking interests of the state were threatened with destruction by compulsory winding up and enforced sale at the panic prices then prevailing, of the securities deposited to secure circulation. Under these circumstances, on the 17th of April, 1861, the legislature passed "an act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the state of Wisconsin." As the banking law could not be amended except by approval of the electors, by vote at a general election, a practical suspension of specie payment had to be effected by indirect methods. So this act first directed the bank comptroller to suspend all action toward banks for failing to redeem their circulation. Secondly, it prohibited notaries public from protesting bills of banks until Dec. 1, 1861. Thirdly, it gave banks until that date to answer complaints in any proceeding to compel specie payment of circulating notes. This same legislature also amended the banking law, to cure defects that had been developed in it. These amendments were intended to facilitate the presentation and protest of circulating notes, and the winding up of banks failing to redeem them, and provided that the bank comptroller should not issue circulating notes except to banks having actual cash capital; on which point he was to take evidence in all cases; that after Dec. 1, 1861, all banks of the state should redeem their issues either at Madison or Milwaukee, and no bonds or stocks should be received as security for circulation except those of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin.

Specie payment of bank bills was then practically suspended, in our state, from April 17 to December 1, 1861, and there was no longer any plain practical test for determining which were good, and which not. In this condition of things, bankers met in convention, and, after discussion and inquiry as to the condition and resources of the different banks, put forth a list of those whose issues were to be considered current and bankable. But things grew worse, and it was evident that the list contained banks that would never be able to redeem their circulation, and the issues of such were from time to time thrown out and discredited without any concert of action, so that the uneasiness of people in regard to the financial situation was greatly increased. The bankers finally met, gave the banks another sifting, and put forth a list of seventy banks whose circulating notes they pledged themselves to receive, and pay out as current, until December 1. There had been so many changes that this pledge was thought necessary to allay the apprehensions of the public. But matters still grew worse instead of better. Some of the banks in the "current" list closed their doors to their depositors, and others were evidently unsound, and their circulation so insufficiently secured as to make it certain that it would never be redeemed. There was more or less sorting of the currency, both by banks and business men, all over the state, in the endeavor to keep the best and pay out the poorest. In this state of things, some of the Milwaukee banks, without concert of action, and acting under the apprehension of being loaded up with the very worst of the currency, which, it was feared, the country banks and merchants were sorting out and sending to Milwaukee, revised the list again, and

threw out ten of the seventy banks whose issues it had been agreed should be received as current. Other banks and bankers were compelled to take the same course to protect themselves. The consequence was a great disturbance of the public mind, and violent charges of bad faith on the part of the banks, which culminated in the bank riots of June 24, 1861. On that day, a crowd of several hundred disorderly people, starting out most probably only with the idea of making some sort of demonstration of their dissatisfaction with the action of the banks and bankers and with the failure to keep faith with the public, marched through the streets with a band of music, and brought up at the corner of Michigan and East Water streets.

The banks had just sufficient notice of these proceedings to enable them to lock up their money and valuables in their vaults, before the storm broke upon them. The mob halted at the place above mentioned, and for a time contented themselves with hooting, and showed no disposition to proceed to violence; but, after a little while, a stone was thrown through the windows of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, situated at one corner of the above streets, and volleys of stones soon followed, not only against that bank, but also against the State Bank of Wisconsin, situated on the opposite corner. The windows of both these institutions and of the offices in the basements under them were effectually demolished. The mob then made a rush into these banks and offices, and completely gutted them, offering more or less violence to the inmates, though no person was seriously hurt. The broken furniture of the offices under the State Bank of Wisconsin was piled up, and the torch was applied by some of the rioters, while others were busy in endeavoring to break into the safes of the offices and the vaults of the banks. The *debris* of the furniture in the office of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, was also set on fire, and it was plain that if the mob was not immediately checked, the city would be given up to conflagration and pillage—the worst elements, as is always the case with mobs, having assumed the leadership. Just at that juncture, the Milwaukee zouaves, a small military company, appeared on the scene, and with the help of the firemen who had been called out, the mob was put to flight, and the incipient fire was extinguished.

The damage so far done was not great in amount, and the danger for the moment was over; but the situation was still grave, as the city was full of threats, disturbance and apprehension. By the prompt action of the authorities, a number of companies of volunteers were brought from different places in the state, order was preserved, and, after muttering for three or four days, the storm died away. The effect of that disturbance and alarm was, however, to bring home to the bankers and business men the conviction that effectual measures must be taken to settle our state currency matters on a sound and permanent basis, and that the issues of all banks that could not be put in shape to meet specie payment in December, must be retired from circulation and be got out of the way. A meeting of the bankers was held; also of the merchants' association of Milwaukee, and arrangements were made to raise \$100,000, by these two bodies, to be used in assisting weak and crippled banks in securing or retiring their circulation. The bankers appointed a committee to take the matter in charge.

It happened that just at this time Governor Randall and State Treasurer Hastings returned from New York City, where they had been making unsuccessful efforts to dispose of \$800,000 of Wisconsin war bonds, which had been issued to raise funds to fit out Wisconsin volunteers.

Our state had never had any bonds on the eastern market. For other reasons, our credit was not high in New York, and it had been found impossible to dispose of these bonds for over sixty cents on the dollar. The state officers conferred with the bankers to see what could be done at home; and it was finally arranged that the bankers' committee should undertake to get the state banks to dispose of their southern and other depreciated state bonds on deposit to

secure circulation, for what they would bring in coin, in New York, and replace these bonds with those of our own state, which were to be taken by our banks nominally at par — seventy per cent. being paid in cash, and the different banks purchasing bonds, giving their individual obligation for the thirty per cent. balance, to be paid in semi-annual installments, with an agreement that the state should deduct these installments from the interest so long as these bonds should remain on deposit with the state. By the terms of the law, sixty per cent. of the proceeds of the bonds had to be paid in coin. The bankers' committee went to work, and with some labor and difficulty induced most of the banks to sell their southern securities at the existing low prices in New York, and thus produce the coin required to pay for our state bonds. From the funds provided by the merchants and bankers, they assisted many of the weaker banks to make good their securities with the banking department of the state. By the 19th of July, six of the ten rejected banks that had been the occasion of the riot, were made good, and restored to the list. The other four were wound up, and their issues redeemed at par, and, before the last of August, the value of the securities of all the banks on the current list were brought up to their circulation, as shown by the comptroller's report.

Wisconsin currency at the time of the bank riot was at a discount of about 15 per cent., as compared with gold or New York exchange. At the middle of July the discount was 10 to 12 per cent., and early in August it fell to 5 per cent. The bankers' committee continued their work in preparation for the resumption of specie payment on December 1. While the securities for the bank circulation had been made good, it was, nevertheless, evident that many of the banks on the current list would not be equal to the continued redemption of their bills in specie, and that they would have to be wound up and got out of the way in season. Authority was got from such institutions, as fast as possible, for the bankers' committee to retire their circulation and sell their securities. The Milwaukee banks and bankers took upon themselves the great burden of this business, having arranged among themselves to sort out and withhold from circulation the bills of these banks,—distributing the load among themselves in certain defined proportions. Instead of paying out these doubted bills, the different banks brought to the bankers' committee such amounts as they accumulated from time to time, and received from the committee certificates of deposit bearing seven per cent. interest, and these bills were locked up by the committee until the securities for these notes could be sold and the proceeds realized. Over \$400,000 of this sort of paper was locked up by the committee at one time; but it was all converted into cash, and, when the first of December came, the remaining banks of this state were ready to redeem their issues in gold or its equivalent, and so continued to redeem until the issue of the legal-tender notes and the general suspension of specie payment in the United States.

In July, 1861, the number of our banks was 107, with capital, \$4,607,000; circulation, \$2,317,907; deposits, \$3,265,069.

By the contraction incident to the preparations for redemption in specie, the amount of current Wisconsin bank notes outstanding December 1, 1861, was reduced to about \$1,500,000. When that day came, there was quite a disposition manifested to convert Wisconsin currency into coin, and a sharp financial pinch was felt for a few days; but as the public became satisfied that the banks were prepared to meet the demand, the call for redemption rapidly fell off, and the banks soon began to expand their circulation, which was now current and in good demand all through the northwestern states. The amount saved to all the interests of our state, by this successful effort to save our banking system from destruction, is beyond computation. From this time our banks ran along quietly until prohibitory taxation by act of congress drove the bills of state banks out of circulation.

The national banking law was passed in 1863, and a few banks were soon organized under it in different parts of the country. The first in Wisconsin was formed by the re-organization of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, in August, 1863, as the First National Bank of Milwaukee, with Edward D. Holton as president, and H. H. Camp, cashier. The growth of the new system, however, was not very rapid; the state banks were slow to avail themselves of the privileges of the national banking act, and the central authorities concluded to compel them to come in; so facilities were offered for their re-organization as national banks, and then a tax of ten per cent. was laid upon the issues of the state banks. This tax was imposed by act of March, 1865, and at once caused a commotion in our state. In July, 1864, the number of Wisconsin state banks was sixty-six, with capital \$3,147,000, circulation \$2,461,728, deposits \$5,483,205, and these figures were probably not very different in the spring of 1865. The securities for the circulating notes were in great part the bonds of our own state, which, while known by our own people to be good beyond question, had never been on the general markets of the country so as to be currently known there; and it was feared that in the hurried retirement of our circulation these bonds would be sacrificed, the currency depreciated, and great loss brought upon our banks and people. There was some excitement, and a general call for the redemption of our state circulation, but the banks mostly met the run well, and our people were disposed to stand by our own state bonds.

In April, 1861, the legislature passed laws, calling in the mortgage loans of the school fund, and directing its investment in these securities. The state treasurer was required to receive Wisconsin bank notes, not only for taxes and debts due the state, but also on deposit, and to issue certificates for such deposits bearing seven per cent. interest. By these and like means the threatened panic was stopped; and in the course of a few months Wisconsin state currency was nearly all withdrawn from circulation. In July, 1865, the number of state banks was twenty-six, with capital \$1,087,000, circulation \$192,323, deposits \$2,284,210. Under the pressure put on by congress, the organization of national banks, and especially the re-organization of state banks, under the national system, was proceeding rapidly, and in a short time nearly every town in our own state of much size or importance was provided with one or more of these institutions.

In the great panic of 1873, all the Wisconsin banks, both state and national (in common with those of the whole country), were severely tried; but the failures were few and unimportant; and Wisconsin went through that ordeal with less loss and disturbance than almost any other state.

We have seen that the history of banking in Wisconsin covers a stormy period, in which great disturbances and panics have occurred at intervals of a few years. It is to be hoped that a more peaceful epoch will succeed, but permanent quiet and prosperity can not rationally be expected in the present unsettled condition of our currency, nor until we have gone through the temporary stringency incidental to the resumption of specie payment.

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, the number of national banks in Wisconsin in November, 1876, was forty, with capital \$3,400,000, deposits \$7,145,360, circulation \$2,072,869.

At this time (July, 1877) the number of state banks is twenty-six, with capital \$1,288,231, deposits \$6,662,973. Their circulation is, of course, merely nominal, though there is no legal obstacle to their issuing circulating notes, except the tax imposed by congress.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The material philosophy of a people has to do with the practical and useful. It sees in iron, coal, cotton, wool, grain and the trees of the forest, the elements of personal comfort and sources of material greatness, and is applied to their development, production and fabrication for purposes of exchange, interchange and sale. The early immigrants to Wisconsin territory found a land teeming with unsurpassed natural advantages; prairies, timber, water and minerals, inviting the farmer, miner and lumberman, to come and build houses, furnaces, mills and factories. The first settlers were a food-producing people. The prairies and openings were ready for the plow. The ease with which farms were brought under cultivation, readily enabled the pioneer to supply the food necessary for himself and family, while a surplus was often produced in a few months. The hardships so often encountered in the settlement of a new country, where forests must be felled and stumps removed to prepare the soil for tillage, were scarcely known, or greatly mitigated.

During the decade from 1835 to 1845, so great were the demands for the products of the soil, created by the tide of emigration, that the settlers found a home market for all their surplus products, and so easily were crops grown that, within a very brief time after the first emigration, but little was required from abroad. The commerce of the country was carried on by the exchange of products. The settlers (they could scarcely be called farmers) would exchange their wheat, corn, oats and pork for the goods, wares and fabrics of the village merchant. It was an age of barter; but they looked at the capabilities of the land they had come to possess, and, with firm faith, saw bright promises of better days in the building up of a great state.

It is not designed to trace with minuteness the history of Wisconsin through the growth of its commercial and manufacturing interests. To do it justice would require a volume. The aim of this article will be to present a concise view of its present status. Allusion will only be incidentally made to stages of growth and progress by which it has been reached.

Few states in the Union possess within their borders so many, and in such abundance, elements that contribute to the material prosperity of a people. Its soil of unsurpassed fertility; its inexhaustible mines of lead, copper, zinc and iron; its almost boundless forests; its water-powers, sufficient to drive the machinery of the world; its long lines of lake shore on two sides, and the "Father of waters" on another,—need but enterprise, energy and capital to utilize them in building an empire of wealth, where the hum of varied industries shall be heard in the music of the sickle, the loom and the anvil.

The growth of manufacturing industries was slow during the first twenty-five years of our history. The early settlers were poor. Frequently the land they tilled was pledged to obtain means to pay for it. Capitalists obtained from twenty to thirty per cent. per annum for the use of their money. Indeed it was the rule, under the free-trade ideas of the money-lenders for them to play the Shylock. While investments in bonds and mortgages were so profitable, few were ready to improve the natural advantages the country presented for building factories and work-shops.

For many years, quite all the implements used in farming were brought from outside the state. While this is the case at present to some extent with the more cumbersome farm machinery, quite a proportion of that and most of the simpler and lighter implements are made at home, while much farm machinery is now manufactured for export to other states.

FURS.

The northwest was visited and explored by French *voyageurs* and missionaries from Canada at an early day. The object of the former was trading and gain. The Jesuits, ever zealous in the propagation of their religion, went forth into the unknown wilderness to convert the natives to their faith. As early as 1624, they were operating about Lake Huron and Mackinaw. Father Menard, it is related, was with the Indians on Lake Superior as early as 1661. The early explorers were of two classes, and were stimulated by two widely different motives—the *voyageurs*, by the love of gain, and the missionaries, by their zeal in the propagation of their faith. Previous to 1679, a considerable trade in furs had sprung up with Indian tribes in the vicinity of Mackinaw and the northern part of "Ouisconsin." In that year more than two hundred canoes, laden with furs, passed Mackinaw, bound for Montreal. The whole commerce of this vast region then traversed, was carried on with birch-bark canoes. The French used them in traversing wilds—otherwise inaccessible by reason of floods of water at one season, and ice and snow at another—also lakes and morasses which interrupted land journeys, and rapids and cataracts that cut off communication by water. This little vessel enabled them to overcome all difficulties. Being buoyant, it rode the waves, although heavily freighted, and, of light draft, it permitted the traversing of small streams. Its weight was so light that it could be easily carried from one stream to another, and around rapids and other obstructions. With this little vessel, the fur trade of the northwest was carried on, as well as the interior of a vast continent explored. Under the stimulus of commercial enterprise, the French traders penetrated the recesses of the immense forests whose streams were the home of the beaver, the otter and the mink, and in whose depths were found the martin, sable, ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. A vast trade in furs sprung up, and was carried on by different agents, under authority of the French government.

When the military possession of the northwestern domain passed from the government of France to that of Great Britain in 1760, the relationship of the fur trade to the government changed. The government of France had controlled the traffic, and made it a means of strengthening its hold upon the country it possessed. The policy of Great Britain was, to charter companies, and grant them exclusive privileges. The Hudson bay company had grown rich and powerful between 1670 and 1760. Its success had excited the cupidity of capitalists, and rival organizations were formed. The business of the company had been done at their trading-stations—the natives bringing in their furs for exchange and barter. Other companies sent their *voyageurs* into every nook and corner to traffic with the trappers, and even to catch the fur-bearing animals themselves. In the progress of time, private parties engaged in trapping and dealing in furs, and, under the competition created, the business became less profitable. In 1815, congress passed an act prohibiting foreigners from dealing in furs in the United States, or any of its territories. This action was obtained through the influence of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor organized the American fur company in 1809, and afterward, in connection with the Northwest company, bought out the Mackinaw company, and the two were merged in the Southwest company. The association was suspended by the war of 1812. The American re-entered the field in 1816. The fur trade is still an important branch of traffic in the northern part of the state, and, during eight months of the year, employs a large number of men.

LEAD AND ZINC.

In 1824, the lead ore in the southwestern part of Wisconsin began to attract attention. From 1826 to 1830, there was a great rush of miners to this region, somewhat like the Pike's Peak excitement at a later date. The lead-producing region of Wisconsin covers an area of about 2,200 square miles, and embraces parts of Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Between 1829 and 1839, the production of lead increased from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. After the latter year it rose rapidly, and attained its maximum in 1845, when it reached nearly 25,000 tons. Since that time the production has decreased, although still carried on to a considerable extent.

The sulphate and carbonate of zinc abound in great quantities with the lead of southwest Wisconsin. Owing to the difficulty of working this class of ores, it was formerly allowed to accumulate about the mouths of the mines. Within a few years past, metallurgic processes have been so greatly improved, that the zinc ores have been largely utilized. At La Salle, in the state of Illinois, there are three establishments for smelting zinc ores. There is also one at Peru, Ill. To smelt zinc ores economically, they are taken where cheap fuel is available. Hence, the location of these works in the vicinity of coal mines. The works mentioned made in 1875, from ores mostly taken from Wisconsin, 7,510 tons of zinc. These metals are, therefore, important elements in the commerce of Wisconsin.

IRON.

The iron ores of Wisconsin occur in immense beds in several localities, and are destined to prove of great value. From their product in 1863, there were 3,735 tons of pig iron received at Milwaukee; in 1865, 4,785 tons; in 1868, 10,890 tons. Of the latter amount, 4,648 tons were from the iron mines at Mayville. There were shipped from Milwaukee, in 1868, 6,361 tons of pig iron. There were also received 2,500 tons of ore from the Dodge county ore beds. During 1869, the ore beds at Iron Ridge were developed to a considerable extent, and two large blast furnaces constructed in Milwaukee, at which place there were 4,695 tons of ore received, and 2,059 tons were shipped to Chicago and Wyandotte. In 1870, 112,060 tons of iron ore were received at Milwaukee, 95,000 tons of which were from Iron Ridge, and 17,060 tons from Escanaba and Marquette, in Michigan. The total product of the mines at Iron Ridge in 1871 was 82,284 tons. The Milwaukee iron company received by lake, in the same year, 28,094 tons of Marquette iron ore to mix with the former in making railroad iron. In 1872, there were received from Iron Ridge 85,245 tons of ore, and 5,620 tons of pig iron. Much of the metal made by the Wisconsin iron company in 1872 was shipped to St. Louis, to mix with the iron made from Missouri ore.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in Wisconsin, for 1872, 1873 and 1874, in tons:

FURNACES.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee.....	21,818	29,326	33,000
Mmeiva Furnace Company, Milwaukee.....		5,822	
Wisconsin Iron Company, Iron Ridge.....	3,350	4,155	3,306
Northwestern Iron Company, Mayville.....	5,033	4,137	3,000
Appleton Iron Company, Appleton.....	4,888	8,044	6,500
Green Bay Iron Company, Green Bay.....	6,910	6,141	6,000
National Iron Company, Depere.....	3,420	7,999	6,500
Fox River Iron Company, W. Depere.....	5,600	6,832	7,000
Ironton Furnace, Sauk county.....	1,780	1,528	1,300
	52,797	73,980	66,600

The Milwaukee iron company, during the year 1872, entered into the manufacture of merchant iron — it having been demonstrated that the raw material could be reduced there cheaper than elsewhere. The Minerva furnace company built also during the same year one of the most compact and complete iron furnaces to be found any where in the country. During the year 1873, the iron, with most other material interests, became seriously prostrated, so that the total receipts of ore in Milwaukee in 1874 amounted to only 31,993 tons, against 69,418 in 1873, and 85,245 tons in 1872. There were made in Milwaukee in 1874, 29,680 tons of railroad iron. In 1875, 58,868 tons of ore were received at Milwaukee, showing a revival of the trade in an increase of 19,786 tons over the previous year. The operation of the works at Bay View having suspended, the receipts of ore in 1876, at Milwaukee, were less than during any year since 1869, being only 31,119 tons, of which amount only 5,488 tons were from Iron Ridge, and the total shipments were only 498 tons.

LUMBER.

The business of lumbering holds an important rank in the commerce of the state. For many years the ceaseless hum of the saw and the stroke of the ax have been heard in all our great forests. The northern portion of the state is characterized by evergreen trees, principally pine; the southern, by hard-woods. There are exceptional localities, but this is a correct statement of the general distribution. I think that, geologically speaking, the evergreens belong to the primitive and sandstone regions, and the hard wood to the limestone and clay formations. Northern Wisconsin, so called, embraces that portion of the state north of forty-five degrees, and possesses nearly all the valuable pine forests. The most thoroughly developed portion of this region is that lying along the streams entering into Green bay and Lake Michigan, and bordering on the Wisconsin river and other streams entering into the Mississippi. Most of the pine in the immediate vicinity of these streams has been cut off well toward their sources; still, there are vast tracts covered with dense forests, not accessible from streams suitable for log-driving purposes. The building of railroads into these forests will alone give a market value to a large portion of the pine timber there growing. It is well, perhaps, that this is so, for at the present rate of consumption, but a few years will elapse before these noble forests will be totally destroyed. Most of the lumber manufactured on the rivers was formerly taken to a market by being floated down the streams in rafts. Now, the railroads are transporting large quantities, taking it directly from the mills and unloading it at interior points in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and some of it in eastern cities. From five to eight thousand men are employed in the pineries in felling the trees, sawing them into logs of suitable length, and hauling them to the mills and streams during every winter in times of fair prices and favorable seasons. The amount of lumber sawed in 1860, as carefully estimated, was 355,055,155 feet. The amount of shingles made was 2,272,061, and no account was made of the immense number of logs floated out of the state, for manufacture into lumber elsewhere. The amount of logs cut in the winter of 1873 and 1874 was 987,000,000 feet. In 1876 and 1877 the Black river furnished 188,344,464 feet. The Chippewa, 90,000,000; the Red Cedar, 57,000,000. There passed through Beef Slough 129,384,000 feet of logs. Hon. A. H. Eaton, for fourteen years receiver of the United States land office at Stevens Point, estimated the acreage of pine lands in his district at 2,000,000, and, taking his own district as the basis, he estimated the whole state at 8,000,000 acres. Reckoning this at 5,000 feet to the acre, the aggregate pine timber of the state would be 40,000,000,000 feet. The log product annually amounts to an immense sum. In 1876, 1,172,611,823 feet were cut. This is about the average annual draft that is made on the pine lands. There seems to be no remedy for the

wholesale destruction of our pine forests, except the one alluded to, the difficulty of transportation, and this will probably save a portion of them for a long time in the future. At the rate of consumption for twenty years past, we can estimate that fifty years would see northern Wisconsin denuded of its pine forests; but our lumber product has reached its maximum, and will probably decrease in the coming years as the distance to be hauled to navigable streams increases. In the mean time lumber, shingles and lath will form an important factor in our commerce, both state and inter-state, and will contribute millions to the wealth of our citizens.

GRAIN.

Up to 1841, no grain was exported from Wisconsin to be used as food; but, from the time of its first settlement in 1836 to 1840, the supply of bread stuffs from abroad, upon which the people depended, was gradually diminished by the substitution of home products. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, purchased a small cargo of wheat (about 4,000 bushels), and in the spring of 1841, shipped it to Buffalo. This was the beginning of a traffic that has grown to immense proportions, and, since that time, wheat has formed the basis of the commerce and prosperity of the state, until the city of Milwaukee has become the greatest primary wheat mart of the world.

The following table gives the exports of flour and grain from Milwaukee for thirty-two years, commencing in 1845:

YEARS.	FLOUR, bbls.	WHEAT, bus.	CORN, bus.	OATS, bus.	BARLEY, bus.	RYE, bus.
1845.....	7,550	95,510	-----	-----	-----	-----
1846.....	15,750	213,448	-----	-----	-----	-----
1847.....	34,840	598,411	-----	-----	-----	-----
1848.....	92,732	602,474	-----	-----	-----	-----
1849.....	136,657	1,136,023	2,500	4,000	15,000	-----
1850.....	100,017	297,570	5,000	2,100	15,270	-----
1851.....	51,889	317,285	13,828	7,892	103,840	-----
1852.....	92,995	564,404	2,220	363,841	322,261	54,692
1853.....	104,055	956,703	270	131,716	291,800	80,365
1854.....	145,032	1,809,452	164,908	404,999	339,338	113,443
1855.....	181,568	2,641,746	112,132	13,833	63,379	20,030
1856.....	188,455	2,761,976	218	5,433	10,368	-----
1857.....	228,442	2,581,311	472	2,775	800	-----
1858.....	298,668	3,994,213	43,958	562,067	63,178	5,378
1859.....	282,956	4,732,957	41,364	299,002	53,216	11,577
1860.....	457,343	7,568,608	37,204	64,682	28,056	9,735
1861.....	674,474	13,300,495	1,485	1,200	5,220	29,810
1862.....	711,405	14,915,680	9,489	79,004	44,800	126,301
1863.....	603,525	12,837,620	88,989	831,600	133,449	84,047
1864.....	414,833	8,992,479	140,786	811,634	23,479	18,210
1865.....	567,576	10,479,777	71,203	329,472	29,597	51,444
1866.....	720,365	11,634,749	480,408	1,036,595	18,988	255,329
1867.....	921,663	9,598,452	266,249	622,469	30,822	106,795
1868.....	1,017,598	9,867,029	342,717	536,539	95,036	91,443
1869.....	1,220,058	14,272,799	93,806	351,768	120,662	78,035
1870.....	1,225,941	16,127,838	103,173	210,187	469,325	62,494
1871.....	1,211,427	13,499,467	419,133	772,929	576,453	208,896
1872.....	1,232,036	11,570,565	1,557,953	1,323,234	931,725	209,751
1873.....	1,808,200	24,994,266	197,920	999,525	688,455	255,928
1874.....	2,217,579	22,255,380	556,563	726,035	464,837	79,879
1875.....	2,163,346	22,681,020	226,895	1,160,450	867,970	98,923
1876.....	2,654,028	16,804,394	96,808	1,377,560	1,235,481	220,964

Up to 1856, the shipments were almost wholly of Wisconsin products; but with the completion of lines of railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, the commerce of Wisconsin became so interwoven with that of Iowa and Minnesota, that the data furnished by the transportation companies, give us no definite figures relating to the products of our own state.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Wisconsin is becoming largely interested in the dairy business. Its numerous springs, streams, and natural adaptability to grass, make it a fine grazing country, and stock thrives remarkably well. Within a few years, cheese-factories have become numerous, and their owners are meeting with excellent success. Wisconsin cheese is bringing the highest price in the markets, and much of it is shipped to England. Butter is also made of a superior quality, and is extensively exported. At the rate of progress made during the last few years, Wisconsin will soon take rank with the leading cheese and butter producing states. The counties most largely interested in dairying, are Kenosha, Walworth, Racine, Rock, Green, Waukesha, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Jefferson and Dodge. According to estimates by experienced dairymen, the manufacture of butter was 22,473,000 pounds in 1870; 50,130,000 in 1876; of cheese, 1,591,000 pounds in 1870, as against 17,000,000 in 1876, which will convey a fair idea of the increase of dairy production. The receipts of cheese in Chicago during 1876, were 23,780,000 pounds, against 12,000,000 in 1875; and the receipts of butter were 35,384,184, against 30,248,247 pounds in 1875. It is estimated that fully one-half of these receipts were from Wisconsin. The receipts of butter in Milwaukee were, in 1870, 3,779,114 pounds; in 1875, 6,625,863; in 1876, 8,938,137 pounds; of cheese, 5,721,279 pounds in 1875, and 7,055,573 in 1876. Cheese is not mentioned in the trade and commerce reports of Milwaukee until 1873, when it is spoken of as a new and rapidly increasing commodity in the productions of the state.

PORK AND BEEF.

Improved breeds, both of swine and cattle, have been introduced into the state during a few years past. The grade of stock has been rapidly bettered, and stock raisers generally are striving with commendable zeal to rival each other in raising the finest of animals for use and the market.

The following table shows the receipts of live hogs and beef cattle at Milwaukee for thirteen years:

YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.	YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.
1876.....	254,317	36,802	1869.....	52,296	12,521
1875.....	144,961	46,717	1868.....	48,717	13,200
1874.....	242,326	22,748	1867.....	76,758	15,527
1873.....	241,099	17,262	1866.....	31,881	12,955
1872.....	138,106	14,172	1865.....	7,546	14,230
1871.....	126,164	9,220	1864.....	42,250	18,345
1870.....	66,138	12,972	1863.....	56,826	14,655

The following table shows the movement of hog products and beef from Milwaukee since 1862.

Shipments by Rail and Lake.	PORK, HAMS, MIDDLES AND SHOULDERS.				LARD.		BEEF.	
	Barrels.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bulk, lbs.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.
Total-1876.....	62,461	15,439	42,678	5,123,818	3,301	21,356	7,333	3,439
" 1875.....	56,778	15,292	28,374	2,736,778	601	18,950	4,734	421
" 1874.....	53,702	17,124	39,572	1,494,112	9,110	18,500	5,015	707
" 1873.....	80,010	24,954	62,211	1,915,610	4,065	24,300	5,365	462
" 1872.....	99,038	20,115	39,209	4,557,950	6,276	27,705	4,757	1,500
" 1871.....	88,940	20,192	14,938	5,161,941	3,932	19,746	3,892	1,606
" 1870.....	77,655	15,319	5,875	4,717,630	2,535	10,950	4,427	925
" 1869.....	69,805	9,546	5,293	2,325,150	1,180	8,563	7,538	2,185
" 1868.....	73,526	13,146	3,239	1,768,190	3,637	5,055	10,150	2,221
" 1867.....	88,888	11,614	4,522	454,786	2,523	8,820	18,984	6,804
" 1866.....	74,726	7,805	34,164	863,746	3,287	6,292	11,852	4,584
" 1865.....	34,013	2,713	5,000	.....	1,929	2,487	10,427	5,528
" 1864.....	67,933	5,927	11,634	.....	5,677	7,207	36,866	5,871
" 1863.....	90,377	15,511	.....	.....	10,087	10,546	42,987	6,377
" 1862.....	56,432	12,685	.....	.....	13,538	6,761	33,174	3,217

HOPS.

The culture of hops, as an article of commerce, received but little attention prior to 1860. In 1865, 2,864 bales only were shipped from Milwaukee. In addition, a large amount was used by the brewers throughout the state. In 1866, the amount exported was increased, and 5,774 bales were shipped to eastern markets. The price, from forty-five to fifty-five cents per pound, stimulated production, and the article became one of the staple products of the counties of Sauk, Columbia, Adams and Juneau, besides being largely cultivated in parts of some other counties. In 1867, 26,562 bales were received at Milwaukee, and the prices ranged from fifty to seventy cents per pound. The estimated crop of the state for 1867 was 35,000 bales, and brought over \$4,200,000. In 1868, not less than 60,000 bales were grown in the state. The crop everywhere was a large one, and in Wisconsin so very large that an over-supply was anticipated. But few, however, were prepared for the decline in prices, that far exceeded the worst apprehensions of those interested. The first sales were made at twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound, and the prices were reluctantly accepted by the growers. The price continued to decline until the article was unsalable and unavailable in the market. Probably the average price did not exceed ten cents per pound. Notwithstanding the severe check which hop-growing received in 1868, by the unprofitable result, growers were not discouraged, and the crop of 1869 was a large one. So much of the crop of 1868 remained in the hands of the growers, that it is impossible to estimate that of 1869. The new crop sold for from ten to fifteen cents, and the old for from three to five cents per pound. Hop-cultivation received a check from over-production in 1868, from which it did not soon recover. A large proportion of the yards were plowed under in 1870. The crop of 1869 was much of it marketed during 1870, at a price of about two and one-half to three and one-half cents per pound, while that of 1870 brought ten to twelve and a half cents. During the year 1871, a great advance in the price, caused by the partial failure of the crop in some of the eastern states, and the decrease in price causing a decrease in production, what was left over of the crop of 1870 more than doubled in value before the new reached the market. The latter opened at thirty cents, and steadily rose to fifty and fifty-five for prime

qualities. The crop of 1872 was of good quality, and the market opened at forty to fifty-five cents as the selling price, and fell fifteen to twenty cents before the close of the year. A much larger quantity was raised than the year previous. In 1873 and 1874, the crop was fair and prices ruled from thirty-three to forty-five cents, with increased production. About 18,000 bales were reported as being shipped from the different railway stations of the state. Prices were extremely irregular during 1875, and, after the new crop reached market, fell to a point that would not pay the cost of production. In 1876, prices ruled low at the opening of the year, and advanced from five to ten cents in January to twenty-eight to thirty in November. Over 17,000 bales were received at Milwaukee, over 10,000 bales being of the crop of the previous year. Over 13,000 bales were shipped out of the state.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco raising is comparatively a new industry in Wisconsin, but is rapidly growing in importance and magnitude. It sells readily for from four to ten cents per pound, and the plant is easily raised. It is not regarded as of superior quality. It first appears as a commodity of transportation in the railway reports for the year 1871, when the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul road moved eastward 1,373,650 pounds. During the four years ending with 1876, there were shipped from Milwaukee an average of 5,118,530 pounds annually, the maximum being in 1874, 6,982,175 pounds; the minimum in 1875, 2,743,854 pounds. The crop of 1876 escaped the early frosts, and netted the producer from five to seven cents per pound. The greater part of it was shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Comparatively little of the leaf raised in the state is used here or by western manufacturers. The crop of the present year, 1877, is a large one, and has been secured in good order. It is being contracted for at from four to six cents per pound.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry trade is yet in its infancy. But little, comparatively, has been done in developing the capabilities of the extensive bodies of marsh and swamp lands interspersed throughout the northern part of the state. Increased attention is being paid to the culture of the fruit; yet, the demand will probably keep ahead of the supply for many years to come. In 1851, less than 1,500 barrels were sent out of the state. In 1872, the year of greatest production, over 37,000 barrels were exported, and, in 1876, about 17,000 barrels. The price has varied in different years, and taken a range from eight to fifteen dollars a barrel.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The production of liquors, both spirituous and malt, has kept pace with the growth of population and with the other industries of the state. There were in Wisconsin, in 1872, two hundred and ninety-two breweries and ten distilleries. In 1876, there were two hundred and ninety-three of the former and ten of the latter, and most of them were kept running to their full capacity. Milwaukee alone produced, in 1876, 321,611 barrels of lager beer and 43,175 barrels of high wines. In 1865, it furnished 65,666 barrels of beer, and in 1870, 108,845 barrels. In 1865, it furnished 3,046 barrels of high wines; in 1870, 22,867 barrels; and in 1875, 39,005. A large quantity of the beer made was shipped to eastern and southern cities. The beer made in 1876 sold at the rate of ten dollars per barrel, the wholesale price of the brewers bringing the sum of \$3,216,110. The fame of Milwaukee lager beer is widely extended. This city has furnished since 1870, 1,520,308 barrels which, at the wholesale price, brought \$15,203,170. The total production of beer by all the two hundred and ninety-three breweries of the state for 1876, was 450,508 barrels.

In 1876, Milwaukee produced 43,175 barrels of high wines, or distilled spirits, and the state of Wisconsin 51,959 barrels. In 1870, the former produced 108,845 barrels of beer and 22,867 barrels of distilled spirits, and in the same year the state of Wisconsin produced 189,664 barrels of beer and 36,145 barrels of distilled spirits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Porcelain clay, or kaolin, is found in numerous places in Wood and Marathon counties. The mineral is found in but few places in the United States in quantities sufficient to justify the investment of capital necessary to manufacture it. In the counties mentioned, the deposits are found in extensive beds, and only capital and enterprise are needed to make their development profitable. Clay of superior quality for making brick and of fair quality for pottery, is found in numerous localities. The famous "Milwaukee brick," remarkable for their beautiful cream color, is made from a fine clay which is abundant near Milwaukee, and is found in extensive beds at Watertown, Whitewater, Edgerton, Stoughton, and several places on the lake shore north of Milwaukee. At Whitewater and some other places the clay is used with success for the making of pottery ware. Water-lime, or hydraulic cement, occurs in numerous places throughout the state. An extensive bed covering between one and two hundred acres, and of an indefinite depth, exists on the banks of the Milwaukee river, and not over one and a half miles from the city limits of Milwaukee. The cement made from the rock of this deposit is first-class in quality, and between twenty and thirty thousand barrels were made and sold last year. The capacity of the works for reducing the rock to cement has been increased to 500 barrels per day. Stones suitable for building purposes are widely distributed throughout the state, and nearly every town has its available quarry. Many of these quarries furnish stone of fine quality for substantial and permanent edifices. The quarry at Prairie du Chien furnished the stone for the capital building at Madison, which equals in beauty that of any state in the Union. At Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, La Crosse, and many other places are found quarries of superior building stone. Granite is found in extensive beds in Marathon and Wood counties, and dressed specimens exhibited at the "Centennial" last year, attracted attention for their fine polish. Marbles of various kinds are likewise found in the state. Some of them are beginning to attract attention and are likely to prove valuable. The report of Messrs. Foster & Whitney, United States geologists, speaks of quarries on the Menomonee and Michigamig rivers as affording beautiful varieties and susceptible of a high polish. Richland county contains marble, but its quality is generally considered inferior.

WATER POWERS.

Wisconsin is fast becoming a manufacturing state. Its forests of pine, oak, walnut, maple, ash, and other valuable woods used for lumber, are well-nigh inexhaustible. Its water-power for driving the wheels of machinery is not equaled by that of any state in the northwest. The Lower Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, a distance of thirty-five miles, furnishes some of the best facilities for manufacturing enterprise in the whole country. Lake Winnebago as a reservoir gives it a great and special advantage, in freedom from liability to freshets and droughts. The stream never varies but a few feet from its highest to its lowest stage, yet gives a steady flow. The Green Bay and Mississippi canal company has, during the last twenty-five years, constructed numerous dams, canals and locks, constituting very valuable improvements. All the property of that company has been transferred to the United States government, which has entered upon a system to render the Fox and Wisconsin rivers navigable to the Mississippi. The fall between the lake and Depere is one hundred and fifty feet, and the water can be utilized

in propelling machinery at Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Cedar, Little Chute, Kaukauna, Rapid Croche, Little Kaukauna and Depere. The water-power at Appleton in its natural advantages is pronounced by Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York, superior to those at Lowell, Paterson and Rochester, combined. The water-power of the Fox has been improved to a considerable extent, but its full capacity has hardly been touched. Attention has been drawn to it, however, and no doubt is entertained that in a few years the hum of machinery to be propelled by it, will be heard the entire length of the thirty-five miles. The facilities presented by its nearness to timber, iron, and a rich and productive agricultural region, give it an advantage over any of the eastern manufacturing points.

The Wisconsin river rises in the extreme northern part of the state, and has its source in a great number of small lakes. The upper portion abounds in valuable water privileges, only a few of which are improved. There are a large number of saw-mills running upon the power of this river. Other machinery, to a limited extent, is in operation.

The "Big Bull" falls, at Wausau, are improved, and a power of twenty-two feet fall is obtained. At Little Bull falls, below Wausau, there is a fall of eighteen feet, partially improved. There are many other water-powers in Marathon county, some of which are used in propelling flouring-mills and saw-mills. At Grand Rapids, there is a descent of thirty feet to the mile, and the water can be used many times. Each time, 5,000 horse-power is obtained. At Kilbourn City **a large amount of power can be obtained for manufacturing purposes.**

Chippewa river has its origin in small streams in the north part of the state. Explorers tell us that there are a large number of water powers on all the upper branches, but as the country is yet unsettled, none of them have been improved, and very few even located on our maps. Brunette falls and Ameger falls, above Chippewa Falls city, must furnish considerable water-power, but its extent is not known. At Chippewa Falls is an excellent water-power, only partially improved. The river descends twenty-six feet in three-fourths of a mile. At Duncan creek at the same place, there is a good fall, improved to run a large flouring mill. At Eagle Rapids, five miles above Chippewa Falls, \$120,000 has been expended in improving the fall of the Chippewa river. The city of Eau Claire is situated at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and possesses in its immediate vicinity water-powers almost unrivaled. Some of them are improved. The citizens of Eau Claire have, for several years, striven to obtain legislative authority to dam the Chippewa river, so as to improve the water-power of the Dells, and a lively contest, known as the "Dells fight," has been carried on with the capitalists along the river above that town. There are immense water-powers in Dunn county, on the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Eau Galle rivers, on which there are many lumbering establishments. In Pepin county also there are good powers. The Black river and its branches, the La Crosse, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Beaver, and Tamaso, furnish many valuable powers. The St. Croix river is not excelled in the value of its water privileges by any stream in the state, except the Lower Fox river. At St. Croix Falls, the water of the river makes a descent of eighty-five feet in a distance of five miles, and the volume of water is sufficient to move the machinery for an immense manufacturing business, and the banks present good facilities for building dams, and the river is not subject to freshets. The Kinnekinnick has a large number of falls, some of them partially improved. Within twenty-five miles of its entrance into Lake St. Croix, it has a fall of two hundred feet, and the volume of water averages about three thousand cubic feet per minute. Rock river affords valuable water-privileges at Watertown (with twenty-four feet fall), and largely improved; at Jefferson, Indian Ford and Janesville, all of which are improved. Beloit also has an excellent water-power, and it is largely improved. Scattered throughout the state are many other water-powers, not alluded

to in the foregoing. There are several in Manitowoc county; in Marquette county, also. In Washington county, at West Bend, Berlin, and Cedar Creek, there are good water-powers, partly utilized. At Whitewater, in Walworth county, is a good power. In Dane county, there is a water-power at Madison, at the outlet of Lake Mendota; also, a good one at Stoughton, below the first, or Lake Kegonsa; also at Paoli, Bellville, Albany and Brodhead, on the Sugar river. In Grant county there are not less than twenty good powers, most of them well-developed. In Racine county, three powers of fine capacity at Waterford, Rochester and Burlington, all of which are improved. The Oconto, Peshtigo and Menomonee rivers furnish a large number of splendid water-powers of large capacity. The Upper Wolf river has scores of water-powers on its main stream and numerous branches; but most of the country is still a wilderness, though containing resources which, when developed, will make it rich and prosperous. There are numerous other streams of less consequence than those named, but of great importance to the localities they severally drain, that have had their powers improved, and their waterfalls are singing the songs of commerce. On the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, there are numerous and valuable water-powers. The Montreal river falls one thousand feet in a distance of thirty miles.

MANUFACTURES.

The mechanical and manufacturing industries of Wisconsin demonstrate that the people do not rely wholly upon agricultural pursuits, or lumbering, for subsistence, but aim to diversify their labors as much as possible, and to give encouragement to the skill and ingenuity of their mechanics and artisans. All our cities, and most of our villages, support establishments that furnish wares and implements in common use among the people. We gather from the census report for 1870 a few facts that will give us an adequate idea of what was done in a single year, remembering that the data furnished is six years old, and that great advancement has been made since the statistics were gathered. In 1870, there were eighty-two establishments engaged in making agricultural implements, employing 1,387 hands, and turning out products valued at \$2,393,400. There were one hundred and eighty-eight furniture establishments, employing 1,844 men, and making \$1,542,300 worth of goods. For making carriages and wagons there were four hundred and eighty-five establishments, employing 2,184 men, and their product was valued at \$2,596,534; for clothing, two hundred and sixty-three establishments, and value of product \$2,340,400; sash, doors and blinds, eighty-one shops, and value of product \$1,852,370; leather, eighty-five tanneries, employing 577 men, and value of products \$2,013,000; malt liquors, one hundred and seventy-six breweries, 835 men, and their products valued at \$1,790,273.

At many points the business of manufacturing is carried on more or less extensively; indeed, there is hardly a village in the state where capital is not invested in some kind of mechanical industry or manufacturing enterprise, and making satisfactory returns; but for details in this respect, the reader is referred to the department of local history.

The principal commodities only, which Wisconsin contributes to trade and commerce, have been considered. There remains quite a number of minor articles from which the citizens of the state derive some revenue, such as flax and maple sugar, which can not be separately considered in this paper.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statistics are usually dry reading, but, to one desiring to change his location and seeking information regarding a new country and its capabilities, they become intensely interesting and of great value. The farmer wishes to know about the lands, their value and the productiveness of the soil; the mechanic about the workshops, the price of labor, and the demand for such wares

as he is accustomed to make; the capitalist, concerning all matters that pertain to resources, advantages, and the opportunities for investing his money. Our own people want all the information that can be gained by the collection of all obtainable facts. The sources of such information are now various, and the knowledge they impart fragmentary in its character.

Provision should be made by law, for the collection and publication of reliable statistics relating to our farming, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, commercial and educational interests. Several of the states of the Union have established a "Bureau of Statistics," and no more valuable reports emanate from any of their state departments than those that exhibit a condensed view of the material results accomplished each year. Most of the European states foster these agencies with as much solicitude as any department of their government. Indeed, they have become a social as well as a material necessity, for social science extends its inquiries to the physical laws of man as a social being; to the resources of the country; its productions; the growth of society, and to *all* those facts or conditions which may increase or diminish the strength, growth or happiness of a people. Statistics are the foundation and corner-stone of social science, which is the highest and noblest of all the sciences.

A writer has said that, "If God had designed Wisconsin to be chiefly a manufacturing state, instead of agricultural, which she claims to be, and is, it is difficult to see more than one particular in which He could have endowed her more richly for that purpose." She has all the material for the construction of articles of use and luxury, the means of motive power to propel the machinery, to turn and fashion, weave, forge, and grind the natural elements that abound in such rich profusion. She has also the men whose enterprise and skill have accomplished most surprising results, in not only building up a name for themselves, but in placing the state in a proud position of independence.

It is impossible to predict what will be the future growth and development of Wisconsin. From its commercial and manufacturing advantages, we may reasonably anticipate that she will in a few years lead in the front rank of the states of the Union in all that constitutes real greatness. Her educational system is one of the best. With her richly endowed State University, her colleges and high schools, and the people's colleges, the common schools, she has laid a broad and deep foundation for a great and noble commonwealth. It was early seen what were the capabilities of this their newly explored domain. The northwestern explorer, Jonathan Carver, in 1766, one hundred and thirteen years ago, after traversing Wisconsin and viewing its lakes of crystal purity, its rivers of matchless utility, its forests of exhaustless wealth, its prairies of wonderful fertility, its mines of buried treasure, recorded this remarkable prediction of which we see the fulfillment: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent after it has arisen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of empire from time immemorial has been gradually progressive toward the west, there is no doubt but that at some future period mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples with gilded spires reaching to the skies supplant the Indian huts, whose only decorations are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies."

" Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By D. S. DURRIE.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, all the territory north of the Ohio river, including the present state of Wisconsin, was an undiscovered region. As far as now known, it was never visited by white men until the year 1634, when Jean Nicolet came to the Green bay country as an ambassador from the French to the Winnebagoes. The Jesuit fathers in 1660 visited the south shore of Lake Superior; and, soon after, missions were established at various points in the northwest.

The French government appreciating the importance of possessing dominion over this section, M. Talon, intendant of Canada, took steps to carry out this purpose, and availed himself of the good feelings entertained toward the French by a number of the Indian tribes, to establish the authority of the French crown over this remote quarter. A small party of men led by Daumont de St. Lussou, with Nicolas Perrot as interpreter, set out from Quebec on this mission, in 1670, and St. Lussou sent to the tribes occupying a circuit of a hundred leagues, inviting the nations, among them the Wisconsin tribes inhabiting the Green bay country, by their chiefs and ambassadors, to meet him at the Sault Sainte Marie the following spring.

In the month of May, 1671, fourteen tribes, by their representatives, including the Miamis, Sacs, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and Pottawattamies, arrived at the place designated. On the morning of the fourteenth of June, "St. Lussou led his followers to the top of the hill, all fully equipped and under arms. Here, too, in the vestments of their priestly office were four Jesuits: Claude Dablon, superior of the mission on the lakes, Gabriel Druillettes, Claude Allouez, and André. All around, the great throng of Indians stood, or crouched, or reclined at length with eyes and ears intent. A large cross of wood had been made ready. Dablon, in solemn form, pronounced his blessing on it; and then it was reared and planted in the ground, while the Frenchmen, uncovered, sang the *Vexilla Regis*. Then a post of cedar was planted beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraven with the royal arms; while St. Lussou's followers sang the *exaudi*, and one of the priests uttered a prayer for the king. St. Lussou now advanced, and, holding his sword in one hand, and raising with the other a sod of earth, proclaimed in a loud voice "that he took possession of all the country occupied by the tribes, and placed them under the king's protection.

This act, however, was not regarded as sufficiently definite, and on the eighth of May, 1689, Perrot, who was then commanding for the king at the post of Nadouesieux, near Lake Pepin on the west side of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denonville to manage the interests of commerce west of Green bay took possession, in the name of the king, with appropriate ceremonies, of the countries west of Lake Michigan as far as the river St. Peter. The papers were signed by Perrot and others.

By these solemn acts, the present limits of Wisconsin with much contiguous territory, came under the dominion of the French government, the possession of which continued until October, 1761—a period of ninety years from the gathering of the chiefs at the Sault Ste. Marie in 1671.

From the commencement of French occupancy up to the time when the British took possession, the district of country embraced within the present limits of this state had but few white inhabitants besides the roaming Indian traders; and of these few, the locations were separated by a distance of more than two hundred miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance by

the usual water courses. There was no settlement of agriculturists; there were no missionary establishments; no fortified posts at other points, except at Depere and Green bay on Fox river, and perhaps at Prairie du Chien, near the junction of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi.

The French government made no grant of lands; gave no attention to settlers or agriculturists, and the occupation of the country was strictly military. There were, indeed, a few grants of lands made by the French governors and commanders, previous to 1750, to favored individuals, six of which were afterward confirmed by the king of France. There were also others which did not require confirmation, being made by Cardillac, commanding at Detroit, under special authority of the king; of this latter kind, one for a small piece of thirty acres bears with it, says a writer, "so many conditions, reservations, prohibitions of sale, and a whole cavalcade of feudal duties to be performed by the grantee, that in itself, it would be a host in opposition to the agricultural settlement of any country."

The grants just referred to, relate to that part of the French possessions outside the limits of the present state of Wisconsin. Within its limits there was a grant of an extensive territory including the fort at the head of Green bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in October, 1759, to M. Rigaud. It was sold by the latter to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the king of France in January, 1760, at a very critical period, when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal was only wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. This grant was evidently intended as a perquisite to entrap some unwary persons to give a valuable consideration for it, as it would be highly impolitic for the government to make such a grant, if they continued masters of the country, since it would surely alienate the affections of the Indians. The whole country had already been virtually conquered by Great Britain, and the grant of course was not confirmed by the English government.

Of the war between the French and English governments in America, known as the French and Indian war, it is not necessary to speak, except in general terms. The English made a determined effort to obtain the possessions claimed by the French. The capture of Quebec in 1759, and the subsequent capitulation of Montreal in 1760, extinguished the domination of France in the basin of the St. Lawrence; and by the terms of the treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to, the vast country watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain.

Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was the protection of the eminent domain of the government, and the restriction of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to lands. By the King of England's proclamation of 1763, no more grants of land within certain prescribed limits could be issued, and all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians, or of making settlements within those prescribed limits. The indulgence of such a privilege as that of making private purchases of the natives, conduced to the most serious difficulties, and made way for the practice of the most reprehensible frauds. The policy pursued by the English government has been adopted and acted upon by the government of the United States in the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in every part of the country.

In face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, under a pretended purchase from, or voluntary grant of the natives, a tract of country nearly one hundred miles square, including large portions of what is now northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, was claimed by Jonathan Carver, and a ratification of his title solicited from the king and council. This was not conceded; and the representatives of Carver, after the change of government had

brought the lands under the jurisdiction of the United States, for a series of years presented the same claims before congress, and asked for their confirmation. Such a demand under all the circumstances, could not justify an expectation of success; and, of course, has often been refused. But notwithstanding the abundant means which the public have had of informing themselves of the true nature and condition of Carver's claim, bargains and sales of portions of this tract have been made among visionary speculators for more than half a century past. It is now only a short period since the maps of the United States ceased to be defaced by a delineation of the "Carver Grant."

The mere transfer of the dominion over the country from the French to the English government, and the consequent occupation of the English posts by the new masters, did not in any great degree affect the social condition of the inhabitants. By the terms of capitulation, the French subjects were permitted to remain in the country, in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious privileges.

The English, however, did not hold peaceable possession of the territory acquired. The war inaugurated by Pontiac and his Indian allies on the military posts occupied by the English soon followed, and in the month of May, 1763, nine posts were captured with much loss of life. In the spring of 1764, twenty-two tribes who were more or less identified in the outbreak, concluded a treaty of peace with General Bradstreet at Niagara.

The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, and the conquest of the British posts in 1778 and 1779, had the effect to open the way for the emigration of the Anglo-American population to the Mississippi valley; and at the close of the revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the whole territory lying east of the Mississippi river. The dominion of the English in the Illinois and Wabash countries, ceased with the loss of the military posts which commanded the Northwestern territory of the United States. As a result of the enterprise and success of Clark, Virginia obtained possession of the Illinois country; his expedition having been undertaken and carried forward under the auspices of that state.

Several of the eastern states under their colonial charters, laid claim to portions of the land comprised in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The claim of Massachusetts was derived from a grant from King James of November 3, 1620; and included from lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ to about lat. 45° , extending to the south sea; Connecticut claimed from lat. 41° north to $42^{\circ} 2'$. The claims of Virginia were from grants from King James, bearing date, respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, and an additional claim for the territory conquered by Clark in the Illinois country; but they extended no farther north than the southern end of Lake Michigan.

It is a popular impression that the territory of the present state of Wisconsin was comprehended in the lands northwest of the river Ohio, over which Virginia exercised jurisdiction, and, consequently, was included in her deed of cession of lands to the United States. This opinion so generally entertained by writers on American history, is a statement which does not appear to have any solid foundation in fact. Virginia never made any conquests or settlements in Wisconsin, and at no time prior to the proffer of her claims to the general government had she ever exercised jurisdiction over it. In fact, there were no settlements in Wisconsin except at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien before that time, and these were made by French settlers who were in no wise interfered with while the revolution continued. In Illinois it was otherwise; and the possession of its territory by Virginia was an undisputed fact. During the revolution the title of the sovereignty in Wisconsin was actually in Great Britain, and so remained until the definite treaty of peace in 1783; at which date England yielding her right constructively to the United States, retaining possession, however, until 1796; at which time the western posts were transferred to the United States.

All the claiming states finally ceded their interests to the general government, giving the latter a perfect title, subject only to the rights of the Indians. The deed of cession from Virginia was dated March 1, 1784. The other states ceded their claims, some before this date, others subsequent thereto.

Virginia made a number of stipulations in her deed of cession; among others, that the French and Canadian inhabitants and the neighboring villages who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have their possessions and title confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that 150,000 acres of land near the rapids of the Ohio, should be reserved for that portion of her state troops which had reduced the country; and about 3,500,000 acres between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami be reserved for bounties to her troops on the continental establishment.

In consequence of certain objectionable stipulations made by Virginia as to the division of the territory into states, the deed of cession was referred back to that state with a recommendation from congress that these stipulations should be altered. On the 30th of December, 1788, Virginia assented to the wish of congress, and formally ratified and confirmed the fifth article of compact which related to that subject, and tacitly gave her consent to the whole ordinance of 1787. The provisions of this ordinance have since been applied to all the territories of the United States lying north of the 36° 40'. After the adoption of the constitution of the United States the new congress, among its earliest acts, passed one, recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787.

Of this ordinance it has been said: "It was based on the principles of civil liberty, maintained in the magna charta of England, re-enacted in the bill of rights, and incorporated in our different state constitutions. It was the fundamental law of the constitution, so to speak, of the great northwest, upon which were based, and with which harmonized all our territorial enactments, as well as our subsequent state legislation, and, moreover, it is to that wise, statesman-like document that we are indebted for much of our prosperity and greatness."

After the close of the revolutionary war, enterprising individuals traversed the whole country which had been ceded to the government, and companies were formed to explore and settle the fertile and beautiful lands beyond the Ohio; but the determination of the British cabinet not to evacuate the western posts, was well known, and had its effect on the people who were disposed to make settlements.

The western tribes were also dissatisfied and threatened war, and efforts were made by the government to settle the difficulties. A grand council was held at the mouth of Detroit river in December, 1787, which did not result favorably, and two treaties were subsequently held, which were not respected by the savages who were parties to them. Soon an Indian war ensued, which resulted at first disastrously to the American troops under Generals Harmar and St. Clair, but finally with success to the American arms under General Wayne. The treaty of Greenville followed. It was concluded August 3, 1795. At this treaty there were present eleven hundred and thirty chiefs and warriors. It was signed by eighty-four chiefs and General Anthony Wayne, sole commissioner of the United States. One of the provisions of the treaty was that in consideration of the peace then established, and the cessions and relinquishments of lands made by the tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquished their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the great lakes and the waters united by them, except certain reservations and portions before purchased of the Indians, none of which were within the present limits of this state. The Indian title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject only to certain restrictions, became

absolute in the various tribes inhabiting it. By this treaty it was stipulated that, of the lands relinquished by the United States, the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, were quietly to enjoy them; hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they pleased; but, when those tribes or any of them should be disposed to sell them, or any part of them, they were to be sold only to the United States, and until such sale, the United States would protect all of the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and all other white persons who might intrude on the same. At the same time all the tribes acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other person or power whatsoever.

The treaty also prohibited any citizen of the United States, or any other white man, settling upon the lands relinquished by the general government; and such person was to be considered as out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement might be made, could drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as it might see fit.

It will be seen that the Indians were acknowledged to have an unquestionable title to the lands they occupied until that right should be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the general government; and the constitution of the United States, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, adopted and sanctioned previous treaties with the Indian nations, and consequently admitted their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties.

The several treaties which had been made between commissioners on the part of the United States and various nations of Indians, previous to the treaty of Greenville, were generally restricted to declarations of amity and friendship, the establishment and confirming of boundaries, and the protection of settlements on Indian lands; those that followed were generally for a cession of lands and provisions made for their payment. It is proposed to notice the several treaties that took place after that held at Greenville, showing in what way the territory of the present state, came into possession of the government. As will be seen hereafter, it required treaties with numerous tribes of Indians to obtain a clear, undisputed title, as well as many years before it was fully accomplished.

1. A treaty was held at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States. William Henry Harrison was acting commissioner on the part of the government. By the provisions of the treaty, the chiefs and head men of the united tribes ceded to the United States a large tract on both sides of the Mississippi, extending on the east from the mouth of the Illinois to the head of that river, and thence to the Wisconsin; and including on the west considerable portions of Iowa and Missouri, from the mouth of the Gasconade northward. In what is now the state of Wisconsin, this grant embraced the whole of the present counties of Grant and La Fayette and a large portion of Iowa and Green counties. The lead region was included in this purchase. In consideration of this cession, the general government agreed to protect the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their land, against its own citizens and all others who should intrude on them. The tribes permitted a fort to be built on the upper side of the Wisconsin river, near its mouth, and granted a tract of land two miles square, adjoining the same. The government agreed to give them an annuity of one thousand dollars per annum. The validity of this treaty was denied by one band of the Sac Indians, and this cession of land became, twenty-eight years after, the alleged cause of the Black Hawk war.

2. Another treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, now a village in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, September 13, 1815, with certain chiefs of that portion of the Sac nation then residing in Missouri, who, they said, were compelled since the commencement of

the late war, to separate themselves from the rest of their nation. They gave their assent to the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804, and promised to remain separate from the Sacs of Rock river, and to give them no aid or assistance, until peace should be concluded between the United States and the Foxes of Rock river.

3. On the 14th of September, a treaty was made with the chiefs of the Fox tribe at the same place. They agreed that all prisoners in their hands should be delivered up to the government. They assented to, recognized, re-established and confirmed the treaty of 1804, to the full extent of their interest in the same.

4. A treaty was held at St. Louis, May 13, 1816, with the Sacs of Rock river, who affirmed the treaty of 1804, and agreed to deliver up all the property stolen or plundered, and in failure to do so, to forfeit all title to their annuities. To this treaty, Black Hawk's name appears with others. That chief afterward affirmed that though he himself had "touched the quill" to this treaty, he knew not what he was signing, and that he was therein deceived by the agent and others, who did not correctly explain the nature of the grant; and in reference to the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, and at Portage des Sioux in 1815, he said that he did not consider the same valid or binding on him or his tribe, inasmuch as by the terms of those treaties, territory was described which the Indians never intended to sell, and the treaty of 1804, particularly, was made by parties who had neither authority in the nation, nor power to dispose of its lands. Whether this was a true statement of the case, or otherwise, it is quite certain that the grant of lands referred to was often confirmed by his nation, and was deemed conclusive and binding by the government. The latter acted in good faith to the tribes, as well as to the settlers, in the disposition of the lands.

5. A treaty of peace and friendship was made at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, between the chiefs and warriors of that part of the Winnebagoes residing on the Wisconsin river. In this treaty the tribe state that they have separated themselves from the rest of their nation; that they, for themselves and those they represent, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation, and every contract and agreement, as far as their interest extended.

6. On the 30th of March, 1817, the Menomonee tribe concluded a treaty of peace and friendship at St. Louis with the United States, and confirmed all and every cession of land before made by them within the limits of the United States.

7. On the 19th of August, 1825, at Prairie du Chien, a treaty was made with the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which the boundary between the two first nations was agreed upon; also between the Chippewas, Winnebagoes and other tribes.

8. Another treaty was held August 5, 1826, at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, a small settlement on the St. Louis river, in Itaska county, Minn., with the same tribes, by which the previous treaty was confirmed in respect to boundaries, and those of the Chippewas were defined, as a portion of the same was not completed at the former treaty.

9. A treaty was made and concluded August 1, 1827, at Butte des Morts, between the United States and the Chippewa, Menomonee and Winnebago tribes, in which the boundaries of their tribes were defined; no cession of lands was made.

10. A treaty was made at Green Bay, August 25, 1828, with the Winnebagoes, Pottawattamies and other tribes. This treaty was made to remove the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the occupation by white men of that portion of the mining country in the southwestern part of Wisconsin which had not been ceded to the United States. A provisional

boundary was provided, and privileges accorded the government to freely occupy their territory until a treaty should be made for the cession of the same. This treaty was simply to define the rights of the Indians, and to give the United States the right of occupation.

11. Two treaties were made at *Prairie du Chien*, on the 29th of July, 1829, and August 1, 1829: at the first date, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which these nations ceded all their lands which they claimed in the northwestern part of Illinois; and at the latter date with the Winnebagoes, by which that nation ceded and relinquished all their right, title and claim to all their lands south of the Wisconsin river, thus confirming the purchase of the lead-mine region. Certain grants were made to individuals, which grants were not to be leased or sold by the grantees.

By this important treaty, about eight millions of acres of land were added to the public domain. The three tracts ceded, and forming one whole, extended from the upper end of Rock river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, from latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ to latitude $43^{\circ} 15'$, on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it was about two hundred and forty miles from west to east, extending along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, affording a passage across the country from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. The south part of the purchase extended from Rock Island to Lake Michigan.

12. Another important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menomonee Indians and the United States. That nation possessed an immense territory. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Lake Winnebago; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west, Fox river on the south, Green bay on the east, and the high lands which flow the streams into Lake Superior on the north. By this treaty all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the government. By certain other provisions, the tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west was reserved for their hunting-grounds until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country, three miles in width, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long — still leaving the tribe in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad. By supplementary articles to the treaty, provision was made for the occupancy of certain lands by the New York Indians — two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago.

13. At the conclusion of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, for the purpose of clearing up the Indian title of the Winnebago nation in the country, a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Armstrong, September 15, 1832. All the territory claimed by this nation lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox river of Green bay, was ceded to the United States, and no band or party of Winnebagoes was allowed to reside, plant, fish or hunt on these grounds, after June 1, 1833, or on any part of the country therein ceded.

14. On the 27th of October, 1832, articles of agreement were made and concluded at Green Bay between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, by the terms of which that nation ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river.

15. An important treaty was made at Chicago, September 26, 1833, between the United States and the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. Those nations ceded to the government all their lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between that lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty at Fort Armstrong, September

15, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty at Prairie du Chien, July 19, 1829 — containing about five millions of acres.

16. On the 3d of September, 1836, a treaty was made at Cedar Point with the Menomonees, by which lands lying west of Green bay, and a strip on the upper Wisconsin, were ceded to the United States — the quantity of land ceded being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green bay portion; on the Wisconsin river, a strip three miles wide on each side of the river, running forty-eight miles north in a direct line, equivalent to 184,320 acres.

17. On the 29th of July, 1837, a treaty was made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at Fort Snelling, and the United States, the nation ceding to the government all their lands in Wisconsin lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi.

18. Certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation of the Mississippi, while visiting Washington, September 29, 1837, ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and all their islands in said river.

19. The Winnebago nation, by the chiefs and delegates, held a treaty with the government at Washington, November 1, 1837. That nation ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and obligated themselves to remove, within eight months after the ratification of the treaty, to certain lands west of the river Mississippi which were conveyed to them by the treaty of September 21, 1832.

20. The Oneida or New York Indians, residing near Green Bay, by their chief and representative, on the 3d of February, 1838, at Washington City, ceded to the United States their title and interest in the land set apart by the treaty made with the Menomonees, May 8, 1831, and the treaty made with the same tribe, October 7, 1832, reserving about 62,000 acres.

21. Another treaty was made at Stockbridge on the 3d of September, 1839, by which the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (New York Indians) ceded and relinquished to the United States the east half of the tract of 46,080 acres which was laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago by treaty of October 7, 1832.

22. On the 4th of October, 1842, a treaty was made at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, with the Chippewas. All their lands in the northern and northwestern parts of Wisconsin were ceded to the United States.

23. The Menomonee nation, on the 18th of October, 1848, at Pow-aw-hay-kon-nay, ceded and relinquished to the United States all their lands in the state, wherever situated — the government to furnish the nation as a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, all the country ceded to the United States by the Chippewa nation August 2, 1847, the consideration being the sum of \$350,000, to be paid according to the stipulations of the treaty. A supplementary treaty was made on the 24th of November, 1848, with the Stockbridges — the tribe to sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, secured to said tribe by treaty of February 8, 1831.

24. A treaty was made with the Menomonee nation, at the falls of Wolf river, May 12, 1854, being a supplementary treaty to one made October 18, 1848. All the lands ceded to that nation under the treaty last named was ceded to the United States — the Menomonees to receive from the United States a tract of country lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16.

25. A treaty was made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at La Pointe, on the 30th of September, 1854. That nation ceded to the United States all lands before owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi — lying in the vicinity of Lake Superior in Wis-

consin and Minnesota.

26. On the 5th of February, 1856, a treaty was held with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge. All the remaining right and title to lands in the town of Stockbridge, possessed by them, was ceded to the United States; and the said tribes were to receive in exchange a tract of land near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, and by treaty made at Keshena, February 11, 1856, the Menomonees ceded two townships to locate the said tribes.

With this last treaty, the Indian title to all the lands of the present state of Wisconsin was ceded to the United States government, except a few small reservations to certain tribes, and a perfect, indefeasible title obtained to all the territory within its borders.

In the region of country which is now the state of Wisconsin, the settlements in early times were, as before stated, near Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien. Soon after the organization of the Northwest territory, the subject of claims to private property therein received much attention. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1805, lands lying in the districts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit, which were claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of congress by either of the governors of the Northwest or Indiana territory, which had already been surveyed, were, if necessary, to be re-surveyed; and persons claiming lands under these grants were to have until November 1, 1805, to give notice of the same. Commissioners were to be appointed to examine, and report at the next session of congress. An act was also passed, approved April 25, 1806, to authorize the granting of patents for lands, according to government surveys that had been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit, and for other purposes. Another act was approved May 11, 1820, reviving the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, in the territory of Michigan; the commissioners to have power to examine and decide on claims filed with the register of the land office, and not before acted on, in accordance with the laws respecting the same. The commissioners discharged the duties imposed on them, and in their report to congress in reference to the claims at Green Bay, they said that the antiquity of this settlement being, in their view, sufficiently established, and that they being also satisfied that the Indian title must be considered to have been extinguished, decide favorably on the claims presented. About seventy-five titles were confirmed, and patents for the same were sent to the proper parties by the government. In relation to the Prairie du Chien titles, they reported "that they had met few difficulties in their investigations; that, notwithstanding the high antiquity which may be claimed for the settlement of that place, no one perfect title founded on French or British grant, legally authenticated, had been successfully made out; and that but few deeds of any sort have been exhibited." This they attribute to the carelessness of the Canadians in respect to whatever concerned their land titles, and accords with whatever is known in this regard, of the French population throughout the country. They therefore came to the conclusion that whatever claim the people of the place possessed, and might have for a confirmation of their land titles, they must be founded upon proof of continued possession since the year 1796. The commissioners further say, that "since the ancestors of these settlers were cut off, by the treaty which gave the Canadas to the English, from all intercourse with their parent country, the people both of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay have been left, until within a few years, quite isolated, almost without any government but their own; and, although the present population of these settlements are natives of the countries which they inhabit, and, consequently, are by birth citizens of the northwest, yet, until a few years, they have had as little political connection with its government as their ancestors had with the British. Ignorant of their civil rights, careless of their land titles, docility, habitual hospitality, cheerful

submission to the requisitions of any government which may be set over them, are their universal characteristics."

In reference to grants by the French and English governments, the commissioners say, they "have not had access to any public archives by which to ascertain with positive certainty, whether either the French or English ever effected a formal extinguishment of the Indian title at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which also may be said of the land now covered by the city of Detroit, that the French government was not accustomed to hold formal treaties for such purposes with the Indians, and when the lands have been actually procured from them, either by virtue of the assumed right of conquest, or by purchase, evidence of such acquisition is rather to be sought in the traditionary history of the country, or in the casual or scanty relations of travelers, than among collections of state papers. Tradition *does* recognize the fact of the extinguishment of the Indian title at Prairie du Chien by the old French government, before its surrender to the English; and by the same species of testimony, more positive because more recent, it is established also, that, in the year 1781, Patrick Sinclair, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, while the English government had jurisdiction over this country, made a formal purchase from the Indians of the lands comprehending the settlement of Prairie du Chien."

The territories and states formed from the section known as the Northwest territory, were:

1. The Northwest territory proper (1787-1800) having jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In 1802, Ohio was organized as a state with its present boundaries.

2. Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with the seat of government at Vincennes. That territory was made to include all of the northwest, except what afterward became the state of Ohio.

3. Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include what is now Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

4. Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes, and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

5. Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

6. Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. It included all of Illinois territory south of latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory. In the month of October of that year, the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford were formed, comprising besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin.

7. Iowa district was attached to Michigan for judicial purposes, June 30, 1834, out of which Des Moines and Dubuque counties were formed.

8. Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state was formed May 29, 1848.

The territory of Wisconsin being a part of the Northwest territory claimed, and congress by direct action confirmed to her, all the rights and privileges secured by the ordinance of 1787, one of which was that congress should have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line, drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Notwithstanding this plain provision of the ordinance, which is declared to

the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable unless by consent; yet congress, in establishing the boundaries of the state of Illinois, extended that state about sixty miles north of the line established by the ordinance. This action was claimed to be unjust and contrary to the spirit and letter of the compact with the original states. The legislative assembly of Wisconsin passed resolutions which were approved January 13, 1840, that it was inexpedient for the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government until the southern boundary to which they are so justly entitled by the ordinance of 1787 shall be fully recognized by the parties of the original compact. Owing to various complications over which the territory had no control, her people never succeeded in obtaining from congress what they considered their just rights.

It was also contended by many, that the portion of country set off to Michigan on Lake Superior given as a compensation in part for the strip of land awarded to Ohio from her southern border, should also have constituted a portion of Wisconsin, especially as Michigan never made the least claim to it by her delegate in congress, who was decidedly opposed to the extension of Michigan beyond the limits of the lower peninsula.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river, was made pursuant to an act of congress approved May 20, 1785. The geographer of the confederation was directed to commence the survey of the government lands on the north side of the river Ohio—the first line running north and south, to begin on said river at a point that should be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which had been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; the first line running east and west, to begin at the same point, and to extend through the whole territory. The survey comprized seven ranges, composing ten counties of the present state of Ohio. Other surveys followed when the Indian title was extinguished. Thomas Hutchins, who held the office of geographer, is believed to be the inventor of the mode of laying out land which was then introduced by him, and is still in general use by the government.

Soon after the government had acquired title to the Indian lands south of the Wisconsin river, the public authorities commenced a systematic survey of the lands, for the purpose of bringing the same into market at the earliest possible period.

The public lands in Wisconsin are, as elsewhere in the west, surveyed in uniform rectangular tracts, each six miles square, by lines running north and south, intersecting others running east and west. These townships are numbered from two lines called the principal meridian and the base line. The principal meridian by which the Wisconsin surveys are governed is that known as the fourth, and extends from the Illinois boundary line to Lake Superior, at the mouth of Montreal river, about two hundred and eighty-two miles. It divides Grant from LaFayette county, and passes through the eastern parts of Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Chippewa, and Ashland counties. The base line separates Wisconsin from Illinois in north latitude forty-two degrees, thirty minutes. There are nearly seventeen hundred townships in the state. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections by lines running parallel to the sides of the township, one mile apart. A section is, therefore, one mile square, and contains six hundred and forty acres. In fractional townships, each section is numbered the same as the corresponding section in whole townships. Each section is subdivided into half-mile squares, called quarter-sections, each containing one hundred and sixty acres, and the subdivision is carried still further into half-quarter or quarter-quarter sections. It is found necessary to establish at stated intervals standard parallels, commonly called correction lines, to obviate the effect of the curvature of the earth's surface. The convergence in a single township is small, though quite perceptible, the actual excess in length of its south over its north line being in the state

about three rods. The townships north of the base line, therefore, become narrower toward the north, and if continued for too great a distance, this narrowing would cause serious inconvenience. In the state of Wisconsin there are four of these correction lines. The first is sixty miles north of the base line, and accordingly runs between townships ten and eleven. The second is between townships twenty and twenty-one, and so on. They are usually sixty miles apart. On these parallels, which form new base lines, fresh measurements are made from the principal meridian, and the corners of new townships are fixed six miles apart as on the original base line. This method of procedure not only takes up the error due to convergency of meridians, but arrests that caused by want of precision in the surveys already made.

The northern or western sections of townships, which contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres, are called fractional sections, for the reason that the surplusage or deficiency arising from errors in surveying, and from other causes, is by law added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south.

As soon as the surveys were completed in southern Wisconsin and the Green Bay section, and a knowledge of the superior qualities of the land for agricultural purposes were known to the people, the emigration became large. In fact much land was taken possession of by settlers in advance of being surveyed and brought into market. As soon as the land offices at Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee were located, public announcement was made by the government, of the time of the sale, when the lands were put up to the highest bidder, and such as were unsold were afterward subject to private entry. The first sales were held at Green Bay and Mineral Point in the year 1835. The sale at Milwaukee was in 1839. From the reports of the general land office, it appears that from 1835 to 1845 inclusive, there were sold at the three land offices from public sale, 2,958,592 $\frac{4}{10}$ acres, amounting to \$3,768,106.51.

Fort Howard military reservation was set apart by order of the president March 2, 1829, and comprised all the lands lying upon Fox river and Green bay, in township 24 north, range 20 east, 4th principal meridian, being about four thousand acres. The lands were abandoned for military purposes, by the war department, December 4, 1850. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1863, the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause the reservation, including the site of the fort, containing three and four-hundredths acres, situated in the county of Brown, between Fox river and Beaver Dam run, and which is not included in the confirmations to T. C. Dousman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the state of Wisconsin, under resolutions of congress approved April 25, 1862, granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots not less than one-fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, deducting such portions of the same as the public interest and convenience may require; and when so surveyed and platted, to be sold separately at auction. On the 10th of November, 1864, under directions of the commissioner, the lands were offered for sale at auction at the fort. About one-half of the lands were sold, and purchased by actual settlers, and but few for speculation. The fort and the lands contiguous were sold for six thousand four hundred dollars. The other lands sold brought about the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

That portion of the reservation unsold was to be subject to private entry at the appraised value, and that portion lying between Duck creek and Beaver Dam creek, was subject to entry as other public lands were offered.

On the 20th of May, 1868, a joint resolution of congress was approved, by which the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause a patent to be issued to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, in pursuance of a resolution passed by con-

gress, granting the same to the state of Wisconsin, approved April 25, 1862, and by act of the legislature approved June 16, 1862, granting the same to that company for eighty acres of land, as was surveyed and approved by said commissioner June 11, 1864. The lands thus donated are now used by the railroad company for their depot grounds

The Fort Crawford military reservation was purchased from J. H. Lockwood and James D. Doty by the government in the year 1829, and covered the front and main portions of farm lots numbered thirty-three and thirty-four, of the private land claims at Prairie du Chien, and comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. Fort Crawford was built on this tract in 1829, 1830 and 1831. There was also a reservation of section eighteen, township seven, north of range four west, known as the Cattle Yard. This land was at the mouth of the Kickapoo river, and is now known as the village of Wauzeka. In addition to these lands which were located in Wisconsin, there was a reservation of lands lying on the west side of the Mississippi river, in Iowa. The lands in Wisconsin were relinquished by the secretary of war, January 10, 1851, and were originally set apart by the president of the United States, February 17, 1843

In the month of April, 1857, the secretary of war authorized Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota, to sell that part of the reservation not improved, in tracts not exceeding forty acres each; and, in the month of June of that year, he sold at auction five hundred and seven acres of the reserve opposite Fort Crawford, none of which was claimed by actual settlers; and in the month of December, 1857, he sold the remainder to claimants of lands, also on the west side, and the section in Wisconsin known as the Cattle Yard, amounting to 177 $\frac{6}{10}$ acres. A portion of this reservation was subdivided into town lots, 80 by 140 feet, with streets 66 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. November 17, 1864, the acting commissioner of the general land office, by order of the war department, offered for sale at public auction at La Crosse the reservation at Fort Crawford, which had been surveyed and subdivided into town lots, eighty by one hundred and forty feet, with streets sixty-five feet and alleys twenty feet wide, conforming to the plat of the village of Prairie du Chien. The lands unsold were subsequently opened to private entry and disposed of.

The lands of the Fort Winnebago reservation were set apart by order of the president, February 9, 1835, and consisted of the following territory: sections two, three, and that part of four lying east of Fox river, and fractional section nine, all in township twelve, north of range nine east, also fractional section thirty-three, in township thirteen, north of range nine east, lying west of Fox river, and the fraction of section four, township twelve north, of range nine east, lying west of claim numbered twenty-one of A. Grignon, and adjacent to Fort Winnebago, reserved by order of the president, July 29, 1851 the whole amounting to about four thousand acres. September the first, 1853, these lands were by order of the president offered for sale at public auction at the fort, by F. H. Masten, assistant quartermaster United States army, having previously been surveyed into forty acre lots, and were purchased by J. B. Martin, G. C. Tallman, W. H. Wells, Wm. Wier, N. H. Wood, M. R. Keegan, and others.

The first land offices in Wisconsin were established under an act of congress approved June 26, 1834, creating additional land districts in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and in the territory north of the state of Illinois. The first section provides "that all that tract lying north of the state of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois along the range of township line west of Fort Winnebago to the Wisconsin river, and to be called—the one on the west side, the Wisconsin land district, and that on the east side the Green Bay land district of the territory of Michigan, which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers when the Indian title shall be

extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the president shall deem it proper;" and by section three of said act, the president was authorized to appoint a register and receiver for such office, as soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed.

An act of congress, approved June 15, 1836, divided the Green Bay land district, as established in 1834, "by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence east between townships ten and eleven north, to the line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east, thence north between said ranges of townships to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north, thence east between said townships twelve and thirteen to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east," to be constituted a separate district and known as the "Milwaukee land district." It included the present counties of Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Walworth and Milwaukee, and parts of Green, Dane, Washington, Ozaukee, Dodge and Columbia.

An act was approved March 3, 1847, creating an additional land district in the territory. All that portion of the public lands lying north and west of the following boundaries, formed a district to be known as the Chippewa land district: commencing at the Mississippi river on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along such township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin. The counties now included in this district are Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire, Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, and parts of Buffalo, Trempeleau and Jackson; also, the new county of Price.

An act of congress, approved March 2, 1849, changed the location of the land office in the Chippewa district from the falls of St. Croix to Stillwater, in the county of St. Croix, in the proposed territory of Minnesota; and, by section two of the act, an additional land office and district was created, comprising all the lands in Wisconsin not included in the districts of land subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukee, or Mineral Point, which was to be known as the Western land district, and the president was authorized to designate the site where the office should be located. Willow River, now Hudson, was selected. The district was usually known as the St. Croix and Chippewa district, and included St. Croix, La Pointe, and parts of Chippewa and Marathon counties. By an act of congress, approved July 30, 1852, so much of the public lands in Wisconsin as lay within a boundary line commencing at the southwest corner of township fifteen, north of range two east of the fourth principal meridian, thence running due east to the southeast corner of township fifteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north along such range line to the north line of the state of Wisconsin, thence westwardly along said north line to the line between ranges one and two east of fourth principal meridian, thence south to the place of beginning, were formed into a new district, and known as the Stevens Point land district, and a land office located at that place.

The boundaries enclosed the present counties of Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Shawano, New and Marinette. The La Crosse land district was formed of the following territory: "Commencing at a point where the line between townships ten and eleven north touches the Mississippi river, thence due east to the fourth principal meridian, thence north to the line between townships fourteen and fifteen north, thence east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range one east of the

fourth principal meridian, thence north on the range line to the south line of township number thirty-one north, thence west on the line between townships number thirty and thirty-one to the Chippewa river, thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, thence down said river to the place of beginning." The present counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Clark, and parts of Juneau and Chippewa were included in its limits.

By act of congress, approved February 24, 1855, an additional district was formed of all that portion of the Willow river land district lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, to be called the Fond du Lac district—the office to be located by the president as he might from time to time direct. The present counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and part of Burnett were included within its boundaries.

By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1857, so much of the districts of land subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the state of Wisconsin, contained in the following boundaries, were constituted a new district, to be known as the Chippewa land district: North of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east; and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west. The location of the office was to be designated by the president as the public interest might require. The present counties of Chippewa, Taylor, Eau Claire and Clark were in this district.

There are at the present time six land offices in the state. They are located at Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield and Eau Claire. By the provisions of law, when the number of acres of land in any one district is reduced to one hundred thousand acres, subject to private entry, the secretary of the interior is required to discontinue the office, and the lands remaining unsold are transferred to the nearest land office, to be there subject to sale. The power of locating these offices rests with the president (unless otherwise directed by law), who is also authorized to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public service will be subserved thereby.

The pre-emption law of 1830 was intended for the benefit of actual settlers against competition in open market with non-resident purchasers. It gave every person who cultivated any part of a quarter section the previous year, and occupied the tract at the date mentioned, the privilege of securing it by payment of the minimum price at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale. To avail himself of this provision he was to file proof of cultivation and occupancy. As men frequently located claims in advance of the survey, it occasionally happened that two or more would find themselves upon the same quarter section, in which case the pre-emption law permitted two joint occupants to divide the quarter section equally between them, whereupon each party received a certificate from the land office, authorizing him to locate an additional eighty acres, elsewhere in the same land district, not interfering with other settlers having the right of preference. This was called a *floating right*. This provision of the law was ingeniously perverted from its plain purpose in various ways.

As fast as these evasions came to the notice of the department, all certificates given to occupants of the same quarter section in excess of the two first, or to more than one member of the same family, to employees, to any person who had not paid for eighty acres originally occupied, as well as those which were not located at the time of such payment, and the additional tract paid for before the public sale, were held to be worthless or fraudulent; but a large number of these certificates had been issued, and passed into the hands of speculators and designing men, and were a source of almost endless vexation and annoyance to settlers. The law of 1830

expired by limitation in one year from its passage, but was revived by the law of 1834 for two years. In the interim no settler could obtain his land by pre-emption. The law of 1834 extended only to those who had made cultivation in 1833, consequently the settlers of later date were excluded from its benefits. Meanwhile the fraudulent floats were freely used to dispossess actual settlers as late as 1835.

The pre-emption law of congress, approved September 4, 1841, provided that every person who should make a settlement in person on public land, and erect a dwelling, should be authorized to enter a quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres), at the minimum price (one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre), and thus secure the same against competition; and if any person should settle upon and improve land subject to private entry, he might within thirty days give notice to the register of the land office of his intention to claim the land settled upon, and might within one year upon making proof of his right, enter the land at the minimum price.

At the public land sales at Mineral Point, held in 1835, all those tracts on which lead was found, or on which it was supposed to exist, were reserved to the United States, and were leased under certain regulations by the government for a rent of ten per centum of all the lead raised. The quantity of land thus reserved was estimated at one million acres. Considerable difficulty was found in collecting these rents, and subsequently it was abandoned, as the amount expended in collecting exceeded the value of the lead collected. In the period of four years the government suffered a loss of over nineteen thousand dollars.

The act of congress, approved July 11, 1846, authorized the sale of the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and provided that, after six months' public notice, the lands should not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same had been offered at public sale, when they should be subject to private entry. The law also provided, that, upon satisfactory proof being made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, any tract or tracts of land containing a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, would be sold in such legal subdivisions as would include lead mines, and no bid should be received therefor at less than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if such tract or tracts should not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor should be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same should be subject to sale as other lands. This act was changed by an act approved March 3, 1847, providing that any one being in possession by actual occupancy of a mine discovered prior to the passage of this act, who should pay the same rents as those who held leases from the secretary of war, should be entitled to purchase the lands prior to the day of sale at five dollars per acre. Mineral lands were to be offered for sale in forty acre pieces, and no bids were to be received less than five dollars per acre, and if not sold they were then to be subject to private entry at the same price. In 1847 or 1848 the reserved mineral lands were sold at public sale at Mineral Point at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they were all disposed of at that price.

Soon after the formation of Wisconsin territory, an act was passed by its legislature, approved January 5, 1838, incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, and by an act of congress approved June 18 of the same year, a grant of land was made to aid in the construction of the canal. The grant consisted of the odd-numbered sections on a belt of ten miles in width from Lake Michigan to Rock river, amounting to 139,190 acres. Of those lands 43,447 acres were sold at public sale in July, 1839, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Work was commenced on the canal at Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee river for a short distance from its outlet was improved by the construction of a dam across the river, which was made available for manufacturing and other purposes. A canal was also built about a mile in length and forty feet wide, leading from it down on the west bank of the river. Much

dissatisfaction subsequently arose; the purchasers at this sale, and others occupying these canal and reserved lands felt the injustice of being compelled to pay double price for their lands, and efforts were made to repeal all laws authorizing further sales, and to ask congress to repeal the act making the grant. The legislation on the subject of this grant is voluminous. In 1862 the legislature of the state passed an act to ascertain and settle the liabilities, if any, of Wisconsin and the company, and a board of commissioners was appointed for that purpose. At the session of the legislature in 1863, the committee made a report with a lengthy opinion of the attorney-general of the state. The views of that officer were, that the company had no valid claims for damages against the state. In this opinion the commissioners concurred. On the 23d of March, 1875, an act was approved by the governor, giving authority to the attorney-general to discharge and release of record any mortgage before executed to the late territory of Wisconsin, given to secure the purchase money or any part thereof of any lands granted by congress to aid in the construction of this canal. The quantity of lands unsold was subsequently made a part of the 500,000 acre tract granted by congress for school purposes. It is believed the whole matter is now closed against further legislative enactments.

The next grant of lands made by congress for internal improvements in Wisconsin, was one approved August 8, 1846, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by canal." By this act there was granted to Wisconsin on her becoming a state, for improving the navigation of the above-named streams, and constructing the canal to unite the same, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of Fox river, and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the point where the portage canal should enter the same, and each side of the canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States with certain provisions in relation thereto. On the 3d of August, 1854, an act of congress was approved, authorizing the governor of Wisconsin to select the balance of lands to which the state was entitled to under the provisions of the act of 1846, out of any unsold government lands subject to private entry in the state, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the state of Indiana, for the Wabash and Erie canal, approved May 9, 1848. In the years 1854 and 1855, acts of congress were passed, defining and enlarging the grant. Under the grants of 1846, 1854 and 1855, the number of acres donated for this purpose and certified to the state, was 674,100.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, by an act of its legislature, approved August 8, 1848, a board of public works was created, through which the work of improving the said rivers, by the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted by congress, was undertaken by the state.

It soon became apparent that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the obligations of the state issued by its board of public works as they became due; and in 1853 the work was turned over to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement company, a corporation created under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved July 6, 1853. In 1856, by an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved October 3, 1856, the lands granted by congress then unsold were granted by the state, through the said company, to trustees, with power to sell, and to hold the proceeds in trust for the payment of state indebtedness, the completion of the work, thereafter for the payment of bonds issued by the said company, and the balance, if any, for the company itself.

In February, 1866, the trustees, in execution of the powers contained in the deed of trust made to them, and pursuant to a judgment of the circuit court of Fond du Lac county, sold at public sale at Appleton, Wisconsin, the works of improvement and the balance of lands granted

by congress then unsold, and applied the proceeds to the purposes expressed in the deed of trust. The proceeds were sufficient to pay in full the expenses of the trust, the then outstanding state indebtedness, and to provide a fund sufficient to complete the work according to the plan specified in the act approved October 3, 1856.

Under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved April 13, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, the purchasers at said sale, on the 15th day of August, 1866, filed their certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and thereby became incorporated as the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, holding, as such company, the said works of improvement.

At a subsequent date, under instructions from the engineer department of the United States, the surveys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers were placed in the charge of General G. K. Warren, and by act of congress approved July 7, 1870, the secretary of war was authorized to appoint a board of arbitrators to ascertain how much the government should pay to the successors of the Improvement company, the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, for the transfer of all its property and rights; and by a subsequent act, approved June 10, 1872, an appropriation was made therefor.

The legislation on matters connected with the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement would make a chapter of itself. The work is now in charge of the government, and will be prosecuted to completion in a satisfactory manner.

On the 29th of May, 1848, an act was approved by the president "to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," by which certain propositions were to be submitted to the convention which were to be acted upon, and subsequently submitted to the people for their approval. The first constitutional convention was held in October, 1846, and, having framed a constitution, it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in 1847, and it was rejected. The second convention met December 15, 1847, and, having formed a constitution, it was adopted by the people at the election in 1848. The following are the propositions proposed by congress:

1. That section sixteen numbered in every township of the public lands of said state, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said state for the use of schools.

2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by act of congress approved June 12, 1838, are hereby granted and conveyed to the state, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

3. That ten entire sections of land to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter of a section from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the state are granted to the state for completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature.

4. That all salt-springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, shall be granted to the state, to be selected by the legislature, and when selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct.

The title to all lands and other property which accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, were, by the provisions of the constitution of the state, vested in the state; and the people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, were declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within its jurisdiction; and all lands, the title of which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

The act of congress for the admission of the state into the Union gave formal assent to the

grant relative to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and the lands reserved to the United States by said grant, and also the grant to the territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river, were to be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

By the provisions of the state constitution, the secretary of state, the state treasurer and attorney-general, were constituted a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. In the year 1850 the commissioners put into market, for the first time, the school lands which had been donated to the state. The total quantity of lands offered was 148,021, 44-100 acres, which sold for the sum of \$444,265.19.

By an act of congress, approved September 4, 1841, there were granted to the state 500,000 acres of land, which were, by act of the territorial legislature of 1849, appropriated to the school fund, and the unsold lands of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, amounting to about 140,000 acres, were to be included as a part of the above grant. These lands, and the sixteenth section of each township, make up the whole of the school lands of the state. The whole number of acres sold up to the year 1877 is 1,243,984 acres, and there remain unsold, subject to entry, 216,016 acres.

The state university land grant was made in 1838, and seventy-two sections set apart and reserved. The lands were selected in 1845 and 1846. On the 15th of December, 1854, an act of congress was approved, relinquishing to the state the lands reserved for the salt-springs, and seventy-two sections were granted in lieu thereof, in aid of the university of the state. The number of acres amounts to 92,160, all of which have been sold except 4,407 acres, which are subject to entry. Under the re-organization and enlargement of the university, under provisions of chapter 114, of general laws of 1866, section thirteen provides, among other things, that the income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the two hundred and forty thousand acres, granted by congress by act approved July 2, 1862, entitled: "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," be devoted to the state university, and the funds arising therefrom to be known as the "agricultural college fund." All of the grant of lands have been sold except 51,635 acres. The quantity of lands donated by act of congress August 6, 1846, for the purpose of completing or erecting public buildings at the seat of government, known as "Capitol Lands," amounted to ten entire sections, or six thousand four hundred acres. A grant of lands was made to the state by act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, of all the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits. The total number of acres of this grant, as certified to the state from the government, to the year 1877, is 1,869,677.

A grant of land was made by congress, approved March 3, 1863, for the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Wisconsin, of every alternate section of public lands, designated by even numbers for three sections in width on each side of said road, and subject to the disposal of the legislature. In 1865 sales of land were made to the number of 85,961.89 acres, which realized the sum of \$114,856.54.

An act of congress was approved June 25, 1864, granting lands to the state to build a military road from Wausau, Wisconsin, to Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, of every alternate section of land designated as odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of the road. The grant was accepted by the state by law, approved April 10, 1865.

An act was also passed by congress, approved April 10, 1866, granting to the state of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship

canal at the head of Sturgeon bay, Wis., to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant was for 200,000 acres of land. The grant was accepted by the legislature of 1868. In 1874, the same body by resolution transferred to the Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor company 32,342 acres, and the remaining portion was authorized to be sold for agricultural purposes by said company.

The first railroad grant in Wisconsin was by act of congress, approved June 3, 1856, by the first section of which there was granted to the state, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by the way of Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; and from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the state line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads, respectively; the land to be applied exclusively in the construction of said roads, and to no other purpose whatever, and subject to the disposal of the legislature, and the same shall remain public highways for the use of the government, free from toll and other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, with other conditions as to the disposal of said lands.

The grant was accepted by the legislature by an act approved October 8, 1856, and on the 11th of the same month an act was approved granting a portion of the lands to the La Crosse & Mississippi railroad company, who were to carry out all the requirements of the original grant. A supplementary act was approved the same session, October 13, incorporating the Wisconsin & Superior railroad, which company was required to commence the construction of their road on or before January 1, 1857, and to complete the same to Oshkosh before August 1, 1858. Of this land grant John W. Cary says: "That portion of the grant given to aid in the construction of a railroad northerly to the state line was conferred on the Wisconsin & Superior railroad company. This company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad company, and that part of the grant was transferred to it. The road was, in 1859, extended to Oshkosh, and thence to Menasha, and finally to Green Bay. In the panic of 1857, the company failed to meet its obligations, but was afterward enabled to go on, and continued in possession until June 2, 1859, when its road was sold on the foreclosures of the mortgages given thereon; and on the sixth of the same month the present Chicago & Northwestern railroad company was organized under the statute, by purchasers at said sale, and took possession."

A large portion of the original grant was given for the construction of a road from Madison or Columbus to the St. Croix river, as before stated. The La Crosse company, during the years 1857 and 1858, completed its main line to La Crosse; the Watertown line, from Watertown to Columbus, and partially graded the line from Madison to Portage City. Neither it nor its successors ever received any part of the lands of the land grant.

In 1856 and 1857, the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad graded most of the line from Madison to Portage. After the failure of the company, this line was abandoned, and so remained until 1870, when a new company was organized, under the name of the Madison & Portage City railroad company. In 1873, an act was passed chartering the Tomah & Lake St. Croix railroad company, and repealing and annulling that portion of the land grant which bestowed the lands from Tomah to Lake St. Croix upon the La Crosse company, and bestowing the same upon the company chartered by this act. This road is known as the West Wisconsin railroad.

An act of congress was approved May 5, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain roads in the state. This was a re-enactment of the law of 1856, and divided the grant in three sections, one of which was for a road from a point on the St. Croix river or lake, between

townships twenty-five and thirty-one, to the west end of Lake Superior, and from some point on the line of said road, to be selected by the state, to Bayfield — every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, with an indemnity extending twenty miles on each side, was granted, under certain regulations; another, for aiding in building a road from Tomah to the St. Croix river, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one — every alternate section by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the road; another for aiding and constructing a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the legislature may determine, in a northwestern direction, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and a grant of every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, was donated.

The legislature of 1865 failed to agree upon a disposition of the grant. The succeeding legislature conferred the grant partly upon the "Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company," and partly upon the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company," the former April 6, 1866, and the latter April 9, 1866. The two companies were consolidated, under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad," by act of the legislature, March 6, 1869, and by act of legislature approved February 4, 1871, the name was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad."

HEALTH OF WISCONSIN.

By JOSEPH HOBBS, M.D.

An article on state health, necessarily embracing the etiology, or causes of disease, involves the discussion of the geographical position of the state; its area, physical features; its elevations, depressions; water supply; drainage; its mean level above the sea; its geology; climatology; the nationality of its people; their occupations, habits, food, education; and, indeed, of all the physical, moral and mental influences which affect the public health.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical position of Wisconsin, considered in relation to health, conveys an immediate and favorable impression, which is at once confirmed by a reference to the statistical atlas of the United States. On its north it is bounded by Lake Superior, Minnesota, and the northern peninsula of Michigan; on the south by Illinois; on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi. It lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, and between 87° and $92^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.; is 285 miles long from north to south, and 255 in breadth from east to west, giving it an area of some 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Its natural surface divisions, or proportions, are 16 per cent. of prairie, 50 of timber, 19 of openings, 15 of marsh, mineral undefined. North of 45° the surface is nearly covered with vast forests of pine. The proportion of the state cultivated is nearly one-sixth.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Among these, its lacustrine character is most conspicuous, so much so that it may not inaptly be called the state of a thousand lakes, its smaller ones being almost universal and innumerable.

It has an almost artificially perfect arrangement of its larger rivers, both for supply and drainage, is rolling in its surface, having several dividing ridges or water sheds, and varies from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, Blue Mounds being 1,729 feet above sea level. Its pine and thickly wooded lands are being rapidly denuded, and to some extent converted to agricultural purposes; its marshes in the north are being reclaimed for cranberry cultivation, and in the more thickly settled parts of the state for hay purposes. The surface of the state is beautifully diversified with stream, waterfall and rapids; richly wooded bluffs several hundred feet in height, assuming the most romantic and pleasing forms, and composed of sandstone, magnesian limestone, granite, trap, etc. The health and summer resorts of Wisconsin are illustrative of its beauty, and its numerous mineral springs have long since formed an important feature of its character for salubrity.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of Wisconsin does not require from us but a very general notice, as it is only from its relation to disease that we have to consider it. This relation is in a measure apparent in the fact that everywhere the topographical features are governed by the strata below them. The relationship will be seen still further in the chemical or sanitary influence of the geological structures. Through the greater part of the south half of the state limestone is found, the cliff prevailing in the mineral region, and the blue in the other parts; while in the north part of the state the primitive rocks, granite, slate, and sandstone prevail. South of the Wisconsin river sandstone in layers of limestone, forming the most picturesque bluffs, abounds. While west of Lake Michigan extends up to these rocks the limestone formation, being rich in timber or prairie land. Sandstone is found underneath the blue limestone. The general dip of the stratified rocks of the state is toward the south, about 8 feet to the mile.

Medical geology treats of geology so far only as it affects health. Thus, some diluvial soils and sands are known to be productive of malarial fevers; others, of a clayey character, retaining water, are productive of cold damp, and give rise to pulmonary and inflammatory diseases; while others still, being very porous, are promotive of a dry and equable atmosphere. In the Potsdam rocks arise our purest waters and best supply, while our magnesian limestone rocks (a good quality of this kind of rock being composed of nearly equal parts of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia) affect the water to the extent of producing simple diarrhœa in those unaccustomed to drinking it, as is observed in southern visitors, and was especially noticeable in the rebel prisoners at Camp Randall, though singularly enough do not seem to produce stone and gravel, as is alleged of the same kind of water in the north of England. Why this is so—if so—is a question of some interest. Goitre and cretinism are both attributed to the use of the same magnesian limestone water. Goitre is by no means an uncommon affection here, but not common enough, perhaps, to warrant us in thinking its special cause is in the water. Boiling the water is a preventive of all injurious effects. There is still another objection—particularly applicable to cities—to this kind of water, the carbonates of lime and magnesia which it contains, not simply making it hard, but giving it the power to promote the decomposition of organic matters, and thus where the soil is sandy or porous, endangering the purity of our well-water. Geology in general affects all our soils and their products; all our drainage; even our architecture, the material with which we build. Our building stone for half of the state is a magnesian limestone, a rather soft or poor quality of which will absorb one-third of its bulk of water, or two and a half gallons to the cubic foot, while most kinds of sandstone are nearly as porous as loose sand, and in some of them the penetrability for air and water is the same. (A single brick of poor quality will absorb a pint of water). Such materials used in the construction

of our dwellings, without precautionary measures, give rise to rheumatism, other grave diseases, and loss of strength. Besides, this character of stone absorbs readily all kinds of liquid and gaseous impurities, and though hardening in dry air, decays soon when exposed to underground moisture. The material of which our roads are made, as well as the kind of fuel we use in our homes, have the same unquestionable relationship to geology and disease.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the state, bearing in mind that the mean elevation of its hydrographical axis is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, is as excellent as it is obvious. (A line running from Lake Michigan across the state to the Mississippi, shows an elevation of about 500 feet). North its drainage is by a few rapid but insignificant streams into Lake Superior, while east it increases greatly and enters Lake Michigan by way of Green bay. The principal part of the supply and drainage, however, is from the extreme north to the southwest through the center of the state, by five large rivers, which empty themselves into the Mississippi at almost equal distances from each other.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climatology of Wisconsin will be exhibited in the observations taken at different times, for longer or shorter periods, and at different points of the state. But it must be borne in mind that climate depends quite as much and very frequently more upon the physical surroundings, upon the presence of large bodies of water, like our lakes, upon large forests, like our pineries, like our heavy hard-woods, and of land elevations and depressions, upon isothermal lines, etc., as it does upon latitude. Our historic period is of a character too brief for us to assume to speak of our climate, or of all the changing causes which influence it—in a positive manner, our horticultural writers, to make the difficulty still greater, affirming that it has *several climates within itself*; still, sufficient data have been gathered from sufficiently reliable sources to enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the subject.

The great modifiers of our climate are our lakes. These, bounding as they do, the one, Lake Superior (600 feet above the level of the sea, 420 miles long and 160 broad), on the north side of the state, and the other, Lake Michigan (578 feet above the sea level, 320 miles long and 84 broad), on the east side of the state, serve to govern the range of the thermometer and the mean temperature of the seasons, as much as they are governed in New England by the ocean. Our climate is consequently very much like that of the New England sea-board. They both exhibit the same extremes and great extremes, have the same broadly marked continental features at some seasons, and decided tropical features at others. It is of special interest in this connection to know that the climate between the eastern coast and the lakes increases in rigor as one advances west until the lakes are reached, and again becomes still more rigorous as one advances into the interior west of the lakes, thus affording proof, if proof were wanting, of the modifying and agreeable influences of large bodies of water.

During the winter the mean temperature of the east on the New England coast is 8.38 higher than the west (beyond the lakes); during the spring 3.53 lower; during the summer 6.99 lower; and during the autumn 1.54 higher. In the mean temperature for the year there is but a fractional difference. That the winters are less rigorous and the summers more temperate on the Great Lakes is demonstrated to be owing not to elevation, but, as on the ocean, to the equalizing agency of an expanse of water.

On the lakes the annual ratio of fair days is 117, and on the New England coast 215; the

cloudy days are as 127 to 73; the rainy as 63 to 46 and the snowy as 45 to 29. In the former the prevailing weather is cloudy, and in the latter it is fair. The immense forests on the upper lake shores of course exercise a considerable influence in the modification of our temperature, as well as in the adding to our rain-fall and cloudy days. A climate of this character, with its attendant rains, gives us that with which we are so abundantly supplied, great variety of food, both for man and beast, the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables in the greatest profusion, and of the best quality, streams alive with fish, woods and prairies with game, the noblest trees, the most exquisite flowers, and the best breeds of domestic animals the world can boast of.

The semi-tropical character of our summer, and its resemblance to that of New England, is shown by the mean temperature — 70° — for three months at Salem, Massachusetts, at Albany, New York, at southern Wisconsin, Fort Snelling and Fort Benton on the Upper Missouri, being the same; while at Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is 75° , and around the gulf of Mexico it is 80° . Another feature of our climate is worthy the notice of invalids and of those who make the thermometer their guide for comfort. It is a well-ascertained fact that during the colder seasons the lake country is not only relatively, but positively, warmer than places far south of it. The thermometer, during the severe cold of January, 1856, did not fall so low at the coldest, by 10° to 15° at Lake Superior as at Chicago at the same time. This remark holds true of the changes of all periods of duration, even if continued over a month. The mean temperature at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $44^{\circ} 40'$, longitude 87° , observations for nine years, is 44.93; and at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, 580 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $90^{\circ} 53'$, observations for four years, is 45.65, giving a just idea of our mean temperature for the state. Under the head of distribution of heat in winter, it is found that the maximum winter range at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, for sixteen years, is 9.4.

HYETAL OR RAIN CHARACTER.

Wisconsin is situated within what is termed the *area of constant precipitation*, neither affected by a rainy season, nor by a partial dry season. The annual quantity of rain on an average for three years at Fort Crawford, was 29.54 inches, and at Fort Howard the mean annual on an average of four years, was 38.83 inches. The annual quantity of rain, on an average of three years was 31.88 inches at Fort Winnebago, situate (opposite the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers) 80 miles west of Lake Michigan and 112 miles southwest of Green Bay. The rain-fall is less in the lake district than in the valley of the Mississippi in the same latitudes. One of the peculiarities of our winters is the almost periodical rain-fall of a few days in the middle of the winter (usually in the middle of January), which extends to the Atlantic coast, while north and northwest of us the dry cold continues without a break, winter being uniform and severe, characterized by aridity and steady low temperature. Another peculiarity of our climate is, the number of snowy and rainy days is increased disproportionately to the actual quantity — the large bodies of water on the boundaries of the state, contrary to the popular opinion, reducing the annual quantity of rain in their immediate vicinity instead of adding to it, the heavier precipitation being carried further away. One of the most pleasing features of our climate is its frequent succession of showers in summer, tempering as it does our semi-tropical heat, increasing the fertility of the soil, and carpeting our prairies with a green as grateful to the eye as that of England.

The hygrometric condition of Wisconsin may be judged of with proximate accuracy by that given of Poultney, Iowa:

Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.	Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.
10th.....	92°	78°	51	19th.....	94	81°	55
11.....	87	75	55	20.....	97	81	48
12.....	92	77	48	21.....	96	80	47
13.....	96	81	50	29.....	81	72	63
14.....	93	78	44	30.....	84	71	50

The average depth of snow for three years, at Beloit, Wisconsin, was twenty-five inches, while at Oxford county, Maine, the average for twelve years was ninety inches. The isohyetal lines of the mean precipitation of rain and melted snow, for the year 1872, show that of Wisconsin to be thirty-two.

ISOTHERMS.

The mean temperature of spring is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters Wisconsin from the west about forty miles south of Hudson, passing in a nearly southeast direction, and crosses the south line of the state near the west line of Walworth county. It then passes nearly around the head of Lake Michigan, then northeast until it reaches the latitude of Milwaukee, whence it passes in a somewhat irregular course east through Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts, entering the ocean in the vicinity of Boston. The summer mean isotherm of 70° F. enters Wisconsin from the west but little farther north than the spring isotherm, and passes through the state nearly parallel with the course of that line, crossing the southern boundary near the east line of Walworth county; passing through Chicago it goes in a direction a little south of east, and enters the Atlantic at New Haven. The mean isotherm of 47° F. for autumn, enters the state about twenty miles north of Prairie du Chien, passing in a direction a little north of east through Portage, and enters Lake Michigan near Manitowoc. The isotherm of 20° F. representing the mean temperature of winter, enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes east and north and enters Lake Michigan at Sturgeon bay. The annual mean temperature is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes across the state in a direction a little south of east, and enters Lake Michigan a little south of Milwaukee.

What influence these isotherms have upon our belts of disease there are no data to show. But from their influence upon vegetable life, one can not but infer a similar good influence on the animal economy. This is a question for the future.

BAROMETRICAL.

Yearly mean of barometer at 32° F. as observed at the University of Wisconsin, altitude 1,088 feet above the sea:

1869.....	28.932 inches.	1873.....	28.892 inches.
1870.....	28.867 "	1874.....	28.867 "
1871.....	28.986 "	1875.....	28.750 "
1872.....	28.898 "	1876.....	28.920 "

Atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is an important element in the causation of disease, far more so than is generally thought. The barometer indicates not only the coming of the storm, but that state of the atmosphere which gives rise to health at one time, and to disease at another. When the barometer is high, both the body and mind have a feeling of elasticity, of vigor and activity, and when the barometer ranges low, the feelings of both are just the reverse; and both of these states, commonly attributed to temperature, are mostly the result of change in the barometric pressure. Many inflammations, as of the lungs, etc., commonly

attributed to change in the temperature, have their origin in barometrical vicissitudes.

WINDS.

Generally speaking, the atmospheric movement is from the west. It is of little purpose what the surface wind may be, as this does not affect the fact of the *constancy* of the *westerly winds* in the middle latitudes. The showers and cumulus clouds of the summer always have this movement. The belt of westerly winds is the belt of constant and equally distributed rains, the feature of our winds upon which so much of our health and comfort depends.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CHANGES FROM SETTLING THE STATE.

There are many theories afloat concerning the effects of reclaiming the soil and the destruction of its forests. To us, a new people and a new state, the question is one of great moment, the more so that it is still in our power not only to watch the effects of such changes, but still more so to control them in a measure for our good. As to the effects upon animal and vegetable life, it would appear that so far as relates to the clearing away of forests, the whole change of conditions is limited to the surface, and dependent for the most part on the retention and slow evaporation in the forest, in contrast with the rapid drainage and evaporation in the open space. The springs, diminishing in number and volume in our more settled parts of the state, do not indicate a lessening rain-fall. It is a well ascertained fact that in other places so denuded, which have been allowed to cover themselves again with forests, the springs reappear, and the streams are as full as before such denudation. With us, happily, while the destruction of forests is going on in various parts of the state, their *second growth* is also going on, both in the pineries, where new varieties of hard-wood take the place of the pine, and in the more cultivated parts of the state, cultivation forbidding, as it does, the practice so much in vogue some years ago, of running fires through the undergrowth. Thus, though the renewal of forests may not be keeping pace with their destruction, it would seem clear that as time advances, the springs and streams in the more cultivated sections of the state will fill and flow again, increasing in proportion as the second growth increases and expands.

The change, however, from denudation, though strictly limited to the surface, affects the surface in other ways than simply in the retention and evaporation of rain. When the winter winds are blowing, the want of the sheltering protection of belts of trees is bitterly felt, both by man and beast. And so, too, in the almost tropical heats of the summer; both languish and suffer from the want of shade. Nor is the effect of denudation less sensibly felt by vegetable life. The growing of our more delicate fruits, like the peach, the plum, the pear, the better varieties of the cherry and gooseberry, with the beautiful half-hardy flowering shrubs, all of which flourished so well in a number of our older counties some twenty years ago, are as a rule no longer to be found in those localities, having died out, as is believed, from exposure to the cold winds, to the south west winds in particular, and for want of the protecting influence of the woods. In fruits, however, we have this compensation, that, while the more tender varieties have been disappearing, the hardier and equally good varieties, especially of apples, have been increasing, while the grape (than which nothing speaks better for climatology), of which we grow some 150 varieties, the strawberry, the raspberry, blackberry and currant, etc., hold their ground. Nor are the cattle suffering as much as formerly, or as much as is perhaps popularly believed, from this want of forests or tree shelter. With the better breeds which our farmers have been able of late years to purchase, with better blood and better food, and better care, our stock instead of dwindling in condition, or in number, from the effect of cold, has progressed in quality and quantity, and competes with the best in the Chicago and the New York markets.

There can, however, be no doubt that the planting of groves and belts of trees in exposed localities, would be serviceable in many ways; in tempering the air and imparting to it an agreeable moisture in the summer; in modifying the severity of the cold in winter; in moderating the extreme changes to which our climate is subject; and thus in a measure preventing those discomforts and diseases which occur from sudden changes of temperature. Besides, these plantings, when made between our homes or villages and malarial marshes *southwest* of us, serve (by the aid of our prevailing southwest winds) to break up, to send over and above and beyond us the malarial substratum of air to which we are otherwise injuriously exposed.

The effects of reclaiming the soil, or "breaking" as it is called in the west, have, years ago, when the state first began to be settled, been disastrous to health and to life. The moist sod being turned over in hot weather, and left to undergo through the summer a putrifying fomentative process, gave rise to the worst kind of malarial, typhoid (bilious) and dysenteric disease. Not, however, that the virulence or mortality altogether depended upon the soil emanations. These were undoubtedly aggravated by the absolute poverty of the early settlers, who were wanting in everything, in proper homes, proper food and proper medical attendance, medicines and nursing. These fevers have swept the state years ago, particularly in the autumns of 1844 and 1845, but are now only observed from time to time in limited localities, following in the autumn the summer's "breaking." But it is pleasing to be able to add that through the advancing prosperity of the state, the greater abundance of the necessities and comforts of life, and the facilities for obtaining medical care, the diseases incident to "settling" are much less common and much less fatal than formerly.

RELATIONS OF CLIMATOLOGY TO SANITARY STATUS.

One of the principal reasons for gathering climatological observations, is to obtain sanitary information, which serves to show us where man may live with the greatest safety to his health. Every country, we might perhaps correctly say every state, has, if not its peculiar diseases, at least its peculiar type of diseases. And by nothing is either this type or variety of disease so much influenced as by climate. Hence the great importance of the study of climatology to health and disease, nay, even to the kind of medicine and to the regulating of the dose to be given. It is, however, best to caution the reader that these meteorological observations are not always made at points where they would most accurately show the salubrity of a geographical district, by reason of the fact that the positions were chosen not for this special purpose, but for purely military purposes. We allude to the forts of Wisconsin, from which our statistics for the most part come. Another caution it is also well to bear in mind in looking over the class of diseases reported at these stations in connection with their observations. The diseases are those of the military of the period, a class from which no very favorable health reports could be expected, considering their habits, exposure, and the influences incidental to frontier life.

The geography of disease and climate is of special interest to the public, and a knowledge especially necessary to the state authorities, as it is only by such a knowledge that state legislation can possibly restrain or root out the endemic diseases of the state. In connection with the gathering of vital statistics must go the collection of meteorological and topographical statistics, as without these two latter the former is comparatively useless for sanitary purposes. More particularly does this apply to the malarial diseases of the state.

Acclimation is very rarely discussed or even alluded to by our people in relation to Wisconsin, for the reason that, come from whatever part of Europe men may, or from the eastern states, acclimation is acquired for the most part unconsciously, rarely attended by any malarial affection, unless by exposure in such low, moist localities, where even the natives of the state could not

live with impunity. It seems to be well enough established that where malaria exists, whether in London, New York, or Wisconsin; where the causes of malarial disease are permanent, the effects are permanent, and that there is no positive acclimation to malaria. Hence it should follow that since life and malaria are irreconcilable, we should root out the enemy, as we readily can by drainage and cultivation, or, where drainage is impossible, by the planting of those shrubs or trees which are found to thrive best, and thereby prove the best evaporators in such localities. Our climate, approximating as it does the 45th degree (being equi-distant from the equator and pole), would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety, and from this geographical position is not liable to objections existing either north or south of us.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONALITIES.

Our population is of such a confessedly heterogeneous character that naturally enough it suggests the question: Has this intermingling of different nationalities sensibly affected our health conditions? Certainly not, so far as intermarriages between the nations of the Caucasian race are concerned. This opinion is given first upon the fact that our classes of diseases have neither changed nor increased in their intensity by reason of such admixture, so far as can be learned by the statistics or the history of disease in the northwest. Imported cases of disease are of course excepted. Second, because all that we can gather from statistics and history concerning such intermingling of blood goes to prove that it is beneficial in every respect, physically, mentally and morally.

England, of all nations, is said to be the best illustration of the good attending an intermingling of the blood of different nations, for the reason that the English character is supposed to be, comparatively speaking, good, and that of all countries she has been perhaps more frequently invaded, and to a greater or less part settled by foreign peoples than any other.

From a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in the center of Wisconsin, and from an adequate knowledge of its people, whose nationalities are so various and whose intermarriages are so common, it is at least presumable that we should have heard of or noted any peculiar or injurious results, had any such occurred. None such, however, have been observed. Some fears have been expressed concerning the influence of Celtic blood upon the American temperament, already too nervous, as is alleged. It is scarcely necessary to say that these fears are unsupported by figures or facts. Reasoning from analogy, it would seem safe to affirm that the general intermingling by intermarriage now going on in our population, confined to the Caucasian nationalities, will tend to preserve the good old Anglo-Saxon character, rather than to create any new character for our people. If this view needed support or confirmation, it is to be found in some very interesting truths in relation to it. Mr. Edwin Seguin, in his work on Idiocy, lays special stress on the influences of races in regard to idiocy and other infirmities, like deafness. He says that the crossing of races, which contributed to the elimination of some vices of the blood (as may be the case in the United States, where there are proportionally less deaf and dumb than in Europe), produces a favorable effect on the health of the population, and cites as an example, Belgium, which has fewer deaf and dumb than any country in Europe, owing to the influence of the crossing of races in past ages from the crowds of northern tribes passing, mingling and partly settling there on the way to England.

We are aware that it has been predicted that our future will give us a *new type*, distinct from all other peoples, and that with this type must come not only new diseases but modifications or aggravations of the present diseases, in particular, consumption and insanity. But so long as we are in a formative state as a nation, and that this state seems likely to continue so long as the country has lands to be occupied and there are people in Europe to occupy them, such speculations can be but of little value.

OCCUPATIONS, FOOD, EDUCATION, ETC., AS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The two chief factors of the social and sanitary well-being of a people are a proper education of the man and a proper cultivation of the soil. Our two principal occupations in Wisconsin are education and agriculture, the learners in the schools being in excess of the laborers on the soil. A happier combination could scarcely be desired, to form an intelligent and a healthy people. How this will affect our habits in the future it is easy to conceive, but for the present it may be said (of so many different nationalities are we composed), that we have no habits which serve to distinguish us from the people of other northwestern states. A well-fed and a well-taught people, no matter how mixed its origin, must sooner or later become homogeneous and a maker of customs. In the mean time we can only speak of our habits as those of a people in general having an abundance of food, though it is to be wished the workers ate more beef and mutton, and less salt-pork, and that whisky was less plentiful in the land. The clothing is sufficient, fuel is cheap, and the dwellings comfortable. Upon the whole, the habits of the people are conducive to health. It is thought unnecessary to refer to the influence upon health in general of other occupations, for the reason that manufacturers, traders and transporters are for the most part localized, and perhaps not sufficiently numerous to exercise any marked influence on the state health.

HISTORY OF DISEASE.

In searching for historical data of disease in Wisconsin, we are able to go back to the year 1766, commencing with the aborigines. The Indians, says Carver, in his chapter on their diseases, in general are healthy and subject to few diseases. Consumption from fatigue and exposure he notices, but adds that the disorder to which they are most subject is pleurisy. They are likewise afflicted with dropsy and paralytic complaints. It is to be presumed that while Carver is speaking generally, he means his remarks to apply, perhaps, more particularly to those Indians with whom he lived so long, the Sioux of this state. That they were subject to fevers is gathered from the use of their remedies for fever, the "fever bush" being an ancient Indian remedy, and equally valued by the inhabitants of the interior parts of the colonies. Besides this, they had their remedies for complaints of the bowels, and for all inflammatory complaints. These notices sufficiently indicate the class of diseases which have certainly followed in the wake of the Indians, and are still occurring to his white brother, making it plain enough that lung diseases, bowel complaints, and fevers are in fact native to the state. The fact must not be ignored that the Indian is subject to the same diseases as the human race in general.

After Carver, we may quote Major Long's expedition in 1824. The principal disease of the Sacs appears to be a mortification of the intestinal canal, more common among men than women, the disease proving fatal in four days if not relieved. It is unaccompanied with pain, and is neither hernia, dysentery, nor hemorrhoids. Intermittents were prevalent, and the small-pox visited them at different periods. As the Chippewas have a common Algonquin origin with the Sacs, and as their home and customs were the same, it may be expected that their diseases were similar. The principal disease to which the Chippewas are liable is consumption of the lungs, generally affecting them between the ages of 30 and 40; they linger along for a year or two, but always fall victims to it. Many of them die of a bowel complaint which prevails every year. This disease does not partake, however, of the nature of dysentery. They are frequently affected with sore eyes. Blindness is not common. Many of them become deaf at an early age.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for 1854, we find that the decrease in the number of the Menomonees is accounted for by the ravages of small-pox, in 1838,

of the cholera, in 1847 (which latter was superinduced by misery and starvation), and by the fever, which from time to time, commonly in the winter, has been raging among them, being clearly the consequence of want of provisions and other necessities. The report for 1850 says, there has been considerable sickness among the Winnebagoes for several months past; dysentery has been the prevalent disease, confined mostly to children. For 1857: the Winnebagoes have suffered considerably from chronic diseases, scrofula and consumption. For 1859: the chief malady among the Winnebagoes is phthisis pulmonalis and its analogous diseases, having its source in hereditary origin. Some of the malignant diseases are occasionally met with among them, and intermittent and remittent fevers. In 1863: of the Menomonees, there is a large mortality list of the tribes under my charge. Measles and some of the more common eruptive diseases are the causes. But the most common and most fatal disease which affects the Indians at this agency is pneumonia, generally of an acute character. There is but little tubercular disease to be found in any of these tribes, Menomonees, Stockbridges, Oneidas, etc. In the report for 1865, one can not but notice with some regret the absence of all allusion, except to small-pox, to the diseases of the Indians. Regret, because reliable information of such diseases serves a variety of valuable purposes, for comparison, confirmation, etc., of those of the white population. For these reasons, if for none other, it is to be hoped that the attention of the proper authorities will be called to this feature of such reports.

The first reliable report on the diseases of the people (as distinguished from the Indians) of Wisconsin to which we have had access, is Lawson's Army Report of Registered Diseases, for 10 years, commencing 1829, and ending 1838 (ten years before the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state).

FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

Intermittent fever.....	30	This abstract exhibits the second quarters only, the mean strength being 1,702.
Remittent do	11	
Synochal do	4	
Typhus do	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	101	All other diseases 114, excepting venereal diseases, abscesses, wounds, ulcers, injuries, and ebriety cases.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	184	
Diseases of brain and nervous system....	9	
Dropsies	1	
Rheumatic affections.....	61	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, are comprised 384 catarrh, 6 pneumonia, 60 pleuritis, and 28 phthisis pulmonalis; under the class of digestive organs, 376 diarrhoea and dysentery, 184 colic and cholera, and 10 hepatitis; under the class of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 15 epilepsy, etc. The deaths from all causes, according to the post returns, are 25, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The annual rate of intermittent cases is 6, and that of remittent is 3, per 100 of mean strength.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT HOWARD.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,764	715	405
10 second "	1,702	726	425
9 third "	1,526	1,073	703
10 fourth "	1,594	636	399
Annual rate.....	1,647	3,150	1,913

Every man has consequently, on an average, been reported sick about once in every six months, showing this region to be extraordinarily salubrious. The annual ratio of mortality, according to the medical reports, is $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent.; and of the adjutant-general's returns, $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.

FORT WINNEBAGO.

Intermittent fever.....	21	This abstract exhibits the fourth quarters only, the mean strength being 1,571.
Remittent fever.....	10	
Synochal fever.....	1	
Typhus fever.....	—	
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	141	All other diseases, 80, with the exceptions as above.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	90	
Diseases of brain and nervous system...	2	
Rheumatic affections.....	26	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are comprised 448 catarrh, 11 pneumonia, 29 pleuritis and 10 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 193 diarrhœa and dysentery, 149 colic and cholera, and 17 hepatitis; under the class of brain and nervous system, 1 epilepsy. The total number of deaths, according to the post returns, is 20. Of these, 3 are from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 pleuritis, 2 chronic hepatitis, 1 gastric enteritis, 1 splenitis, etc.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT WINNEBAGO.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,535	552	360
10 second ".....	1,505	517	343
10 third ".....	1,527	581	380
10 fourth ".....	1,571	495	315
Annual ratio.....	1,534	2,145	1,398

Every man on an average is consequently reported sick once in eight months and a half.

FORT CRAWFORD.

Intermittent fever.....	262	This abstract exhibits the third quarters only, the mean strength being 1,885.
Remittent fever.....	61	
Synochal fever.....	—	
Typhus fever.....	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	177	All other diseases, 309, with the same list of exceptions as above.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	722	
Diseases of brain and nervous system...	16	
Rheumatic affections.....	58	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are included 1,048 of catarrh, 28 pneumonia, 75 pleuritis and 13 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 933 diarrhœa and dysentery, and 195 colic and cholera; under the head of brain and nervous diseases, 7 epilepsy, etc. The total of deaths, according to the post returns, is 94, the annual ratio being $\frac{2}{16}$ per cent. The causes of death are: 6 phthisis pulmonalis, 6 epidemic cholera, 1 common cholera, 4 remittent fever, 3 dysentery, etc. In the third quarter of 1830 there were 154 cases of fever, while the same quarter of 1836, with a greater strength, affords but one case, the difference seeming to depend upon the temperature.

The relative agency of the seasons in the production of disease in general is shown in the annexed table:

TABLE EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF SICKNESS.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
9 first quarters.....	1,660	987	595
10 second ".....	1,749	1,267	724
10 third ".....	1,885	1,948	1,033
10 fourth ".....	1,878	1,270	676
Annual ratio.....	1,793	5,472	3,052

Consequently every man on an average has been reported sick once in nearly every four months. But high as this ratio of sickness is, at this fort, and, indeed, at the others, it is low considering the topographical surroundings of the posts. But besides these injurious topographical and other influences already alluded to, there were still other elements of mischief among the men at these stations, such as "bad bread and bad whisky," and salt meat, a dietary table giving rise, if not to "land-scurvy," as was the case at the posts lower down in the Mississippi valley (more fatal than either small-pox or cholera), at least to its concomitant diseases.

The reason for using these early data of the United States Army medical reports in preference to later ones is, that even though the later ones may be somewhat more correct in certain particulars, the former serve to establish, as it were, a connecting link (though a long one) between the historical sketch of the diseases of the Indian and those of the white settler; and again—these posts being no longer occupied—no further data are obtainable.

To continue this historical account of the diseases of Wisconsin, we must now have recourse to the state institutions.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The first charitable institution established by the state was formally opened in 1850, at Janesville. The census of 1875 showed that there were 493 blind persons in the state, those of school age—that is—under 20 years of age, probably amounting to 125. The number of pupils in the institution that year, 82; the average for the past ten years being 68. If the health report of the institution is any indication of the salubrity of its location, then, indeed, is Janesville in this respect an enviable city. Its report for 1876 gives one death from consumption, and a number of cases of whooping-cough, all recovered. In 1875, ten cases of mild scarlet fever, recovered. One severe and two mild cases of typhoid fever, recovered. For 1873, no sick list. For 1872, the mumps went through the school. For 1871, health of the school reasonably good; few cases of severe illness have occurred.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This was organized in June, 1852, at Delavan. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the state, as shown by the census of 1875, was 720. The report for 1866 gives the number of pupils as 156.

Little sickness, a few cases of sore throat, and slight bowel affections comprise nearly all the ailments; and the physician's report adds: "The sanitary reports of the institution from its earliest history to the present date has been a guarantee of the healthiness of the location. Having gone carefully over the most reliable tabulated statements of deaf-mutism, its parent-

age, its home, its causes, and its origin, we would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the fact that the chief cause comes under the head of congenital, 75 of the 150 pupils in this institution having this origin. Such a fearful proportion as this must of necessity have its origin in a cause or causes proportionately fearful. Nor, fortunately, is the causation a mystery, since most careful examination leaves not a shadow of doubt that consanguineous marriages are the sources of this great evil. Without occupying further space by illustrative tables and arguments, we would simply direct the attention of our legislators and thoughtful men to *the law of this disease* — which is, that *the number of deaf and dumb, imbeciles, and idiots is in direct keeping with the degree of consanguinity*. With such a law and exhibit before us, would not a legislative inquiry into the subject, with the view of adopting *preventive* means, be a wise step? The evil is fearful; the cause is plain; so, too, is the remedy."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situated on the banks of the Fox river, at Waukesha, and was organized in 1860. The whole number of the inmates since it was opened in July, 1860, to October 10, 1876, was 1,291. The whole number of inmates for 1876 was 415. Of these, since the period of opening up to date, October, 1876, 25 have died: 8, of typhoid fever; 1, of typhoid erysipelas; 1, of gastric fever; 3, of brain fever; 1, nervous fever; 2, congestion of the lungs; 2, congestive chills; 5, of consumption; 1 of dropsy; and 1 of inflammatory rheumatism.

THE STATE PRISON.

This was located at Waupun in July, 1857. On September 30, 1876, there were 266 inmates. But one death from natural causes occurred during the year. The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, the prevalent affections attendant upon the seasons, of a mild and manageable character.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. The total number of admissions down to the year 1877, was 1,227 males, 1,122 females, total 2,349. Over one half of these have been *improved*; nearly one third *recovered*; while less than one quarter have been discharged *unimproved*. Total number of deaths, 288. At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1875, there were in the hospital 376 patients. In the report for the year ending September 30, 1876, we find the past year has been one of unusual health in the hospital. No serious epidemic has prevailed, although 20 deaths have been reported, 7 fatally ill before admission, 4 worn-out cases, etc. Insanity, coming as it does, under this head of an article on State Health, is of the highest interest from a state point of view, not only because so much may be done to remedy it, but that still more can and ought to be done by the state to prevent it. Our insane amount to 1 in 700 of the whole population, the total number in hospitals, poor-houses and prisons being in round numbers 1,400. It is a striking fact, calling for our earnest consideration, that the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians *import* and *transmit* more insanity — three to one — than the American-born population produce. The causes assigned for this disparity, are, as affecting importation, that those in whom there is an hereditary tendency to disease constitute the migratory class, for the reason that those who are sound and in the full possession of their powers are most apt to contend successfully in the struggle to live and maintain their position at home; while those who are most unsound and unequal to life's contests are unable to migrate. In other words, the strongest will not leave, the weakest can not leave. By this, the character of the migratory is defined. As affects transmission, poverty is a most fruitful parent of insanity, so too is poor land. Says Dr. Boughton, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

Wisconsin is characterized by a large poor class, especially in the northern part of the state, where people without means have settled on new and poorly paying farms, where their life is made up of hard work, exposure to a severe climate, bad and insufficient diet, cheerless homes, etc., etc. These causes are prolific in the production of insanity. It is easy, therefore, to trace the causes that give us so large a per cent. of insane in many of the counties of the state. Nor is it of less interest to know, as Dr. B. adds: We draw our patients from those families where phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism and insanity prevail. Insanity and rheumatism are interchangeable in hereditary cases, so too are insanity and phthisis. What may be accomplished by intelligent efforts to stem the increase of insanity in our state? Much. Early treatment is one means, this is of course curative in its character. And its necessity and advantage are well illustrated in table No. 10 of the annual report of Dr. Boughton, for 1876, where it is seen that 45.33 of males, and 44.59 of the females who had been sent to the State Hospital having been insane but three months before admission, were cured, the proportion of cures becoming less in proportion to the longer duration of insanity before admission. As a preventive means, the dissemination of the kind of knowledge that shows indisputably that insanity is largely hereditary, and consequently that intermarriage with families so tainted should on the one hand be avoided by the citizen, and on the other hand, perhaps, *prevented by the state*, (congress at the same time restraining or preventing as far as possible persons so tainted from settling in this country.) By the state, inasmuch as the great burthen of caring for the insane falls upon the state. Still other preventive means are found in the *improved cultivation of our lands* and in our improved education; in fact, in whatever lessens the trials of the poor and lifts them out of ignorance and pauperism. It is only by culture, says Hufeland, that man acquires perfection, morally, mentally and physically. His whole organization is so ordered that he may either become nothing or anything, *hyperculture* and the *want* of cultivation being alike destructive.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This hospital was opened at Oshkosh, May, 1873. The total number under treatment September 30, 1876 was — males 246, females 257, total 503. No ailment of an epidemic character has affected the health of the household, which has been generally good. The report of Dr. Kempster is full of suggestive matter for the legislator and sociologist.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Still adhering to the plan, in writing the sanitary history of the state, of gathering up all the health statistics which properly belong to us, we now take up those of Milwaukee, the only city in Wisconsin, so far as we know, that has kept up a system of statistics of its diseases. The city is built on each side of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on the west shore of Lake Michigan in lat. 43° 3' 45" N., long. 87° 57' W., and is considered remarkable for its healthy climate. The board of health has furnished us with its report for 1870 and downward. The character of its mortality from June 19, 1869, to March 31, 1870, is thus summarized: In children under five years of age, 758 out of 1,249 deaths, consumption, 93; convulsions, 128; cholera infantum, 59; diarrhœa, 128; scarlet fever, 132; typhoid fever, 52; inflammation of the lungs, 41; still-born, 79. This disproportionate number of still-born children is attributed in part to a laxity of morals. The deaths from consumption in Milwaukee are 7½ out of every 100, one third less out of a like number of deaths than in San Francisco, in which city, in 4,000 deaths, 441 died of consumption, being 11 out of every 100 deaths for the year ending July, 1869. The deaths for 1870 numbered 1,655, the population being at the last census report, 71,636.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Consumption.....	143
Inflammation of lungs.....	56
Convulsions.....	259
Diarrhoea.....	131
Diphtheria.....	74
Scarlet fever.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	49
Old age.....	27
Still-born.....	123

The Milwaukee population being about 72,000, the death rate per annum for every 1,000 inhabitants would be 21, after proper deductions of deaths from other causes than from disease, showing very favorably as compared with other cities.

Glasgow has 39 to every 1,000; Liverpool, 36; London, 25; New Orleans, 54; New York, 32; San Francisco, 24; Milwaukee, 21. Among seventeen of the principal cities of the Union, Milwaukee ranks the ninth in rate of mortality. An impression has prevailed that Milwaukee is subject to a large and disproportionate amount of lung and allied diseases. Statistics disprove this, its deaths from consumption being only 6 per cent., while those of Chicago are 7.75; of St. Louis, 9.68; of Cincinnati, 11.95; and of Boston, 19.31. But few cases of malarial disease occur in Milwaukee, and fewer cases of intestinal fever than in the interior of the state. The mortality among children is explained by its occurring chiefly among the poor foreign-born population, where all that can incite and aggravate disease is always to be found.

This, (the historical part of the health article), will doubtless call forth from the profession much additional and desirable matter, but excepting what will further appear under the head of Madison it is proper to say that we have exhausted the sources of information on the subject within our reach.

HEALTH RESORTS.

Next in order would seem to come some notice of the summer and health resorts of Wisconsin, which, significant of the salubrity of the state, are not only becoming more numerous, but also more frequented from year to year.

Madison, the capital of the state, with a population of 11,000, is built on an isthmus between two considerable lakes, from 70 to 125 feet above their level; 80 miles west of Milwaukee, in latitude 43° 5' north, and longitude 89° 26' west, in the northern temperate region. The lake basins, and also the neck of land between them, have a linear arrangement, trending northeast and southwest. The same linear topography characterises the whole adjacent country and the boundary lines of its various geological formations, this striking feature being due to the former movement of glacier ice over the face of the country. At two points, one mile apart, the Capitol and University hills, respectively 348 and 370 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, rise prominently above the rest of the isthmus. Both of these hills are heaps of drift material from 120 to 120 feet thickness, according to the record of the artesian well. The neck of land on which Madison stands is of the same material. The same boring discloses to us the underlying rock structure, penetrating 614 feet of friable quartzose sandstone belonging to the Potsdam series, 101½ feet of red shale belonging to the same series, and 269½ feet of crystalline rocks belonging to the Archaean. In the country immediately around Madison, the altitude is generally considerably greater, and the higher grounds are occupied by various strata, nearly horizontal, of sandstone and limestone. The Potsdam sandstone rises about 30 feet above the level of Lake Mendota, on its northern shore, where at McBride's Point it may be seen overlaid by the next and hitherto unrecognized layer, one of more or less impure, dark-colored, magnesian limestone, to which the name of Mendota is assigned, and which furnishes a good building stone. The descent of these strata is about

9 feet to the mile in a due southerly direction. Overlying the Mendota beds are again sandstone layers, the uppermost portions of which are occasionally charged with 10 to 20 per cent. of calcareous and dolomitic matter, and then furnish a cream-colored building stone of considerable value. Most of this stratum which has been designated as the *Madison* sandstone, is, however, quite non-calcareous, being either a ferruginous brown stone, or a quite pure, white, nearly loose sand. In the latter phase it is of value for the manufacture of glass. In a number of quarries, cuttings and exposed places around the city, the Madison beds are seen to be overlaid by a grayish, magnesian limestone, the lower magnesian, varying very considerably in its character, but largely composed of a flinty-textured, heavy-bedded, quite pure dolomite, which is burnt into a good quality of lime. Its thickness exceeds 80 feet. Madison, with the conveniences and comforts of a capital city, from its easy access by railroads, from not only in itself being beautiful, but from its beautiful surroundings, from its good society, charming climate, and artesian mineral water, is naturally a great summer resort.

Though there are no vital statistics of the city to refer to, a residence of nearly a quarter of a century has made us sufficiently acquainted with its sanitary history, which is more or less the sanitary history of this part of the state, and in a measure of the state itself. In 1844 and 1845, it was visited by an epidemic malarial fever of a bilious type, and not unfrequently fatal, which passed very generally through the state, and was attributed to the turning up of the soil. It was most virulent in the autumns. Again in 1854 it was visited by a light choleraic epidemic, which also swept the state, assuming very generally a particularly mild type. Again in 1857 it suffered lightly from the epidemic dysentery, which passed through the state. In 1865, it suffered from a visitation of diphtheria, the disease prevailing generally over the state at that time. It has also had two visitations of the epidemic grip (*grippe*), or influenza. The last invasion, some five years since, commencing in a manner perhaps worthy of noting, by first affecting the horses very generally, and again, by beginning on the east side of the city, while the other epidemics for the past twenty-five years (unless the choleraic visitation was an exception) came in on the southwest side of the city, as has been the case, so far as we have been able to observe with the light epidemics to which children are subject. But little typhoid fever is found here, and the aguish fevers when they occur are light and easy of control. There is but little diarrhoea or dysentery. Pneumonia and its allied affections are more common, so is rheumatism, and so neuralgia. Inflammatory croup, however, is very rare, sporadic diphtheria seeming to be taking its place. All the ordinary eruptive fevers of children are and always have been of a peculiarly mild type.

Prairie du Chien, situated immediately at the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi, is built about 70 feet above low water, and 642 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs on both sides of the river present on their summits the lower strata of the blue Silurian limestone of Cincinnati, beneath which are found sandstone and magnesian limestone down to the water's edge. We give this notice of Prairie du Chien for the purpose of bringing to the knowledge of the public that it possesses one of the most superb artesian wells in the state, which is attracting many persons by its remedial mineral properties.

Green Bay sanitarily may be considered as sufficiently indicated under the head of Fort Howard. It is, however, proper to add that from its geographical position and beautiful situation at the head of the bay, its easy access both by railroad and steamboat, its pleasant days and cool summer nights, it has naturally become quite a popular summer resort, particularly for southern people.

Racine, some 25 miles south by east by rail from Milwaukee and 62 by rail from Chicago, is built upon the banks and some 40 feet above the level of the lake. Its soil is a sandy loam and

gravel, consequently it has a dry, healthy surface, and is much frequented in the summer for its coolness and salubrity.

Waukesha, 18 miles west of Milwaukee by railroad, is a healthy, pleasant place of resort at all times on account of its mineral water, so well known and so highly appreciated throughout the country.

Oconomowoc, 32 miles by railroad west by north of Milwaukee, is a healthy and delightfully located resort for the summer. Its many lakes and drives form its chief attractions, and though its accommodations were considered ample, during the past summer they were found totally inadequate to meet the demands of its numerous visitors.

The Dalles, at Kilbourn City, by rail 16 miles from Portage, is unsurpassed in the northwest for the novelty, romantic character, and striking beauty of its rock and river scenery. It is high and dry; has pure water and fine air, and every-day boat and drive views enough to fill up a month pleasantly.

Lake Geneva, 70 miles by rail from Chicago, is built on the north side of the lake, is justly celebrated for its beauty, and its reputation as a summer resort is growing.

Green Lake, six miles west of Ripon, and 89 northwest from Milwaukee, is some 15 miles long and three broad, surrounded by beautiful groves and prairies; and is claimed to be one of the healthiest little places on the continent.

Devil's Lake is 36 miles by rail north of Madison. Of all the romantic little spots in Wisconsin, and they are innumerable, there is none more romantic or worthy of a summer visitor's admiration than this. It is, though shut in from the rude world by bluffs 500 feet high, a very favorite resort, and should be especially so for those who seek quiet, and rest, and health.

Sparta, 246 miles by rail from Chicago, is pleasantly and healthily situated, and its artesian mineral water strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron, having, it is said, over 14 grains in solution to the imperial gallon, an unusually large proportion, attracts its annual summer crowd.

Sheboygan, 62 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, from its handsome position on a bluff overlooking the lake, and from the beauty of its surroundings, as well as from the character of its mineral waters, is an attractive summer resort.

Elkhart Lake, 57 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, is rapidly acquiring a good name from those seeking health or pleasure.

CHANGE IN DISEASES.

In order to ascertain whether the classes of diseases in the state at the date of Carver's travels are the same which prevail to-day, we have compared his description of them with those tabulated in the army medical reports of Forts Howard, Crawford and Winnebago, and again with those given in the U. S. Census for 1870, and with the medical statistics of the city of Milwaukee. The three distinct and prominent classes prevailing from Carver's to the present time, are, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the respiratory organs, consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.; diseases of the digestive organs, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc.; and the malarial fevers. At Fort Howard alone do the diseases of the digestive organs seem to have outnumbered those of the respiratory organs. So far as it is possible to gather from the reports of the commissioners of Indian affairs, these features of the relative prevalence of the three classes of disease are not disturbed.

There are, however, some disturbing or qualifying agencies operating and affecting the amount or distribution of these classes in different areas or belts. For instance, there are two

irregular areas in the state; the one extending from the Mississippi east and north, and the other starting almost as low down as Madison, and running up as far as Green Bay, which are more subject to malarial diseases than are the other parts of the state. While it is found that those parts of the state least subject to diseases of the digestive organs are, a belt along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and a belt running from near Prairie du Chien north into the pineries. Again, it is found that the part of the state most subject to enteric, cerebro-spinal and typhus fevers, is quite a narrow belt running north from the southern border line into the center of the state, or about two-thirds of the distance toward the pineries. All along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and stretching across the country by way of Fond du Lac to the Mississippi, is a belt much less subject to these disorders. It is equally beyond question that the western shore of Lake Michigan, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as the western half of the southern boundary line of the pineries, are less affected with consumption than the interior parts of the state.

The tendency of these diseases is certainly to amelioration. The sanitary history of Wisconsin does not differ from that of any other state east of us, in this striking particular; the farther you trace back the history of disease, the worse its type is found to be. It follows, then, that the improvement in public health must progress with the general improvement of the state, as has been the case with the eastern states, and that the consequent amelioration of our malarial diseases especially will tend to mitigate infectious diseases. The ameliorating influences, however, that sanitary science has brought to bear upon disease, of which England is so happy an illustration, has scarcely as yet begun to be known to us. But the time has come at last when this science is moving both the hearts and minds of thinking and humane men in the state, and its voice has been heard in our legislative halls, evoking a law by which we are, as a people, to be governed, as by any other enactment. The organization of a state board of health is a new era in our humanity. In this board is invested all legal power over the state health. To it is committed all the sanitary responsibility of the state, and the greatest good to the people at large must follow the efforts it is making.

There are many other points of sanitary interest to which it is desirable to call the attention of those interested in Wisconsin. It is a popular truth that a dry climate, all other things being equal, is a healthy climate. Our hygrometrical records show Wisconsin to have one of the driest climates in the United States. Choleraic diseases rarely prevail unless in a comparatively stagnant state of the atmosphere, where they are most fatal. Where high winds prevail such diseases are rare. The winds in Wisconsin, while proverbially high and frequent (carrying away and dissipating malarial emanations), are not destructive to life or property, as is the case, by their violence, in some of the adjoining states. A moist, warm atmosphere is always provocative of disease. Such a state of atmosphere is rare with us, and still more rarely continuous beyond a day or two. Moist air is the medium of malarial poisoning, holding as it does in solution gases and poisonous exhalations. Its character is readily illustrated by the peculiar smell of some marsh lands on autumnal evenings. Such a state of moisture is seen only in our lowest shut-in marshes (where there is but little or no air-current), and then only for a very limited period, in very hot weather.

But too much importance is attached by the public to a simply dry atmosphere for respiratory diseases. The same mistake is made with regard to the good effects in such disorders of simply high elevations. Dry air in itself or a high elevation in itself, or both combined, are not necessarily favorable to health, or curative of disease. In the light and rare atmosphere of Pike's Peak, an elevation of 6,000 feet, the pulse is accelerated, the amount of sleep is diminished, and the human machine is put under a high-pressure rate of living, conducive only to its

injury. The average rate of the pulse in healthy visitors is from 115 to 120 per minute (the normal rate, in moderate elevations, being about 75). And where there is any organic affection of the heart, or tendency to bleeding from the lungs, it is just this very dry atmosphere and high elevation that make these *remedies* (?) destructive. Hence it is that Wisconsin, for the generality of lung diseases, especially when accompanied with hemorrhage, or with heart disease, is preferable to Colorado. It may be objected, that the diseases of the respiratory organs are in excess of other diseases in Wisconsin. This feature, however, is not confined to the cold belt of our temperate latitudes—our proportion of respiratory diseases, be it noted, comparing most favorably with that of other states, as may be seen in the following table:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY DISEASES.

STATES.	Deaths by Phthisis.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.	Deaths by all diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.
Massachusetts, 1850, U. S. Census.....	3,426	17.65	4,418	22.27
Ohio, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	2,558	8.83	3,688	13.77
Michigan, 1850, U. S. Census.....	657	14.55	1,084	24.00
Illinois, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	866	7.36	1,790	15.00
Wisconsin, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	290	9.49	535	12.43

Now, while the mortuary statistics of the United States census for 1850 are acknowledged to be imperfect, they are, nevertheless, undoubtedly correct as to the causes of mortality. But besides this statistical evidence of the climatological causes of disease, there are certain relative general, if not special, truths which serve to guide us in our estimate. Respiratory diseases of all kinds *increase* in proportion as the temperature *decreases*; the humidity of the air being the same. Another equally certain element in the production of this class of diseases is variability of climate. Still, this feature of our climate is only an element in causation, and affects us, as we shall see in the table below, very little as compared with other states. Indeed, it is still disputed whether there is not more consumption in tropical climates than in temperate climates. This much is admitted, however, that consumption is rare in the arctic regions. Dr. Terry says the annual ratio of pulmonary diseases is lower in the northern than in the southern regions of the United States, and Dr. Drake, an equally eminent authority, recommends those suffering from or threatened with pulmonary affections, to *retreat* to the colder districts of the country, citing among others localities near Lake Superior—a recommendation which our experience of nearly half a century endorses.

PROPORTION OF PNEUMONIA TO CONSUMPTION IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.	STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.
Massachusetts.....	3,424	549	North Carolina.....	562	664
Ohio.....	2,458	843	Kentucky.....	1,288	429
Illinois.....	866	647	Wisconsin.....	290	144

When we compare the general death-rate of Wisconsin with that of the other states of the Union, we find that it compares most favorably with that of Vermont, the healthiest of the New England states. The United States census of 1850, 1860 and 1870, gives Wisconsin 94 deaths to 10,000 of the population, while it gives Vermont 101 to every 10,000 of her inhabitants. The

census of 1870 shows that the death-rate from consumption in Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin are alike. These four states show the lowest death-rate among the states from consumption, the mortality being 13 to 14 per cent. of the whole death-rate.

Climatologically considered, then, there is not a more healthy state in the Union than the state of Wisconsin. But for health purposes something more is requisite than climate. Climate and soil must be equally good. Men should shun the soil, no matter how rich it be, if the climate is inimical to health, and rather choose the climate that is salubrious, even if the soil is not so rich. In Wisconsin, generally speaking, the soil and climate are equally conducive to health, and alike good for agricultural purposes.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN.

1875.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adams.....	200	198	..	..	398
Big Flats.....	77	71	2	4	154
Bell Prairie.....	244	221	..	..	465
Easton.....	164	153	..	..	317
Jackson.....	261	200	..	..	461
Leola.....	117	100	..	..	217
Lincoln.....	204	193	..	..	397
Monroe.....	240	229	..	..	469
New Chester.....	165	137	..	..	300
New Haven.....	444	403	..	..	847
Preston.....	74	62	..	..	136
Quincy.....	126	118	..	..	244
Richfield.....	121	99	..	..	220
Rome.....	199	131	..	..	330
Springville.....	189	182	..	..	371
Strong's Prairie.....	501	433	..	..	934
White Creek.....	127	115	..	..	242
Total.....	3,451	3,045	2	4	6,502

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland.....	268	180	..	..	448
La Pointe.....	141	141	282
Total.....	409	321	730

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield.....	538	493	1	1	1,032
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BARRON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barron.....	343	285	..	..	628
Chetek.....	459	327	..	..	786
Prince Farm.....	364	319	..	..	683
Stanton 1.....	326	216	..	..	542
Sumner.....	211	182	..	..	396
Rice Lake.....	122	84	..	..	206
Dallas.....	210	156	..	..	366
Total.....	2,068	1,669	..	..	3,737

BROWN COUNTY.

Aswabanon.....	210	175	..	..	385
Albion.....	143	139	..	..	282
Bellevue.....	371	327	3	..	698
Dopere.....	410	353	..	..	763
Dopere Village.....	943	956	5	6	1,910
Edon.....	291	203	..	..	494
Fort Howard City.....	1,889	1,721	..	..	3,610
Glenmore.....	591	482	..	..	1,073
Green Bay City.....	2,966	4,017	29	25	6,937
Green Bay.....	581	542	..	..	1,123
Howard.....	284	705	..	..	989
Humbolt.....	687	579	..	..	1,266
Lawrence.....	519	467	..	..	986
Morrison.....	499	403	2	..	904
Now Denmark.....	765	633	..	..	1,398
Pittsfield.....	616	529	..	..	1,145
Proctor.....	384	333	..	..	717
Rockland.....	838	792	6	6	1,642
Scout.....	434	372	..	..	806
Seely.....	774	696	..	..	1,470
Sumner.....	477	452	..	..	929
West Dopere Village.....	982	941	..	..	1,923
Wrightstown.....	1,222	1,058	8	7	2,295
Total.....	18,376	16,899	53	45	35,373

BURNETT COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Grantsburg.....	433	379	11	4	827
Trade Lake.....	231	191	5	4	434
Wood Lake.....	87	82	13	14	195
Total.....	751	652	28	25	1,456

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.....	296	254	2	3	550
Belvidere.....	34	293			637
Buffalo.....	307	279			586
Buffalo City.....	138	137			275
Canton.....	376	336			712
Cross.....	369	321			690
Dorr.....	292	282			574
Gilmanton.....	277	227			504
Glencoe.....	413	372			785
Lincoln.....	339	309			648
Marville.....	275	240			515
Iron.....	215	212			427
Madison.....	402	383			785
Madison.....	311	306			617
Naples.....	717	671			1,388
Nelson.....	899	664			1,563
Wauwaupee.....	552	501			1,053
Alma village.....	465	421			886
Fountain City village.....	500	494			994
Total.....	7,517	6,702	2	3	14,219

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brothertown.....	864	809	12	7	1,692
Bradton.....	666	507			1,173
Clinton.....	1,061	1,000	16	16	2,093
Charlestown.....	668	592	3	4	1,267
Harrison.....	1,008	875	1		1,884
New Holstein.....	1,016	919			1,965
Racine.....	897	753			1,650
Stockbridge.....	910	805	161	156	2,092
Woodville.....	690	649			1,329
Total.....	7,720	6,989	193	183	15,085

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	106	91			197
Colby.....	204	210			513
Edison.....	183	142			325
Elmwood.....	57	47			104
Grant.....	323	310			633
Hewitt.....	58	43			101
Hixon.....	205	123			328
Loyal.....	262	237			499
Lynn.....	84	71			155
Levi.....	151	113			264
Mentor.....	347	307			654
Maxville.....	137	125			262
Pine Valley.....	789	726			1,525
Potluis.....	36	37			73
Sherman.....	132	129			262
Unity.....	132	107			239
Warner.....	186	121			307
Western.....	226	153			379
Washburn.....	70	68			138
York.....	171	135			306
Total.....	3,988	3,294			7,282

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anson.....	361	269			630
Amnurn.....	488	420			908
Bloomer.....	654	606			1,260
Chippewa Falls city.....	3,286	1,755	6	3	5,050
Edson.....	329	288			617
Eagle Point.....	1,360	1,074			2,434
La Fayette.....	1,046	638		4	1,688
Sigel.....	346	252			598
Wheaton.....	442	368			810
Total.....	8,312	5,670	6	7	13,995

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington.....	512	497			1,009
Caledonia.....	639	584			1,223
Columbus town.....	481	400			881
Columbus city.....	912	991			1,903
Conitlated.....	662	647			1,309
Dekorra.....	662	618			1,280
Fort Winnebago.....	376	351			727
Fountain Prairie.....	719	712			1,431
Hampden.....	515	497			1,012
Leeds.....	596	506	1		1,103
Leeds.....	541	505			1,046
Lodi.....	705	713			1,418
Lowville.....	449	437			886
Marcellon.....	411	409	4	1	825
Newport.....	853	862	3	3	1,721
Orsago.....	759	737			1,496
Pacine.....	150	119			269
Portage city.....	2,164	2,161	7	5	4,337
Randolph.....	630	556			1,186
Scott.....	409	374			783
Spring Vale.....	423	347			770
West Point.....	486	442			928
Wadena.....	580	540			1,120
West w. Vil. of Randolph.....	33	31			67
Total.....	14,710	14,069	15	9	28,803

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Bridgeport.....	177	186			362
Clayton.....	851	765			1,616
Eastman.....	755	688			1,443
Elmwood.....	798	766			1,564
Haney.....	313	258			571
Marietta.....	498	404	4	3	902
Prairie du Chien town.....	394	326			720
Prairie du Chien city.....					
First ward.....	411	352			763
Second ward.....	429	335	2	3	764
Third ward.....	404	324			728
Fourth ward.....	184	209	12	5	393
Scott.....	485	465			953
Seneca.....	701	687			1,391
Utah.....	773	697			1,470
Wauzeka.....	583	511			1,094
Total.....	7,429	7,276	18	11	15,035

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior.....	386	346	3	6	741
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DOOR COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bailey's Harbor.....	210	186	.....	.....	396
Brussels.....	359	316	.....	.....	675
Clay Banks.....	344	279	.....	.....	623
Egg Harbor.....	244	210	.....	.....	454
Forestville.....	420	382	.....	.....	802
Gardner.....	208	206	.....	.....	414
Gibraltar.....	377	325	.....	.....	702
Jacksonport.....	166	107	.....	.....	273
Liberty Grove.....	394	278	.....	.....	672
Nasewauppe.....	226	192	.....	.....	418
Sevastopol.....	268	211	.....	.....	479
Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	.....	.....	549
Sturgeon Bay village.....	331	301	.....	.....	632
Union.....	286	244	.....	.....	530
Washington.....	220	181	.....	.....	401
Total.....	4,343	3,677	.....	.....	8,020

DUNN COUNTY.

Colfax.....	178	170	.....	.....	348
Dunn.....	578	458	.....	.....	1,036
Eau Claire.....	577	490	.....	.....	1,067
Erik Mound.....	261	251	.....	.....	512
Grant.....	490	463	1	.....	953
Lucas.....	239	190	.....	.....	429
Menomonie.....	1,959	1,467	5	2	3,423
New Haven.....	130	124	.....	.....	254
Pew.....	130	115	.....	.....	245
Red Cedar.....	349	313	.....	.....	662
Rock Creek.....	327	203	1	.....	531
Sherman.....	156	146	.....	.....	302
Sheridan.....	379	308	.....	.....	687
Spring Brook.....	625	548	.....	.....	1,173
Stanion.....	271	229	1	2	503
Tainter.....	400	263	.....	.....	663
Tiffany.....	128	117	.....	.....	245
Weston.....	212	188	.....	.....	400
Total.....	7,394	6,021	7	5	13,427

DODGE COUNTY.

Ashippun.....	742	700	.....	.....	1,442
Beaver Dam town.....	794	707	.....	.....	1,501
Beaver Dam city.....	1,656	1,795	4	.....	3,455
Burnett.....	567	524	.....	.....	1,091
Calamus.....	593	519	.....	.....	1,112
Chester.....	451	403	.....	.....	854
Clyman.....	684	636	.....	.....	1,320
Ela.....	701	701	.....	.....	1,402
Ennet.....	724	632	.....	.....	1,356
Fox Lake town.....	471	381	.....	.....	853
Fox Lake village.....	451	508	25	1	1,012
Herman.....	985	911	28	.....	1,896
Hubbard.....	1,143	1,097	.....	.....	2,240
Horton village.....	591	599	.....	.....	1,190
Hustisford.....	907	841	.....	.....	1,748
Juneau village.....	156	154	.....	.....	310
Lebanon.....	833	804	.....	.....	1,637
Le Roy.....	832	759	3	.....	1,597
Lomira.....	1,014	929	3	.....	1,943
Lowell.....	1,318	1,245	.....	.....	2,563
Mayville village.....	532	537	.....	.....	1,069
Oak Grove.....	1,006	951	1	.....	1,958
Portland.....	958	853	.....	.....	1,811
Rubicon.....	956	912	.....	.....	1,868
Randolph village, E. ward	149	168	1	.....	318
Shields.....	559	506	.....	.....	1,065
Theresa.....	1,072	1,026	.....	.....	2,098
Trenton.....	956	806	.....	.....	1,762
Westford.....	586	558	1	.....	1,145
Willand town.....	615	618	.....	.....	1,233
Watertown city, 5 & 6 wds	1,435	1,520	.....	.....	2,955
Waupun village, 1st ward.	628	441	1	.....	1,070
Total.....	24,785	23,541	35	33	48,394

DANE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albion.....	679	582	.....	.....	1,261
Berry.....	592	543	.....	.....	1,135
Black Earth.....	451	446	.....	.....	897
Blooming Grove.....	555	474	1	.....	1,030
Blue Mounds.....	559	531	.....	.....	1,090
Bristol.....	579	558	.....	.....	1,137
Burke.....	575	546	.....	.....	1,121
Christiana.....	553	740	.....	.....	1,293
Cottage Grove.....	580	549	1	.....	1,130
Cross Plains.....	703	727	.....	.....	1,430
Dane.....	597	571	.....	.....	1,168
Deerfield.....	493	413	.....	.....	906
Dunkirk.....	677	575	1	.....	1,253
Dunn.....	586	587	.....	.....	1,173
Fitchburg.....	576	575	.....	.....	1,051
Madison town.....	419	361	4	.....	788
Madison city.....	4,558	5,174	41	20	10,693
Mazomanie.....	813	818	3	1	1,635
Medina.....	726	691	.....	.....	1,417
Middleton.....	866	850	2	.....	1,718
Monroe.....	540	538	1	.....	1,079
Oregon.....	655	704	.....	.....	1,359
Perry.....	530	444	.....	.....	974
Plainville.....	470	448	1	.....	919
Pleasant Springs.....	569	587	1	.....	1,057
Roxbury.....	592	559	.....	.....	1,151
Ratland.....	553	504	.....	.....	1,057
Springdale.....	522	495	.....	.....	1,018
Springfield.....	728	661	.....	.....	1,389
Stoughton village.....	585	622	.....	.....	1,207
Sun Prairie.....	515	457	.....	.....	972
Sun Prairie village.....	283	306	.....	.....	589
Vienna.....	547	479	.....	.....	1,026
Verona.....	546	491	2	.....	1,039
Vernon.....	562	555	1	.....	1,118
Westport.....	813	808	.....	.....	1,621
Windsor.....	629	558	3	1	1,191
York.....	518	484	1	.....	1,003
Total.....	26,894	25,814	60	30	52,798

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Ashford.....	1,064	938	4	.....	2,006
Auburn.....	877	799	.....	.....	1,676
Alto.....	725	686	.....	.....	1,411
Byron.....	685	661	.....	.....	1,346
Calumet.....	723	649	.....	.....	1,372
Eden.....	763	713	.....	.....	1,476
Empire.....	527	490	7	5	1,029
El Dorado.....	840	747	.....	.....	1,587
Fond du Lac.....	768	676	1	.....	1,445
Forest.....	793	686	.....	.....	1,479
Friendship.....	582	524	1	.....	1,107
Fond du Lac city—					
First ward.....	1,109	1,175	5	11	2,300
Second ward.....	1,156	1,248	3	2	2,409
Third ward.....	1,085	1,204	3	3	2,295
Fourth ward.....	1,374	1,398	1	1	2,774
Fifth ward.....	594	563	.....	.....	1,157
Sixth ward.....	734	727	8	7	1,481
Seventh ward.....	655	659	28	27	1,369
Eighth ward.....	726	753	23	21	1,523
Lamartine.....	780	731	1	1	1,513
Metomen.....	918	919	1	.....	1,838
Marshfield.....	1,055	891	2	4	1,952
Oakfield.....	748	673	.....	.....	1,421
Osceola.....	684	667	.....	.....	1,351
Ripon.....	630	581	.....	.....	1,211
Rosendale.....	611	534	4	1	1,200
Ripon city—					
First ward.....	872	981	.....	1	1,854
Second ward.....	777	862	3	5	1,647
Springvale.....	642	580	.....	.....	1,222
Watcheedah.....	783	717	.....	.....	1,500
Waupun.....	666	644	.....	.....	1,311
Waupun village, N. ward..	498	478	2	1	979
Total.....	25,149	24,604	98	80	50,241

JUNEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Armenia	117	119	...	...	236
Clearhead	135	115	...	...	250
Fountain	397	313	...	...	710
German town	390	322	...	...	712
Kildare	309	219	...	...	528
Lemmonville	553	519	...	...	1,072
Lindholm	556	510	...	...	1,066
Lisbon	274	210	...	...	514
Lyndon	259	221	...	...	480
Marion	178	160	...	...	338
Marston village	518	569	1	1	1,118
Necedah	1,001	864	...	...	1,865
New Lisbon village	558	573	1	1	1,133
Orange	267	218	...	...	510
Plymouth	218	690	...	...	1,438
Seven Mile Creek	119	377	...	...	796
Summit	510	463	...	...	970
Wanewoc	771	719	2	...	1,495
Total	7,993	7,301	3	3	15,300

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Argyle	583	571	...	...	1,154
Belmont	600	591	1	...	1,251
Benton	886	795	...	...	1,681
Blanchard	373	325	...	...	698
Darlington	1,330	1,341	2	...	2,671
Elk Grove	710	423	...	...	933
Fayette	602	595	...	...	1,197
Gratott	866	855	...	...	1,721
Kendall	468	420	...	...	888
Montello	218	231	1	...	469
New Diggins	922	883	...	...	1,805
Seymour	1,232	416	...	...	958
Shullsburg	1,257	1,287	1	...	2,540
Wayne	351	327	...	...	1,081
White Oak Springs	231	215	...	...	446
Willow Springs	555	509	...	...	1,064
Windsor	955	866	1	...	1,801
Total	11,388	10,781	2	4	22,169

KENOSHA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Brighton	561	505	...	...	1,066
Bristol	385	332	...	...	1,117
Kenosha city	2,426	2,731	...	...	4,959
Paris	539	479	...	...	1,018
Prairie du Cheval	731	721	5	5	1,457
Rendell	297	252	...	...	549
Summers	793	677	5	5	1,450
Union	697	609	...	...	1,366
Wheatland	731	673	...	...	867
Total	7,066	6,803	19	19	13,907

LINCOLN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Jenny	523	372	...	...	895

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Beulah	362	370	1	...	732
Crest Lake	381	330	...	...	711
Dorcas	381	338	...	...	719
Harborside	250	271	...	...	521
Marquette	425	435	...	...	860
Marquetteville	219	179	...	...	398
Newton	211	328	...	...	669
Norwood	277	231	...	...	530
Oakland	371	268	...	...	542
Rocky Lake	243	326	...	...	669
Shoreland	343	307	...	...	650
Springfield	167	116	...	...	283
Westford	218	301	...	...	642
Total	4,490	4,207	1	...	8,697

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barr	366	218	...	...	584
Barrington	607	601	...	...	1,208
Barringtonville	185	185	...	...	370
Campden	528	375	2	1	906
Farlington	919	940	2	1	1,862
Greenfield	426	380	...	...	806
Hartford	863	829	1	...	1,693
Holland	461	402	...	...	863
First ward	1,131	1,205	32	23	2,392
Second ward	125	610	4	2	1,341
Third ward	1,784	1,916	5	6	3,711
Fourth ward	596	736	3	2	1,354
Fifth ward	1,195	982	3	2	2,182
Onalaska town	712	666	...	...	1,378
Onalaska village	393	287	...	...	680
Shelby	182	355	...	...	537
Washington	499	423	...	...	922
Total	12,263	11,590	55	37	23,945

MARATHON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bergen	109	50	...	...	159
Bethel	189	529	...	...	1,124
Boscawen	359	233	...	...	582
Butler	353	258	...	...	611
Cassville	135	129	...	...	264
Clinton	41	271	...	...	312
Clintonville	232	235	...	...	467
Conover	307	238	...	...	545
Stettin	479	430	...	...	909
Texas	159	119	...	...	278
Wausau	139	335	...	...	474
Wausau city	1,560	1,250	...	...	2,810
Wausauville	110	114	...	...	224
Weston	264	215	1	...	479
Total	5,524	4,586	1	...	10,111

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cato.....	951	955	.....	.....	1,906
Centerville.....	824	780	.....	.....	1,604
Cooperstown.....	881	883	.....	.....	1,764
Eaton.....	773	791	.....	.....	1,564
Franklin.....	945	987	.....	.....	1,932
Gusson.....	934	875	.....	.....	1,809
Kossuth.....	1,176	1,084	.....	.....	2,260
Liberty.....	728	692	.....	.....	1,420
Manitowoc city.....	3,226	3,498	1	.....	5,724
Manitowoc town.....	606	528	.....	.....	1,134
Manistee.....	885	767	.....	.....	1,652
Menomonee.....	901	853	.....	.....	1,754
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1,060	1,014	.....	.....	2,074
Maple Grove.....	779	643	.....	.....	1,423
Newton.....	1,057	1,016	.....	.....	2,073
Rockland.....	594	549	.....	.....	1,143
S. Lewis.....	1,005	953	.....	.....	1,958
Two Rivers village.....	1,019	932	.....	.....	1,951
Two Rivers town.....	858	857	.....	.....	1,715
Two Rivers.....	343	313	.....	.....	656
Total.....	19,535	18,921	1	.....	38,456

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First ward.....	4,127	5,101	1	3	9,532
Second ward.....	6,874	6,617	.....	.....	13,491
Third ward.....	3,496	3,187	8	6	6,700
Fourth ward.....	5,025	5,491	70	70	10,776
Fifth ward.....	1,315	3,978	7	10	5,310
Sixth ward.....	3,929	3,995	.....	.....	7,924
Seventh ward.....	3,289	3,774	7	2	7,072
Eighth ward.....	3,132	3,746	.....	.....	6,868
Ninth ward.....	1,219	1,199	.....	.....	2,418
Tenth ward.....	3,384	3,572	.....	.....	6,956
Eleventh ward.....	3,397	3,250	.....	.....	6,647
Twelfth ward.....	2,026	1,988	.....	.....	4,014
Thirteenth ward.....	1,778	1,694	.....	.....	3,472
Fourth ward.....	945	878	.....	.....	1,823
Greenfield.....	1,343	1,299	2	2	2,644
Wauwatosa.....	2,116	1,815	1	1	4,013
West Allis.....	1,232	1,199	.....	.....	2,431
Oak Creek.....	1,153	1,051	.....	.....	2,204
Lake.....	2,876	2,750	.....	.....	5,626
Milwaukee town.....	1,812	1,755	.....	.....	3,567
Total.....	61,758	60,979	96	94	122,927

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	373	308	.....	.....	681
Angola.....	274	256	.....	.....	530
Byron.....	193	178	.....	.....	371
Clifton.....	408	381	.....	.....	789
Glendale.....	706	591	.....	.....	1,297
Greenland.....	384	328	.....	.....	712
Jefferson.....	307	479	.....	.....	786
La Fave.....	244	266	.....	.....	510
La Grange.....	422	396	33	35	886
Leola.....	304	328	.....	.....	632
Little Falls.....	713	277	2	1	613
Litholia.....	462	381	.....	.....	843
New Linn.....	381	54	.....	.....	435
Oak Dale.....	370	322	6	11	710
Portage.....	478	408	.....	.....	886
Ridgeville.....	639	516	.....	.....	1,156
Sheldon.....	469	342	.....	.....	811
Spaulding.....	1,814	1,923	6	7	3,750
Tomah.....	1,154	1,077	.....	.....	2,231
Westlingtown.....	100	397	.....	.....	497
Windsor.....	575	512	.....	.....	1,087
Wells.....	325	294	.....	.....	619
Total.....	11,000	9,925	47	54	21,026

OCONTO COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Gillett.....	196	179	.....	.....	375
Little Suamico.....	551	361	.....	.....	912
Maple Valley.....	152	108	.....	.....	260
Marquette.....	1,446	1,086	3	2	2,537
Oconto town.....	563	453	.....	.....	1,017
Oconto city.....	2,371	2,083	.....	.....	4,454
Peshigo.....	1,495	1,022	2	1	2,520
Pensaukee.....	744	537	.....	.....	1,281
Stiles.....	268	185	.....	.....	453
Total.....	7,786	6,017	6	3	13,812

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton city.....	3,367	3,403	11	9	6,730
Buchanan.....	489	492	.....	.....	981
Boyoma.....	538	429	4	3	974
Black Creek.....	516	463	.....	.....	1,009
Center.....	836	718	4	1	1,559
Cresco.....	248	179	.....	.....	427
Dale.....	536	516	.....	.....	1,052
Deer Creek.....	170	140	.....	.....	310
Ellington.....	689	655	2	7	1,353
Freedom.....	830	731	.....	.....	1,561
Grand Chute.....	812	811	.....	.....	1,623
Greenville.....	719	669	.....	.....	1,388
Hortonville.....	562	533	.....	.....	1,095
Kaukauna.....	980	937	.....	.....	1,917
Liberty.....	263	236	.....	.....	499
Maple Creek.....	408	338	.....	.....	746
Marine.....	111	92	.....	.....	203
New London, 3d ward.....	100	100	.....	.....	200
Osborn.....	290	247	.....	.....	537
Seymour.....	759	624	1	.....	1,384
Total.....	13,224	12,413	22	20	25,558

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg.....	1,376	1,268	.....	.....	2,644
Belgium.....	1,044	1,009	.....	.....	2,052
Frederick.....	962	924	.....	.....	1,916
Grafton.....	910	844	1	1	1,756
Mapleton.....	1,617	1,392	.....	.....	3,009
Port Washington.....	1,497	1,481	.....	.....	2,978
Saukville.....	1,081	979	.....	.....	2,060
Total.....	8,546	8,029	1	1	16,545

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton.....	388	324	.....	.....	712
Diamond Bluff.....	397	350	.....	.....	747
Eastworth.....	614	554	1	.....	1,200
El Paso.....	287	248	.....	.....	535
Genoa.....	389	343	.....	.....	733
Hartland.....	628	542	.....	.....	1,170
Isabella.....	124	101	.....	.....	225
Marble.....	556	514	.....	.....	1,070
Madison Rock.....	514	480	.....	.....	994
Oak Grove.....	384	415	.....	.....	799
Prescott city.....	545	544	29	24	1,132
River Falls.....	964	934	10	9	1,916
Rock Elm.....	430	369	.....	.....	799
Salem.....	167	111	.....	.....	308
Spring Lake.....	403	327	.....	.....	730
Traverseville.....	513	454	4	2	973
Trouton.....	297	252	.....	.....	549
Union.....	326	254	.....	.....	579
Total.....	7,977	7,045	41	35	15,101

POLK COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alden.....	510	447	...	...	957
Black Brook.....	376	318	...	...	694
Balsam Lake.....	286	268	12	9	555
Eureka.....	209	174	...	...	383
Farmington.....	425	352	...	...	777
Lincoln.....	399	322	...	...	721
Luck.....	209	141	56	47	453
Lorain.....	61	45	...	...	106
Laketown.....	160	157	...	...	317
Milwaukee.....	105	85	10	9	209
Osceola.....	486	428	...	...	914
St. Croix Falls.....	208	198	...	...	406
Sterling.....	134	110	...	...	244
Total.....	3,548	3,045	78	65	6,736

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst.....	650	575	...	...	1,225
Almond.....	376	345	...	...	721
Belmont.....	248	230	...	...	478
Buena Vista.....	394	332	...	...	726
Can Pleines.....	277	232	...	...	509
Grant.....	126	120	...	...	246
Hull.....	522	497	...	...	1,019
Lanark.....	309	295	...	...	604
Linnwood.....	244	199	...	...	443
New Hope.....	541	496	...	...	1,037
Plover.....	571	514	...	...	1,085
Pine Grove.....	141	130	...	...	271
Stockton.....	651	616	...	...	1,267
Sharon.....	783	711	...	...	1,494
Stevens Point town.....	234	134	...	...	368
Stevens Point city—					
First ward.....	719	612	1	...	1,331
Second ward.....	741	687	...	...	1,428
Third ward.....	315	289	...	...	604
Total.....	7,842	7,071	1	...	14,856

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany.....	194	181	...	...	375
Durand.....	497	478	...	...	975
Frankfort.....	271	233	...	...	504
Lima.....	311	274	...	...	585
Pepin.....	759	645	2	...	1,406
Stockholm.....	215	288	...	...	503
Waterville.....	593	535	...	...	1,128
Waukegan.....	130	117	...	...	247
Total.....	3,060	2,750	2	...	5,816

ROCK COUNTY.

Aron.....	445	433	...	...	878
Beloit town.....	377	344	2	...	723
Beloit city.....	2,162	2,371	39	33	4,605
Braintree.....	506	473	2	...	981
Center.....	542	498	...	...	1,040
Clinton.....	966	952	2	2	1,922
Fulton.....	1,060	950	1	...	2,011
Harmony.....	613	523	...	...	1,136
Janesville town.....	463	400	...	...	863
Janesville city.....	5,040	5,015	34	26	10,115
Johnstown.....	611	576	4	...	1,191
La Prairie.....	434	387	1	...	821
Lima.....	598	523	...	...	1,121
Magnolia.....	562	515	1	1	1,079
Milton.....	945	930	1	1	1,877
Newark.....	483	471	...	...	954
Plymouth.....	639	603	...	...	1,242
Porter.....	609	546	...	...	1,155
Rock.....	532	497	...	...	1,029
Spring Valley.....	580	537	2	...	1,119
Turtle.....	592	537	2	...	1,131
Union.....	1,009	1,015	1	...	2,025
Total.....	19,758	19,127	90	64	39,039

RACINE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Burlington.....	1,403	1,424	1	...	2,827
Caledonia.....	1,503	1,345	1	...	2,847
Dover.....	538	455	...	...	993
Mt. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	...	...	2,341
Norway.....	506	457	4	2	969
Racine city.....	6,571	6,590	62	51	13,274
Raymond.....	824	710	...	...	1,534
Rochester.....	436	408	1	...	844
Waterford.....	789	725	...	...	1,514
Yorkville.....	810	755	...	...	1,565
Total.....	14,616	13,973	69	53	28,702

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	361	381	...	...	742
Bloom.....	685	611	...	...	1,296
Buena Vista.....	560	526	...	...	1,086
Dayton.....	573	525	...	...	1,098
Engle.....	598	587	...	...	1,185
Henrietta.....	490	432	...	...	922
Marshall.....	104	448	...	...	552
Orion.....	622	597	...	...	1,219
Richland.....	463	440	...	...	903
Rockbridge.....	353	334	...	...	687
Sylvan.....	902	965	5	2	1,874
Westford.....	719	690	1	...	1,410
Willow.....	588	544	...	...	1,132
Total.....	8,896	8,436	16	5	17,353

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	160	119	...	...	279
Baldwin village.....	355	247	...	...	602
Cady.....	184	145	...	...	329
Cylon.....	235	209	...	...	444
Emm Prairie.....	636	567	...	...	1,203
Emerald.....	173	128	...	...	301
East Gable.....	277	250	...	...	527
Hammond.....	648	572	...	...	1,220
Hudson.....	346	297	...	...	643
Hudson city.....	979	993	4	1	1,977
Kinnikinnick.....	394	331	...	...	725
Pleasant Valley.....	361	280	...	...	641
Rush River.....	329	216	...	...	545
Richmond.....	604	535	1	...	1,140
Somerset.....	274	261	...	...	535
Springfield.....	372	303	...	...	675
Stanton.....	259	223	...	...	482
Star Prairie.....	358	314	...	...	672
St. Joseph.....	164	166	...	...	330
Troy.....	520	396	...	...	916
Warren.....	378	304	1	...	683
Total.....	8,009	6,941	6	1	14,966

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	2,026	1,931	11	8	3,976
Bar Creek.....	406	402	...	...	808
Bellevue.....	416	413	...	...	829
D. Bond.....	311	281	...	...	592
Excelsior.....	367	485	1	...	853
Fairfield.....	382	342	...	...	724
Franklin.....	483	449	...	...	932
Freedom.....	560	497	...	...	1,057

SAUK COUNTY. -Cont'd.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Greenfield.....	391	374	1		766
Honey Creek.....	648	622			1,270
Iron st.....	678	628			1,311
La Voie.....	604	549			1,153
McTearns.....	456	470			886
Princeton.....	954	1,045			1,999
Roseton.....	1,114	1,126	4		2,242
Spring Creek.....	535	516			1,049
Stimpert.....	392	381			773
Tro.....	551	501			1,052
Waukegon.....	567	529			1,093
Westfield.....	683	632	3	4	1,320
Winfield.....	479	378			827
Woodland.....	645	545			1,220
Total.....	13,816	13,088	17	11	26,932

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Almond.....	52	50			83
Angren.....	206	150			236
Beech Plain.....	325	345			508
Grege.....	222	198			420
Green Valley.....	150	124	14	23	291
Hartman.....	477	441			918
Horton.....	147	145			282
Mane Grove.....	243	196			439
N.A. Valley.....	50	68			118
Park.....	278	228			506
Port Hope.....	193	146			390
Shannon.....	90	89			179
Sharon.....	72	60			132
Shawano.....	151	93			224
Sheldon.....	405	362	12	10	789
Westfield.....	299	246			545
Waukegan.....	218	197			415
Total.....	3,548	3,048	26	13	6,635

*Stockbridge Indians.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenfield.....	1,004	969			1,973
Holmen.....	1,112	1,083			2,277
Holmen.....	1,112	1,083			2,277
Laurel.....	1,146	1,149			2,316
Laurel.....	894	795	1		1,678
Mane Grove.....	551	544			1,181
Mane Grove.....	551	544			1,181
Mane Grove.....	1,369	1,306			2,675
Mane Grove.....	746	726			1,369
Mane Grove.....	282	267			576
Mane Grove.....	754	750			1,504
Mane Grove.....	726	710			1,396
Mane Grove.....	567	631			1,196
Mane Grove.....	1,150	1,192			2,342
Mane Grove.....	918	885			1,871
Mane Grove.....	994	917			1,910
Mane Grove.....	642	615			1,175
Mane Grove.....	872	815			1,687
Mane Grove.....	616	606			1,222
Total.....	17,368	16,652	1		34,021

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Archie.....	1,464	1,368			2,832
Archie.....	247	495			770
Archie.....	292	312			1,040
Archie.....	285	291			576
Archie.....	274	741			1,515
Archie.....	889	856			1,745
Archie.....	557	463			1,020
Archie.....	110	335			745
Archie.....	757	700			1,457
Archie.....	316	303	3		619
Archie.....	406	412			878
Archie.....	882	795	1		1,678
Total.....	7,844	7,144	4		14,992

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Medford.....	542	297	70	3	849
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VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	476	458	1	1	936
Christiana.....	734	640			1,374
Clinton.....	487	456			929
Cotton.....	507	451			957
Forest.....	294	544	55	53	842
Franklin.....	507	628			1,311
Grove.....	578	539			1,117
Greenwood.....	441	444			885
Henderson.....	676	509			1,219
Henderson.....	519	487			1,006
Hill's borough.....	584	521			1,108
Jackson.....	642	552			1,194
Kokomo.....	554	561			1,115
Lafayette.....	254	242			497
Star.....	454	447			899
Star.....	659	621			1,280
Union.....	505	266	1	1	623
Vernon.....	1,046	910			2,016
Wheatland.....	522	444	1		966
Wheatland.....	442	441			883
Wheatland.....	405	514			747
Total.....	11,166	10,245	58	55	21,524

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	521	510			1,107
Danville.....	514	475			1,112
Danville.....	826	644	7	9	1,486
Danville.....	584	479			1,063
East Troy.....	794	687			1,389
Elkhart.....	510	529			1,039
Geneva.....	826	814	1		1,646
Geneva.....	514	468	1		1,010
La Grange.....	514	495			1,006
La Grange.....	506	446			955
La Grange.....	444	444			888
Lyons.....	707	674			1,380
Lyons.....	490	445	1		926
Lyons.....	1,001	973	7	8	1,989
Lyons.....	506	584			1,180
Lyons.....	592	476			958
Lyons.....	524	481			1,011
Lyons.....	605	616			1,270
Lyons.....	2,990	2,425	2	8	4,895
Total.....	13,149	13,065	18	25	26,359

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Addison.....	951	857			1,808
Barton.....	660	689	1		1,350
Erin.....	612	571			1,183
Farmington.....	878	839			1,717
Germantown.....	1,030	955			1,985
Hartford.....	1,403	1,321	3		2,727
Jackson.....	1,028	1,014			2,042
Kewaskum.....	731	703			1,434
Polk.....	936	820			1,756
Richfield.....	921	819			1,740
Schlesinger ville.....	320	160			480
Troyton.....	1,005	907			1,912
Wayne.....	855	855			1,710
West Bend town.....	151	444			595
West Bend village.....	601	624			1,225
Total.....	12,282	11,576	4		23,862

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	1,128	1,095			2,223
Delafield.....	792	716		1	1,509
Eagle.....	617	605			1,224
Geneseo.....	746	629			1,375
Lisbon.....	761	658			1,421
Menomonee.....	1,205	1,143			2,348
Merton.....	778	723			1,502
Mukwonago.....	562	573			1,135
Mustango.....	766	681			1,447
New Berlin.....	887	820			1,707
Ottawa.....	464	419			883
Oconomowoc town.....	759	710			1,474
Oconomowoc city.....	996	1,115	4	4	2,121
Pewaukee.....	1,054	1,016	4	5	2,080
Summit.....	619	510			1,129
Vernon.....	657	583			1,241
Waukesha town.....	1,031	700	4		1,735
Waukesha village.....	1,318	1,449	21	16	2,807
Total.....	15,140	14,196	33	26	29,425

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	393	384			777
Caledonia.....	478	451			929
Dalton.....	426	399	1		827
Dupois.....	131	119			250
Edinboro.....	411	363			774
Fremont.....	456	402			858
Hewitt.....	111	112			223
Iola.....	478	439			917
Lafayette.....	388	376			764
Lebanon.....	408	369			777
Lodi.....	534	493			1,027
Little Wolf.....	588	532			1,120
Matteson.....	192	182			372
Mukwonago.....	519	426			945
New London.....	875	801	2	4	1,682
Reynolds.....	511	495			1,006
Scandinavia.....	566	512			1,078
St. Lawrence.....	448	397			845
Union.....	205	184			389
Waupaca city.....	938	1,036	2		1,976
Waupaca.....	413	369			782
Weyauwega.....	261	237			498
Weyauwega village.....	427	388			815
Total.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	19,646

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aurora.....	527	473	4	6	1,020
Bloomfield.....	692	666			1,358
Coloma.....	137	147			284
Dakota.....	256	244			500
Deerfield.....	122	111			233
Hatcheck.....	223	256			479
Leon.....	413	399			812
Mount Morris.....	309	279			588
Marion.....	300	369			569
Oasis.....	331	277			608
Plainsville.....	459	397			856
Raymond.....	473	437			910
Rice.....	193	185			378
Richford.....	180	186			366
Saxville.....	384	319			703
Springwater.....	215	226			441
Warden.....	322	325			647
Waubesa.....	347	361			708
Total.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	11,523

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Albion.....	393	396			789
Black Wolf.....	159	438			597
Clyde.....	691	609			1,300
Menasha.....	389	331			720
Menasha city.....	1,579	1,961			3,170
Neshanic.....	276	252	3	3	534
Neshanic city.....	697	578			1,275
Neshanic city.....	553	550			1,103
Neshanic city.....	2,002	1,961			4,023
Oshkosh.....	610	510	1	3	1,124
Omro.....	1,122	1,690			2,812
Oshkosh city.....	8,122	8,283	11	11	16,417
Poygan.....	405	405			810
Rockford.....	1,018	1,018	3	3	2,042
Union.....	499	499			998
Winthrop.....	588	533			1,121
Winthrop city.....	596	535			1,131
Winthrop city.....	1,312	1,230	4	1	2,547
Wood River.....	160	417			577
Total.....	23,106	21,825	51	51	45,033

WOOD COUNTY.

Abundant.....	102	74			176
Centerville.....	429	371	1		800
Dexter.....	191	112			303
Grand Rapids city.....	737	680	1		1,418
Grand Rapids.....	376	297	3	1	677
Lincoln.....	231	194			425
Port Edwards.....	193	117			310
Reed City.....	235	217			452
Reed City.....	79	73			152
St. George.....	159	111			270
Siegel.....	241	201	1		443
Seneca.....	183	165			348
Wood.....	125	104			229
Total.....	3,291	2,750	6	1	6,048

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

SUMMARY FROM STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland				515	256	221	750
Barron				13		538	2,147
Bayfield				752	269		1,042
Brown	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Burlingame			832	3,891	6,175	11,123	14,319
Calumet		275	1,743	12	171	706	1,456
Chippewa		615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,945
Cedar			232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Columbia		9,565	17,965	24,441	26,112	28,802	28,804
Crawford	1,502	2,198	3,223	3,098	11,011	13,075	15,095
Dallas	314	16,639	37,714	13,922	50,193	52,090	52,598
Dodge	67	19,138	31,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,891
Douglas			739	2,948	3,998	4,919	8,020
Dunn			385	812	532	1,122	741
Edmunds		1,796		2,791	5,170	9,188	13,427
Franklin				3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991
Fond du Lac	139	14,510	31,784	34,154	43,022	46,273	50,241
Grant	926	16,198	21,175	31,189	31,189	39,086	39,086
Green	942	8,566	14,827	19,808	26,646	23,611	22,087
Green Lake				12,603	12,596	13,195	15,274
Juneau	3,968	9,522	15,205	18,997	26,657	21,514	24,133
Kewaunee			1,098	4,170	5,611	7,187	11,330
Lafayette	914	15,317	26,869	36,148	36,597	34,070	34,968
Lapland				8,710	10,613	12,206	15,760
Kenosha		10,734	12,997	11,991	12,676	13,177	14,967
Koshong			1,169	5,571	7,039	10,281	11,195
Lake			3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	27,945
Lake County		11,531	16,063	18,134	26,158	32,667	32,769
Lake Superior							895
Manitowish	245	3,702	13,048	22,116	26,762	31,569	28,456
Marathon			147	2,891	1,678	5,882	10,111
Marquette	18	508	1,127	8,923	7,115	8,057	8,797
Menominee	2,604	51,977	46,263	62,518	72,111	89,066	122,927
Monroe			2,167	8,410	11,652	16,562	21,626
Oconto			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,222	13,812
Ontonagon			3,914	9,887	11,842	18,440	25,558
Outagamie			12,973	15,682	11,882	15,579	16,745
Pierce				2,632	4,659	5,816	
Plover			1,720	4,672	6,241	10,003	13,101
Portage			1,947	1,100	1,615	5,422	11,286
Price	1,624	4,250	5,151	2,707	8,115	10,640	14,846
Rock	3,475	14,974	20,673	21,560	22,884	26,732	28,192
Shawano			963	5,584	9,112	12,186	17,787
Sheldon	1,791	26,179	31,764	36,690	26,000	30,030	29,609
St. Croix	809	624	2,040	5,592	7,125	11,939	14,956
Stevens	162	4,351	12,611	18,663	26,774	25,868	26,924
Straight			274	829	1,406	1,667	
Superior	133	8,370	20,391	26,875	24,661	31,773	34,621
Taylor							844
Townsend			193	2,560	5,199	10,728	14,942
Union			4,824	11,007	11,644	18,673	21,724
Winnebago	2,611	17,842	22,662	26,196	27,113	25,662	26,759
Winthrop	315	19,185	18,897	21,622	24,019	25,695	24,862
Wisconsin			19,278	29,831	26,699	38,298	51,417
Wood				8,851	11,208	15,288	19,646
Worcester			5,341	8,779	9,002	11,379	11,721
Wyconago	145	16,167	17,439	21,770	29,791	35,275	45,621
Yoshim				2,125	2,965	2,911	6,618
Total	30,945	305,791	552,109	775,881	868,425	1,054,670	1,246,729

In a note to the territory of Louisiana returns appears the following: "On the 1st of August, 1890, Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River, and Green Bay, for the territory."

NATIVITY BY COUNTIES.

CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES.	NATIVE		FOREIGN BORN.											
	Born in U. S.	Born in Wis.	Total.	British America.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Sweden & Norway.	Bohemia.	Switzerland.	Holland.	Denmark.
Adams	5,351	2,649	1,250	137	142	225	26	133	5	537	4	9	6	32
Ashland	174	148	47	12	4	18	1	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron	246	132	292	127	22	7	1	41	.....	98	.....	14	.....	.....
Bayfield	288	175	56	23	.....	.....	23	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	14,728	11,098	10,410	1,687	273	1,442	112	2,733	68	451	102	31	947	371
Buffalo	6,854	4,433	4,269	173	56	242	125	1,971	39	556	67	941	4	.....
Burnett	144	100	562	4	4	1	1	1	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	7,661	5,658	4,674	165	167	500	13	3,267	51	3	168	82	92	25
Chippewa	4,725	2,764	3,586	1,437	120	417	39	958	34	439	34	35	29	20
Clark	2,751	1,196	699	226	81	45	18	235	4	79	1	1	.....	3
Columbia	19,652	12,233	9,150	511	2,046	1,332	629	2,774	30	1,515	35	67	44	49
Crawford	9,612	5,808	3,463	397	186	906	48	764	40	30	1,515	34	67	44
Dane	33,456	22,738	19,640	684	1,631	2,955	465	6,276	160	6,601	195	216	17	131
Dodge	28,708	20,934	18,327	565	1,236	2,301	256	12,656	187	383	167	97	77	37
Door	2,806	1,903	2,113	290	89	228	23	426	27	344	43	16	3	82
Douglas	712	340	410	133	41	66	6	60	4	93	.....	2	2	3
Dunn	6,268	3,177	3,320	437	147	227	51	842	17	1,336	.....	44	3	51
Eau Claire	7,394	3,336	3,375	767	242	487	54	835	34	871	2	39	1	21
Fond du Lac	31,477	20,112	14,796	1,754	1,291	2,572	317	7,372	125	156	7	193	627	98
Grant	28,565	19,390	9,414	386	2,531	1,281	189	3,585	83	513	547	118	71	13
Green	15,332	10,643	5,079	272	598	942	50	824	39	1,017	4	1,247	3	12
Green Lake	9,098	4,535	4,097	290	597	412	62	2,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Iowa	15,366	12,562	9,178	346	3,897	1,239	86	1,447	21	1,647	343	31	13	3
Jackson	5,764	2,966	1,923	291	151	137	92	250	29	944	12	6	1	.....
Jefferson	21,747	15,407	12,293	369	934	1,067	182	8,445	41	384	309	144	19	15
Juneau	9,361	5,359	3,011	336	395	1,104	81	518	11	379	3	11	1	55
Kenosha	9,066	5,959	4,081	138	650	813	100	2,082	39	29	11	30	44	71
Kewaunee	4,642	4,208	5,486	159	47	313	16	1,611	22	97	2,011	27	48	44
La Crosse	11,695	6,779	8,602	580	570	488	109	2,851	52	2,646	489	271	94	55
La Fayette	15,935	11,446	6,724	186	2,281	2,345	111	729	17	993	.....	21	5	3
Manitowoc	16,868	15,109	16,496	518	223	1,133	52	9,335	93	1,420	2,360	153	51	38
Marathon	3,139	2,333	2,746	216	49	103	26	2,239	19	73	3	3	.....	.....
Marquette	5,128	3,342	2,928	151	252	537	198	1,661	1	31	.....	1	.....	5
Milwaukee	47,697	37,183	42,233	884	1,973	4,604	502	29,019	288	636	1,524	447	861	130
Monroe	12,512	6,722	4,038	356	510	641	87	1,601	38	573	40	43	25	2
Oconto	4,591	2,677	3,720	1,645	111	422	38	797	23	321	72	3	79	60
Outagamie	11,741	8,060	6,689	796	171	72	85	3,262	61	37	1	54	785	56
Ozaukee	8,728	8,214	6,836	110	48	475	18	4,422	92	98	11	20	34	16
Pepin	3,351	1,612	1,308	208	91	118	29	300	27	484	.....	7	.....	.....
Pierce	7,460	3,618	2,498	310	102	422	34	449	16	1,052	.....	76	11	19
Polk	2,249	931	1,173	191	46	102	19	172	27	483	1	8	1	106
Portage	7,213	4,337	3,421	401	217	369	99	1,223	39	795	11	5	5	47
Racine	15,949	11,336	10,791	270	1,878	1,039	289	3,859	82	1,088	703	67	49	1,294
Richland	13,954	6,547	1,777	168	222	431	46	481	25	237	124	11	4	3
Rock	30,712	15,209	8,318	755	1,382	2,870	480	1,142	78	1,428	6	50	6	52
Sauk	17,308	9,795	6,552	386	765	946	103	3,433	65	93	8	601	34	9
Shawano	1,688	1,132	1,478	111	27	24	5	1,096	4	146	.....	12	8	23
Sheboygan	19,192	14,957	12,557	323	303	943	38	8,497	119	234	38	99	1,682	8
St. Croix	7,451	4,158	3,584	816	150	1,202	57	294	6	940	.....	3	38	71
Trempealeau	6,339	3,700	4,393	209	185	286	141	776	22	2,633	41	16	6	9
Verona	13,605	7,232	5,040	184	189	306	87	661	30	3,138	281	35	3	39
Walworth	20,822	11,214	5,150	391	921	1,729	148	1,173	81	579	1	40	15	28
Washington	13,868	12,504	10,051	97	110	882	35	8,213	134	40	296	79	58	2
Waukesha	18,368	13,304	9,906	332	2,065	1,593	397	4,335	37	486	54	96	48	278
Wauwata	11,011	6,225	4,528	508	260	517	60	1,243	39	1,225	8	65	2	557
Waushara	8,702	4,568	2,577	264	508	307	42	816	11	220	.....	3	1	369
Winnebago	25,209	14,587	12,070	1,558	1,531	5,399	146	5,261	53	762	26	300	23	723
Wood	2,538	1,587	1,374	636	42	171	34	299	3	106	.....	23	.....	51

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR THE YEAR 1876.				VALUATION OF UNPAID PROPERTY FROM ASSESSORS' RETURNS FOR 1875 AND 1876.					
COUNTIES.	Value of personal property.	Value of real estate.	Total.	Co., town, city and village property.	School and college property.	Cemeteries and public property.	Railroad property.	U. S. state and other property.	Total.
Adams.....	\$ 129,771	\$ 621,168	\$ 803,929	\$ 6,147	\$ 9,960	\$ 1,113		\$ 400	\$ 21,158
Ashland.....	42,666	880,523	923,189	2,310	4,925	1,000	\$1,220,000		1,222,265
Barron.....	146,774	1,043,964	1,190,738			2,275			125
Bay Mills.....	23,143	2,211,167	2,234,310	6,300	1,400	2,785			10,385
Beloit.....	442,787	2,195,073	2,637,860	13,375	102,655	8,169	91,025	2,780	32,638
Buffalo.....	428,701	2,290,228	2,718,929	15,300	27,787	29,760	150	900	72,887
Burnett.....	32,119	142,765	174,884		1,500	1,600			11,392
Calumet.....	373,946	2,107,211	2,481,157	1,100		15,220	73		60,171
Chippewa.....	963,624	4,559,345	5,522,969		5,160	5,6914			184,875
Clark.....	281,819	2,330,972	2,612,791	3,370	2,000	1,900	175,885	1,340	312,028
Columbia.....	1,875,649	2,088,792	3,964,441	29,785	115,605	91,132	63,005	10,421	125,200
Crawford.....	523,042	1,437,186	1,960,228		11,000	1,100	110,000	1,100	699,757
Dane.....	4,640,798	14,882,179	19,522,977	4,200	329,590	89,800	259,987	14,400	729,229
Dodge.....	2,140,793	11,414,318	13,555,111	45,800	80,630	121,075	24,400		200
Dorset.....	133,107	656,650	789,757			7,029			32,678
Douglas.....	19,144	410,227	429,371	17,163	3,124	2,351			428,091
Dunn.....	1,062,300	1,875,118	2,937,418		2,200	2,200	421,604		833,153
Eau Claire.....	1,357,132	2,593,233	3,950,365		16,933	56,900	627,155	60,000	478,900
Fond du Lac.....	2,189,739	11,649,69	14,839,428	49,520	100,000	259,900	95,430	16,780	384,520
Grant.....	2,502,795	4,029,201	6,532,996	52,595	197,495	109,495	2,000	32,245	170,320
Green.....	1,966,569	6,290,829	8,257,398		60,875	76,975		500	88,070
Green Lake.....	789,736	3,488,839	4,278,575			61,500		2,730	183,680
Iowa.....	1,244,676	3,448,152	4,692,828	15,280	36,774	5,026	75,000	600	231,390
Jackson.....	1,124,124	1,040,413	2,164,537	600		15,000	237,915		402,000
Jefferson.....	1,775,985	7,860,833	9,636,818	12,600	66,200	172,300	120,000	31,200	71,000
Jennings.....	624,125	1,900,745	2,524,870			19,280	51,800	6,275	123,825
Kenosha.....	1,320,957	4,488,186	5,809,143	19,300	46,395	46,800	300	10,500	106,033
Kewaunee.....	546,678	2,560,641	3,107,319	10,770	17,720	18,521		2,525	264,043
La Crosse.....	1,736,271	4,013,568	5,749,839	31,000	3,500	110,613	102,600	15,300	202,140
La Fayette.....	1,190,502	3,775,414	4,965,916		55,930	71,610	74,800	10,400	254,828
Lafayette.....	1,144,654	1,522,542	2,667,196		9,640		100		110,580
Manitowoc.....	1,114,320	5,290,549	6,404,869	28,210	21,248	51,821	116,901	3,595	26,445
Marathon.....	317,078	1,744,601	2,061,679	15,700	27,202	16,825	50,655		71,651
Marquette.....	320,668	1,544,967	1,865,635		8,135	12,080			682,800
Milwaukee.....	15,345,281	46,447,283	61,792,564	1,318,506	771,265	1,212,430	1,271,600	682,800	5,257,735
Monroe.....	658,191	1,994,911	2,653,102	5,368	13,200	3,158	15,580	2,340	114,820
Oconto.....	455,741	3,111,557	3,567,298			28,100	56,720		521,800
Outagamie.....	623,744	3,348,267	3,972,011	10,400	90,200	77,475	347,515	3,000	196,000
Ozaukee.....	381,781	2,801,688	3,183,469	5,280	18,415	32,900	136,000	3,470	141,743
Pepin.....	227,282	3,705,416	3,932,698	8,25	8,247	1,180	22,026	9,845	114,100
Pierce.....	728,682	2,445,449	3,174,131	13,950	73,655	25,115		1,000	22,047
Pock.....	225,567	1,121,599	1,347,166		10,940	5,222		5,775	147,686
Portage.....	264,679	1,592,018	1,856,697	8,000	25,916	42,470	70,100	200	845,290
Racine.....	2,418,248	8,077,811	10,496,059	22,500	21,625	236,000	250,975	120,950	38,400
Richland.....	612,171	1,908,586	2,520,757	5,225		37,915			1,107,290
Rock.....	4,462,048	12,924,410	17,386,458	28,000	50,000	212,660	751,970	31,650	21,300
St. Croix.....	816,458	3,110,415	3,926,873	11,304		41,370	68,420	3,840	21,300
St. Lawrence.....	1,404,732	4,036,812	5,441,544	9,000		8,670	22,500	1,150	115,130
Shawano.....	121,267	687,947	809,214	2,000	7,211	5,714			14,075
Shawano.....	1,900,891	7,090,170	8,991,061	10,425	4,125	124,895	55,800		194,778
Tioga.....	5,812	816,421	822,233		2,800		366,400	41,600	580,800
Trempealeau.....	840,458	1,904,588	2,745,046	250	2,000	26,500	8,300	775	35,725
Vernon.....	924,438	2,288,420	3,212,858	1,500		3,225			26,950
Washington.....	2,357,529	10,500,549	12,858,078	70,200	150,200	129,410	180,000	110,000	670,110
Waushara.....	1,000,744	3,925,644	4,926,388	7,500		120,650		60,943	18,243
Waukesha.....	3,165,504	15,034,419	18,199,923	700	500	218,700		200	2,200
Waupaca.....	480,845	1,826,908	2,307,753	250	31,910	31,110	2,500	2,325	74,245
Waupesa.....	31,009	1,444,320	1,475,329	21,350	21,080	22,524		1,200	6,954
Winnebago.....	2,081,308	9,810,260	11,891,568	6,800	29,495	36,800	84,780	1,550	159,065
Wood.....	2,100	508,920	510,920	1,300		27,000	2,720		38,000
Total.....		\$274,447,874	\$294,780,354	82,000,000	2,745,817	4,774,828	7,487,627	1,664,388	18,524,196

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

NUMBER OF ACRES.

COUNTIES.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Flax-seed.
Adams	5,146	11,456	5,353	83	8,488	660	5½	
Ashland	5	7	81				2	
Barron	4,070½	6,994	3,477¼	759½	2,821	27	1½	
Bayfield		20	13					
Brown	16,384	13,913	5,732	5,072	5,254	17½		
Burlingame	48,507½	9,213½	12,753½	2,751	870	9½		
Burlington	1,179	216	637	58	264			
Calumet	22,860½	4,583	9,558	4,048	231½	39	9	
Chippewa	10,442	2,734	9,012	1,358	185	10½		
Clay	2,157	1,596	2,108	208	95	3		
Columbia	61,472	40,274	24,671	7,694	7,694	59½	18	
Crawford	19,051	19,173	10,584	3,912	1,588		15	2½
Dane	86,253	84,072	61,120	23,499	7,410	317½	2,459½	45
Dodge	128,798	29,101½	25,592¼	11,467	2,134	136	8	153½
Douglas	4,771	352	3,391	696	788			1½
Douglas		5	30					
Dunn	2,132	9,671	13,833	1,560	1,156	68		1½
Eau Claire	7	11,765	7,183	1,212	933	11		
Fond du Lac	1,012	13,208½	20,763	8,351	751½	44		
Grant	29,043	98,709	62,054	2,839	3,296	113½	29	25,217
Green	4,409	58,168	34,191	6,661	3,793½	28	44	363
Green Lake	37,064	15,608	8,013	1,170	3,455	212		22
Iowa	21,676	46,780	34,433	2,609½	1,892	179½	1	10,145
Jackson	19,95	8,671½	11,891	1,139	613	71½		
Jefferson	53,567	28,370	16,845	8,773	7,611		100	
Jensen	11,398½	11,818	11,272½	415	3,137	1,169		6
Keweenaw	4,78	15	11,17	1,619	611			3,434
Keweenaw	17,792	11	6,632	2,164	3,520	2	7	
La Crosse	38	10,581	219	3,045	3,177	219½	1½	
La Fayette	4	61,519	191	1,273	1,735	13	2½	16,670
Lafayette	262		712	20				
Manitowish	4,788½	854½	21,117½	4,299	5,233	3	1	1
Manitowish	4,788	355	5,020	670	116			2
Marquette	9,11	15,121	4,87	93	10,503	139	7	
Mayenne	11,774	1,101½	12,213	5,063	3,074	65		22
Monroe	31,674	2,198	12,871	1,769	1,277	390		
Monroe	2,160		3,712	357	724	3	1½	
Outagamie		1,161	2,447½	940½	514	11½		
Ozaukee	5½	6,81½	9,471	4,116½	2,430½	15		11½
Popple	6½	6,924	4,17	613	563	251		
Pierce	11,187	89	8,378	2,851	258	3		10
Pike	9,201½	4,104	8,12	111	326		2	3
Portage	1,701½	776	9,086½	1,281	7,665½	581½		8
Racine	7,881½	61½	17,211	2,28½	2,212	311	4½	4,285½
Redland	13,22½	60½	11,606	589	1,770	499½	2½	
Rock	12,384½	111½	60,101	19,424	15,038	41½	2,105½	282
St. Croix	77,810	3,350	17,511	2,022	177			4
Sauk	27,701	33,816	21,669	2,197½	6,164½	3,118½		
Sauk	6,185	1,901	1,489	205	1,160½		1½	
Shelburne	45,959	8,214	16,701	7,519	4,332	19		13
Taylor	1,101½	32	214	2				
Thompson	53,656	12,106	15,934	2,381½	550	32		
Vernon	42,277	22,499	23,055	5,512	633	187	14	9
Walworth	20,588	15,456	28,225	8,911	4,751	107½	11½	1,169
Washington	51,691	11,613	14,104	6,611	6,612	29		113
Winnebago	34,110	26,318	18,980	8,527	7,659	239	5	3
Winnebago	15,516	952	7,118	1,090	4,363	295	3	3
Winnebago	12,573	18,761	8,817	4,764	15,416	340		9
Winnebago	49,999	13,401	12,813	1,427	982	110		3
Wood	647	958	1,029	29½	372½	14	2	
Total	1,445,650½	1,925,801	851,861½	183,030½	175,314½	11,184½	4,842	62,008½

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						Clover Seed, Bushels.
	Cultivated Grasses.	Potatoes.	Roots.	Apples.	Cultivated Clover.	Timber.	
Adams	3,161	771	6	58	4%	25,010	551
Ashland	241	266	75	.....	.....	1,152,000	.....
Barron	1,813½	311½	55½	28½	.....	24,175	.....
Bayfield	100	30	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Brown	5,769½	150	25½	219	.....	12,739	.....
Buffalo	39	909½	17½	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Burnett	13,361	1,017	37	552½	.....	57,463	1,733
Chippewa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	9,348	425	.....	78	.....	126,000	.....
Columbia	32,326	1,918½	104	1,533½	36	51,879	1,089
Crawford	1,925	2,193	618	2,460	.....	.....	50
Dane	53,219	3,587	80	4,830½	30	111,463	2,969½
Dodge	29,552	3,740½	89	16,254	.....	49,369½	2,188½
Door	257	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	100	100	10	2	.....	500,000	.....
Dunn	10,032	989	219	61½	.....	5,414	8
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	41,609	2,701½	61½	2,935½	.....	44,986	1,500
Grant	37,792	3,038	16	2,766	.....	126,116	3,878
Green	1,139	1,139	16	5,980½	.....	.....	1,047
Green Lake	13,920	421	5	1,467	45	22,393	566
Iowa	15,566	1,650½	46	1,987½	.....	51,026	1,515
Jackson	5,316	510	41	100	520	53,880	107
Jefferson	17,407	2,209	94	2,233	.....	33,774	5,269
Juneau	8,705	1,738	52½	339	2,757½	.....	781
Kenosha	29,856	1,060	18½	2,170	.....	19,896	1,324
Kewaunee	5,665	1,487	10	14	.....	37,774	1,174
La Crosse	11,490	781	99	239	2	29,763	30
La Fayette	22,719	1,633	26	994	.....	24,037	1,007
Lincoln	316	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	32,356½	2,251	108	689	.....	257,341	774½
Marathon	5,453	667	138	46	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	3,387	926	50	1,856	151	20,525	1,073
Milwaukee	20,557	3,030½	137½	1,934½	1	16,211	118
Monroe	14,217	1,520	99	406	4,412	33,756	1,666
Oconto	6,170	836	71	.....	20	.....	.....
Outagamie	11,681	51	13	.....	.....	19,433	97
Ozaukee	8,528	1,566½	100	1,266½	1	22,077	1,349
Pepin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	12,974	724	41	77	.....	182,671	121
Polk	2,612	591	178	11	.....	.....	2
Portage	10,115½	2,016½	128½	60½	580	52,150	313
Racine	21,515½	1,548½	46½	16,004	.....	28,718½	840
Richland	18,924½	1,153½	10½	479	.....	63,394	2,160½
Rock	57,132½	2,930	122½	3,676	.....	57,587½	5,416
St. Croix	11,293	1,176	10	457	.....	3,606	80
Sauk	25,222½	3,209½	104½	1,054½	.....	88,078½	1,218½
Shawano	1,111	548	64½	1,054½	3,101	80,533	16
Sheboygan	40,123	2,723	133	1,730	.....	68,057	10,738
Taylor	173	99	34	2	2	.....	.....
Trempealeau	18,738	878½	41½	279½	1½	12,119	270
Vernon	20,197	1,241	140	719	.....	91,194	1,134
Walworth	15,093	2,183½	55½	4,056½	.....	50,221	2,798
Washington	6,513	46,821	9,430	50,095	137	50,080	16,080
Waukesha	38,629	3,982	383	4,952	30	32,690	1,329
Waupaca	13,540	1,696	185	185	.....	82,985	610
Waushara	9,770	1,342	45	836½	1,053	66,510	117
Winnebago	24,131	1,630	35	1,561	191	25,737	720
Wood	275	169	.....	.....	400	94,242	.....
Total	889,018½	121,120½	13,614½	139,891½	17,664½	1,090,226½	76,945½

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

WISCONSIN.

ELECTORS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 12. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. Every person convicted of bribery shall be excluded from the right of suffrage unless restored to civil rights; and no person who shall have made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election at which he shall offer to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election.

SEC. 13. No elector shall vote except in the town, ward, village or election district in which he actually resides.

SEC. 14. The general election prescribed in the Constitution shall be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November in each year, at which time there shall be chosen such Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice President, State officers, and county officers as are by law to be elected in such year.

SEC. 15. All elections shall be held in each town at the place where the last town-meeting was held, or at such other place as shall have been ordered at such last meeting, or as shall have been ordered by the Supervisors when they establish more than one election poll, except that the first election after the organization of a new town shall be held at the place directed in the act or proceeding by which it was organized; and all elections in villages constituting separate election districts and in the wards of cities, shall be held at the place to be ordered by the Trustees of such village, or the Common Council of such city, at least ten days before such election, unless a different provision is made in the act incorporating such village or city.

SEC. 16. Whenever it shall become impossible or inconvenient to hold an election at the place designated therefor, the Board of Inspectors, after having assembled at or as near as practicable to such place, and before receiving any votes may adjourn to the nearest convenient place for holding the election, and at such adjourned place shall forthwith proceed with the election. Upon adjourning any election as hereinbefore provided, the Board of Inspectors shall cause proclamation thereof to be made, and shall station a Constable or some other proper person at the place where the adjournment was made, to notify all electors arriving at such place of adjournment, and the place to which it was made.

SEC. 20. A registry of electors shall annually be made :

1. In each ward or election district of every city which, at the last previous census, had a population of three thousand or more.
2. In each ward or election district of every incorporated village in which, by law, separate elections are held: which village at the last preceding census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more.
3. In every town containing a village which, at said census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more, in which village separate general elections are not by law required to be held.
4. In all towns any part of which shall have been embraced in any part of any city or village in which a registration by this chapter is required.

Such registration shall be made in the manner provided by this chapter. The persons authorized by law to act as Inspectors of Election in each of such towns, wards or election districts shall constitute the Board of Registry therefor.

SEC. 21. The said Inspectors shall have their first meeting on Tuesday, four weeks preceding each general election, at the place where said election is to be held; and in election districts at which there were polled at the previous general election three hundred votes or less, they shall sit for one day, and in districts at which there were more than three hundred votes polled, they shall have power to sit two days if necessary, for the purpose of making such list. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and hold their meetings open until 8 o'clock in the evening of each day during which they shall so sit. The Clerks appointed by law to act as Clerks of Election shall act as Clerks of the Board of Registry on the day of election only. The proceedings shall be open, and all electors of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections or additions to said registry. They shall have the same powers to preserve order which Inspectors of Election have on election days, and in towns vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner that vacancies are filled at elections.

SEC. 22. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, and before doing any business, shall severally take and subscribe the oath of Inspectors at a general election, and said Inspectors shall at their first meeting make a registry of all the electors of their respective districts, placing thereon the full names, alphabetically arranged according to surnames, in one column, and in another the residence by number and name of street or other location, if known. If any elector's residence is at any hotel or public boarding-house the name of the hotel or boarding house shall be stated in the registry. They shall put thereon the names of all persons residing in their election district appearing on the poll-list kept at the last preceding general election, and are authorized to take therefor such poll-list from the office where kept, omitting such as have died or removed from the district, and adding the names of all other persons known to them to be electors in such district. In case of the formation of a new election district since the last preceding general election, the said Board therein may make such registry from the best means at their command, and may, if necessary, procure therefor certified copies of the last poll-list. They shall complete said registry as far as practicable at their first meeting, and shall make four copies thereof and certify the original and each copy to be a true list of the electors in their district so far as the same are known to them. One of said copies shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place in the room in which their meeting was held, and be accessible to any elector for examination or making copies thereof, and one copy shall be retained by each Inspector for revision and correction at the second meeting. They shall within two days after said first meeting file the original registry made by them, and said poll list in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and may, in their discretion, cause ten printed copies of said registry to be made and posted in ten of the most public places of said election district, or may publish the same in a newspaper at an expense not exceeding one cent for each name.

SEC. 23. The Inspectors shall hold their second meeting at the same place designated for holding elections on the Tuesday two weeks preceding the election. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. In election districts having less than three hundred voters, as shown by the

preliminary registry, the Board shall complete the registry on the same day ; but if there are more than that number of voters, they shall sit two days. They shall remain in session until 8 o'clock in the evening. They shall revise and correct the registry first by erasing the name of any person who shall be proved to their satisfaction by the oaths of two electors of the district to be not entitled to vote therein at the next ensuing election, unless such person shall appear and if challenged, shall answer the questions and take the oath hereinafter provided : secondly, by entering thereon the names of every elector entitled to vote in the district at the next election who shall appear before the Board and require it, and state his place of residence, giving street and number, if numbered, or location, as hereinbefore provided, if challenged answer the questions, and take the oaths provided in case of challenge at an election ; but if any person shall refuse to answer all such questions or to take such oath, his name shall not be registered. Any person who is not twenty-one years of age before the date when the registry is required to be corrected, but will be if he lives until the day of election, shall have his name put on the registry if he be otherwise qualified to be an elector. Any elector who did not vote at the previous general election shall be entitled to be registered either at the preliminary or the final registration of electors by appearing before the Board of Registration of his election district and establishing his right to be registered, or, instead of a personal appearance, he may make his application to be registered to the Board in writing. Such application shall state the name and period of continuous residence in the election district and place of residence therein, giving the number and street of the applicant, and, in case the person making the application is of foreign birth, he shall state when he came to the United States and to the State of Wisconsin, and the time and place of declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to vote at the election. Upon receiving such application, the Board of Registration shall register the name of such applicant, if it appears to the Board that the applicant is, by his statement, entitled to vote. Such statement shall be made under oath, and shall be preserved by the Board and be filed in the office of the village or city clerk, as the case may be. All city and village clerks shall keep blanks for making the application for registration, as provided by this section. The form shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Every person named in this section shall be subject to the same punishment for any false statement or other offense in respect thereto as is provided in case of such false statement or other offense by an elector offering to vote at an election. After such registry shall have been fully completed on the days above mentioned, no name shall be added thereto by any person or upon any pretext. Within three days after the second meeting the said Board shall cause four copies of the registry to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct registry of the electors of their district, one of which shall be kept by each Inspector for use on election day, and one shall forthwith be filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk. All registries shall at all times be open to public inspection at the office where deposited without charge.

SEC. 24. On election day the Inspectors shall designate two of their number at the opening of the polls, who shall check the names of every elector voting in such district whose name is on the registry. No vote shall be received at any general election in any ward or election district defined in Section 20, if the name of the person offering to vote be not on said registry made at the second meeting as aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided ; but in case any one shall, after the last day for completing such registry, and before such election, become a qualified voter of the district, he shall have the same right to vote therein at such election as if his name had been duly registered, provided he shall, at the time he offers to vote, deliver to the Inspectors his affidavit, in which he shall state the facts, showing that he has, since the completion of such registry, become a qualified elector of such district, and the facts showing that he was not such elector on the day such registry was completed, and shall also deliver to such Inspectors the affidavits of two freeholders, electors in such election district, corroborating all the material statements in his affidavit. In case any person who was a voter at the last previous general election shall not be registered, such person shall be entitled to vote on making affidavit that he was entitled to vote at the previous election, and that he has not become disqualified by reason of removal

from the election district or otherwise, since that election, which affidavit shall also be corroborated by the affidavits of two freeholders, as is provided for other non-registered voters. No one freeholder shall be competent to make at any one election corroborating affidavits for more than three voters. All of said affidavits shall be sworn to before some officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions. The Inspectors shall keep a list of the names and residence of the electors voting whose names are not on said completed registry, and attach said list to the registry and return it, together with all such affidavits, to the proper town, city or village clerk. No compensation shall be paid or received for taking or certifying any such affidavits. On the day following the election, one of said poll-lists and one copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be attached together and filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and the other of said poll-lists and copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be returned to the County Clerk with the returns of the election. Such Inspectors shall give notice by advertisement in a newspaper printed in the city, village or town where such registration was made, of the registry, and shall include in such notice all additions to and omissions from the preliminary list, and shall also state where the election is to be held. In case there be no newspaper printed in such city, village or town, such notice shall be given by posting copies thereof in three or more public places in each ward or election district in such city, village or town. For publication of such notice in any such newspaper the publisher thereof shall be entitled to the same compensation per folio as is prescribed for publishing other legal notices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 413. The formation of any school district shall be by written order of the Town Board, describing the territory embraced in the same, to be filed with the Town Clerk within twenty days after the making thereof. The Supervisors shall deliver to a taxable inhabitant of the district their notice thereof in writing, describing its boundaries, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and shall therein direct such inhabitant to notify every qualified voter of the district, either personally or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, of the time and place of such meeting, at least five days before the time appointed therefor, and said inhabitant shall notify the voters of such district accordingly, and indorse thereon a return containing the names of all persons thus notified, and said notice and return shall be recorded as a part of the record of the first meeting in such district.

SEC. 414. In case such notice shall not be given, or the inhabitants of a district shall neglect or refuse to assemble and form a district meeting when so notified, or in case any school district having been formed or organized shall afterward be disorganized, so that no competent authority shall exist therein to call a special district meeting, in the manner hereinafter provided, notice shall be given by the Town Board, and served in the manner prescribed in the preceding section. Whenever a district meeting shall be called as prescribed in this and the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the electors of the district to assemble at the time and place so directed.

SEC. 415. Whenever it shall be necessary to form a district from two or more adjoining towns, the Town Boards of such towns shall meet together and form such districts by their written order, describing the territory embraced in such district, signed by at least two of the Supervisors of each town; and shall file one such order with the Town Clerk of each town, and deliver the notice of formation to a taxable inhabitant of such district, and cause the same to be served and returned in the time and manner hereinbefore prescribed; and any such district may be altered only by the joint action of the Town Boards of such towns in the same manner that other districts are altered.

SEC. 416. Every school district shall be deemed duly organized when any two of the officers elected at the first legal meeting thereof shall have consented to serve in the offices to which they have been respectively elected, by a written acceptance thereof filed with the clerk of the first meeting, and recorded in the minutes thereof; and every school district shall be considered

as duly organized after it shall have exercised the franchises and privileges of a district for the term of two years.

SEC. 425. The annual meeting of all school districts in which graded schools of two or more departments are taught, shall be held on the second Monday of July, and of all other school districts on the last Monday of September, in each year. The hour of such meeting shall be seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided by a vote of the district, duly recorded at the last previous annual meeting; but at any annual meeting a majority of the electors present may determine that the annual meeting of such district shall be held on the last Monday of August instead of the last Monday of September. Said determination to take effect when a copy of the proceedings of said annual meeting in reference to such change shall have been filed with the Town Clerk in which the schoolhouse of such district is situated, and to remain in force until rescinded by a like vote of the electors of such district.

SEC. 426. The Clerk shall give at least six days' previous notice of every annual district meeting, by posting notices thereof in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of the schoolhouse, if there be one in the district, and he shall give like notices for every adjourned district meeting when such meeting shall have been adjourned for more than one month: but no annual meeting shall be deemed illegal for want of due notice, unless it shall appear that the omission to give such notice was willful and fraudulent.

SEC. 427. Special district meetings may be called by the Clerk, or, in his absence, by the Directors or Treasurer, on written request of five legal voters of the district, in the manner prescribed for calling an annual meeting; and the electors, when lawfully assembled at a special meeting, shall have power to transact the same business as at the first and each annual meeting, except the election of officers. The business to be transacted at any special meeting shall be particularly specified in the notices calling the same, and said notices shall be posted six full days prior to the meeting. No tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting, unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified, either personally or by a written notice left at their places of residence, stating the time and place and objects of the meeting, and specifying the amount proposed to be voted, at least six days before the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 428. Every person shall be entitled to vote in any school district meeting who is qualified to vote at a general election for State and county officers, and who is a resident of such school district.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DISTRICT TAXES.

SEC. 469. All school district taxes, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall be assessed on the same kinds of property as taxes for town and county purposes: and all personal property which, on account of its location or the residence of its owner, is taxable in the town, shall, if such locality or residence be in the school district, be likewise taxable for school district purposes.

BORROWING MONEY.

SEC. 474. Whenever, upon any unusual exigency, any school district shall, before the annual meeting, vote a special tax to be collected with the next levy, the district may, by vote, authorize the District Board to borrow for a period not exceeding one year a sum not exceeding the amount of such tax, and by such vote set apart such tax when collected to repay such loan, and thereupon the District Board may borrow such money of any person and on such terms and execute and deliver to the lender such obligation therefor, and such security for the repayment, including a mortgage or pledge of any real or personal property of the district, subject to the directions contained in the vote of the district as may be agreed upon and not prohibited by law.

SEC. 498. Every District Clerk who shall willfully neglect to make the annual report for his district as required by law shall be liable to pay the whole amount of money lost by such

district in consequence of his neglect, which shall be recovered in an action in the name of and for the use of the district.

SEC. 499. Every Town Clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the County Superintendent his annual report, as required in this chapter within the time limited therefor, shall be liable on his official bond to pay the town the amount which such town or any school district therein, shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon: and every County Superintendent who shall neglect or refuse to make the report required of him by this chapter to the State Superintendent shall be liable to pay to each town the amount which such town or any school district therein shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon, to be recovered in either case in an action prosecuted by the Town Treasurer in the name of the town.

SEC. 503. Every member of a district board in any school district in this State in which a list of text-books has been adopted according to law, who shall, within three years from the date of such adoption, or thereafter, without the consent of the State Superintendent, order a change of text-books in such district, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 513. Every woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may be elected or appointed as director, treasurer or clerk of a school district, director or secretary of a town board under the township system: member of a board of education in cities, or county superintendent.

SEC. 559. In reckoning school months, twenty days shall constitute a month and one hundred days five months.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 1035. The terms "real property," "real estate" and "land," when used in this title, shall include not only the land itself, but all buildings, fixtures, improvements, rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

SEC. 1036. The term "personal property," as used in this title, shall be construed to mean and include toll-bridges, saw-logs, timber and lumber, either upon land or afloat, steamboats, ships and other vessels, whether at home or abroad: buildings upon leased lands, if such buildings have not been included in the assessment of the land on which they are erected: ferry-boats, including the franchise for running the same: all debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, note, contract, bond, mortgage or other security, or whether such debts are due or to become due; and all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, moneys and effects of any nature or description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term "real property," as above defined.

SEC. 1037. The improvements on all lands situated in this State, which shall have been entered under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and which shall be actually occupied and improved by the person so entering the same, or his heirs, shall be subject to taxation, and such improvements shall be assessed as personal property. All taxes levied thereon shall be collected out of the personal property of the occupant of such lands, and in no other manner.

SEC. 1038. The property in this section described is exempt from taxation, to wit:

1. That owned exclusively by the United States or by this State, but no lands contracted to be sold by the State shall be exempt.
2. That owned exclusively by any county, city, village, town or school district; but lands purchased by counties at tax sales shall be exempt only in the cases provided in **Section Eleven Hundred and Ninety-one.**
3. Personal property owned by any religious, scientific, literary or benevolent association, used exclusively for the purposes of such association, and the real property, if not leased, or not otherwise used for pecuniary profit, necessary for the location and convenience of the buildings of such association, and embracing the same not exceeding

ten acres; and the lands reserved for grounds of a chartered college or university, not exceeding forty acres; and parsonages, whether of local churches or districts, and whether occupied by the pastor permanently or rented for his benefit. The occasional leasing of such buildings for schools, public lectures or concerts, or the leasing of such parsonages, shall not render them liable to taxation.

4. Personal property owned and used exclusively by the State or any county agricultural society, and the lands owned and used by any such society exclusively for fair grounds.
5. Fire engines and other implements used for extinguishing fires, owned or used by any organized fire company, and the buildings and necessary grounds connected therewith, owned by such company, and used exclusively for its proper purposes.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens, except lands held by them by purchase.
7. Lands used exclusively as public burial-grounds, and tombs and monuments to the dead therein.
8. Pensions receivable from the United States.
9. Stock in any corporation in this State which is required to pay taxes upon its property in the same manner as individuals.
10. So much of the debts due or to become due to any person as shall equal the amount of bona-fide and unconditional debts by him owing.
11. Wearing apparel, family portraits and libraries, kitchen furniture and growing crops.
12. Provisions and fuel provided by the head of a family to sustain its members for six months; but no person paying board shall be deemed a member of a family.
13. All the personal property of all insurance companies that now are or shall be organized or doing business in this State.
14. The track, right of way, depot grounds, buildings, machine-shops, rolling-stock and other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this State belonging to any railroad company, including pontoon, pile and pontoon railroads, and shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages and all lands owned or claimed by such railroad company not adjoining the track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes. The provision of this subdivision shall not apply to any railroad that now is or shall be operated by horse-power, whether now or hereafter constructed in any village or city.
15. The property, except real estate, of all companies which are or shall be engaged in the business of telegraphing in this State.
16. The real estate of the Home of the Friendless in the city of Milwaukee, not exceeding one lot in amount, is exempted, so long as the same shall continue to be used as such home.
17. All property of any corporation or association formed under the laws of this State for the encouragement of industry by agricultural and industrial fairs and exhibitions, which shall be necessary for fair grounds, while used exclusively for such fairs and exhibitions, provided the quantity of land so exempt shall not exceed forty acres.
18. Such tree-belts as are or may be planted and maintained in compliance with chapter sixty-six of one of these statutes.

SEC. 1191. Real property, upon which the county holds any certificates of tax sale, shall continue liable to taxation and to sale for unpaid taxes, and the county shall be the exclusive purchaser at the sale; but when a tax deed shall be issued to the county, and it shall hold tax certificates of sale unredeemed on the same property for two successive years subsequent to the date of the sale on which such deed shall issue, including certificates of sale made prior to the passage of these statutes, such property shall thereafter be exempt from taxation until the same is sold by the county. The County Clerk shall annually, before the first day of June, furnish to the Assessors of each town a list of the lands in such town exempt under this section. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to apply to lands owned by minors, married women, widowed women, idiots or insane persons.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SEC. 1089. The Town Treasurer of each town, on the receipt of the tax-roll for the current year, shall forthwith post notices in three or four public places in such towns, that the tax-roll for such town is in his hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at his office at any time prior to the first day of January in such year; and after the said first day of January he shall proceed to collect the taxes charged in such roll and remaining unpaid, and for that purpose shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at any place of his usual residence, if within the town, and demand payment of the taxes charged to him on such roll.

SEC. 1090. On all taxes paid or tendered at the office of such Treasurer prior to said first day of January, he shall remit all of the 5-per-cent collection fees, except so much thereof as he is authorized by law to have for his fees upon taxes so paid.

SEC. 1091. Town orders shall be receivable for taxes in the town where issued, and shall be allowed the Town Treasurer on settlement of town taxes; and county orders and jurors' certificates shall be receivable for taxes in the county where issued, and shall be allowed such Treasurer on settlement of county taxes with the County Treasurer, but no Town Treasurer shall receive town orders in payment for taxes to a larger amount than the town taxes included in his assessment-roll exclusive of all taxes for school purposes, nor county orders and jurors' certificates to a greater amount than the county tax included therein.

SEC. 1097. In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed upon him, the Town Treasurer shall levy the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found within his town; and if a sufficient amount of such property cannot be found in such town, the Town Treasurer may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found in the county or in any adjoining counties.

SEC. 1098. The Town Treasurer shall give public notice of the time and place of such sale, at least six days previous thereto, by advertisement, containing a description of the property to be sold, to be posted up in three public places in the town where the sale is to be made. The sale shall be at public auction, in the daytime, and the property sold shall be present; such property may be released by the payment of the taxes and charges for which the same is liable, to be sold; if the purchase-money on such sale shall not be paid at such time as the Treasurer may require, he may again, in his discretion, expose such property for sale, or sue, in his name of office, the purchaser for the purchase-money, and recover the same with costs and 10-per-centum damages.

SEC. 1099. If the property so levied upon shall be sold for more than the amount of tax and costs, the surplus shall be returned to the owner thereof; and if it cannot be sold for want of bidders, the Treasurer shall return a statement of the fact, and return the property to the person from whose possession he took the same; and the tax, if unsatisfied, shall be collected in the same manner as if no levy had been made.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1223. The Supervisors of the several towns shall have the care and supervision of the highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty:

1. To give directions for repairing the highways and bridges within their respective towns, and cause to be removed all obstructions therefrom.
2. To cause such of the roads used as highways as have been laid out but not sufficiently described, and such as have been lawfully laid out and used as such up to the then present time, but not fully and sufficiently recorded, to be ascertained, described and entered of record in the Town Clerk's office.

3. To cause bridges which are or may be erected over streams intersecting highways to be kept in repair.
4. To divide their respective towns into so many road districts as they shall judge convenient, and specify every such division in writing under their hands, to be recorded in the office of the Town Clerk; but no such division shall be made within ten days next preceding the annual town meeting.
5. To assign to each of the said road districts such of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes on highways as they think proper, having regard to the nearness of residence as much as practicable.
6. To require the Overseers of Highways from time to time, and as often as they shall deem necessary, to perform any of the duties required of them by law.
7. To assess the highway taxes in their respective towns in each year, as provided by law.
8. To lay out and establish upon actual surveys, as hereinafter provided, such new roads in their respective towns as they may deem necessary and proper; to discontinue such roads as shall appear to them to have become unnecessary, and to widen or alter such roads when they shall deem necessary for public convenience, and perform all other duties respecting highways and bridges directed by this chapter.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 1548. The Town Boards, Village Boards and Common Councils of the respective towns, villages and cities may grant license to such persons as they may deem proper, to keep groceries, saloons or other places, within their respective towns, villages or cities, for the sale in quantities less than one gallon of strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors, to be drank on the premises; and in like manner may grant licenses for the sale in any quantity of such liquors not to be drank on the premises. The sum to be paid for such license for the sale of such liquor to be drank on the premises shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars; and for the sale of such liquors not to be drank on the premises shall be not less than ten nor more than forty dollars.

SEC. 1549. Every applicant for such license shall, before delivery thereof, file with such town, village or city clerk a bond to the State in the sum of five hundred dollars, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the authorities granting the license, who shall each justify in double its amount over and above their debts and liabilities and exemptions, and be freeholders and residents of the county, conditioned that the applicant, during the continuance of his license will keep and maintain an orderly and well-regulated house; that he will permit no gambling with cards, dice or any device or implement for that purpose, within his premises or any out-house, yard or shed appertaining thereto; that he will not sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, unless upon the written order of the parents or guardian of such minor, or to persons intoxicated or bordering upon intoxication, or to habitual drunkards; and that he will pay all damages that may be recovered by any person, and that he will observe and obey all orders of such Supervisors, Trustees or Aldermen, or any of them, made pursuant to law. In case of the breach of the condition of any such bond, an action may be brought thereon in the name of the State of Wisconsin, and judgment shall be entered against the principals and sureties therein named for the full penalty thereof; and execution may issue thereupon by order of the court therefor, to satisfy any judgment that may have been recovered against the principal named in said bond, by reason of any breach in the conditions thereof, or for any penalties of forfeitures incurred under this chapter. If more than one judgment shall have been recovered, the court, in its discretion, may apply the proceeds of said bond toward the satisfaction of said several judgments, in whole or in part, in such manner as it may see fit.

SEC. 1550. If any person shall vend, sell, deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors or drinks in any

quantity whatever without first having obtained license therefor, according to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars, besides the costs of suit, or, in lieu of such fine, by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not to exceed sixty days nor less than twenty days; and, in case of punishment by fine as above provided, such person shall, unless the fine and costs be paid forthwith, be committed to the county jail of the proper county until such fine and costs are paid, or until discharged by due course of law; and, in case of a second or any subsequent conviction of the same person during any one year, the punishment may be by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 1551. Upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace by any person that he knows or has good reason to believe that an offense against this chapter, or any violation thereof, has been committed, he shall examine the complainant on oath, and he shall reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the person complaining. And if it shall appear to such Justice that there is reasonable cause to believe that such offense has been committed, he shall immediately issue his warrant, reciting therein the substance of such complaint and requiring the officer to whom such warrant shall be directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before such Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and the same warrant may require the officer to summon such persons as shall be therein named to appear at the trial to give evidence.

SEC. 1552. The District Attorney of the proper county shall, on notice given to him by the Justice of the Peace before whom any such complaint shall be made, attend the trial before such Justice and conduct the same on behalf of the State.

SEC. 1553. Every supervisor, trustee, alderman and justice of the peace, police officer, marshal, deputy marshal and constable of any town, village or city who shall know or be credibly informed that any offense has been committed against the provisions of this chapter shall make complaint against the person so offending within their respective towns, villages or cities to a proper Justice of the Peace therein, and for every neglect or refusal so to do every such officer shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the Treasurer of such town, village or city shall prosecute therefor.

SEC. 1557. Any keeper of any saloon, shop or place of any name whatsoever for the sale of strong, spirituous or malt liquors to be drunk on the premises in any quantity less than one gallon, who shall sell, vend or in any way deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away any spirituous, ardent or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever to or with a minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, or to a person intoxicated or bordering on a state of intoxication, or to any other prohibited person before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; nor shall any person sell or in any way deal or traffic in, or, for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, ardent, intoxicating or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever within one mile of either of the hospitals for the insane; and any person who shall so sell or give away any such liquors or drinks shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

SEC. 1675. All notes in writing made and signed by any person or for any corporation, and all certificates of the deposit of money issued by any person or corporation, whereby he or it shall promise to pay to any person or order, or unto the bearer, any sum of money, as therein mentioned, shall be due and payable as therein expressed, and shall have the same effect and shall be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange, according to the custom of merchants. But no order drawn upon or accepted by the Treasurer of any county, town, city, village or school district, whether drawn by any officer thereof or any other person, and no obligation nor instrument made by such corporation or any officer thereof, unless expressly authorized by law

to be made negotiable, shall be, or shall be deemed to be, negotiable according to the customs of merchants, in whatever form they may be drawn or made.

SEC. 1680. On all bills of exchange payable at sight, or at future day certain, within this State, and all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts payable at a future day certain, within this State, in which there is not an express stipulation to the contrary, grace should be allowed in like manner as it is allowed by the custom of merchants on foreign bills of exchange payable at the expiration of a certain period after date or sight. The provisions of this section shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note or draft payable on demand.

SEC. 1684. All notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable paper maturing on Sunday or upon any legal holiday shall be due and payable on the next preceding secular day.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SEC. 1728. In all manufactories, work-shops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under eighteen years of age and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or work-shop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or work-shop for more than seven months in any one year, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 1729. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

FORM OF CONVEYANCES.

SEC. 2207. A deed of quitclaim and release of the form in common use or of the form hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient to pass all the estate which the grantor could lawfully convey by deed of bargain and sale.

SEC. 2208. Conveyances of land may be in substantially the following form:

WARRANTY DEED.

A B, grantor of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby conveys and warrants to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In the presence of)

QUITCLAIM DEED.

A B, grantor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby quitclaims to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County,

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of)

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

Such deeds, when executed and acknowledged as required by law, shall, when of the first of the above forms, have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns of the premises therein named, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereto belonging, with a covenant from the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises: has good right to convey the same: that he guarantees the grantee, his heirs and assigns in the quiet possession thereof: that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives will forever warrant and defend the title and possession thereof in the grantee, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims whatsoever. Any exceptions to such covenants may be briefly inserted in such deed, following the description of the land: and when in the second of the above forms, shall have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, interest and estate of the grantor, either in possession or expectancy, in and to the premises therein described, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

MORTGAGES.

SEC. 2209. A mortgage may be substantially in the following form:

A B, mortgagor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby mortgages to C D, mortgagee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

This mortgage is given to secure the following indebtedness:

(Here state amount or amounts and form of indebtedness, whether on note, bond or otherwise, time or times when due, rate of interest, by and to whom payable, etc.)

The mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and the sum of _____ dollars attorney's fees in case of foreclosure thereof.

Witness the hand and seal of said mortgagor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of }

_____ }

_____ [SEAL.]

when executed and acknowledged according to law shall have the effect of a conveyance of the land therein described, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging in pledge to the mortgagee, his heirs, assigns and legal representatives for the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, with covenant from the mortgagor that all taxes and assessments levied and assessed upon the land described during the continuance of the mortgage shall be paid previous to the day appointed by law for the sale of lands for taxes, as fully as the forms of mortgage now and heretofore in common use in this State, and may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect, upon any default being made in any of the conditions thereof as to payment of either principal, interest or taxes.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

SEC. 2210. An assignment of a mortgage substantially in the following form:

For value received I, A B, of _____, Wisconsin, hereby assign to C D, of _____, Wisconsin, the within mortgage (or a certain mortgage executed to _____ by E F and wife, of _____ County, Wisconsin, the _____ day of _____, 18—, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of _____ County, Wisconsin, in Vol. _____ of mortgages, on page _____), together with the _____ and indebtedness therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of }

_____ }

A B. [SEAL.]

shall be sufficient to vest in the assignee for all purposes all the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage, and the amount of the indebtedness due thereon at the date of assignment. Such assignment, when indorsed upon the original mortgage, shall not require an acknowledgment in order to entitle the same to be recorded.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

SEC. 2270. When any person shall die, seized of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein in fee simple, or for the life of another, not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend subject to his debts, except as provided in the next section, in the manner following:

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation; and if there be no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants; and if all the said descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall share the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
2. If he shall leave no lawful issue, to his widow; if he shall leave no such issue or widow, to his parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit his said estate. If a woman shall die, leaving no issue, her estate shall descend to her husband, if she shall have one at the time of her decease, and if she shall leave, surviving her, neither issue nor husband, to her parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit her said estate.
3. If he shall leave no lawful issue, nor widow, nor father, nor mother, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation.
4. If the intestate shall leave no lawful issue, widow, father, mother, brother nor sister, his estate shall descend to his next of kin in equal degree, except that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; provided, however,
5. If any person die leaving several children, or leaving one child, and the issue of one or more other children, and any such surviving child shall die under age, and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child, by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.
6. If, at the death of such child, who shall die under age, and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from his said parent, shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to said child, they shall share the said estate equally; otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
7. If the intestate shall have no widow nor kindred, his estate shall escheat to the State, and be added to the capital of the school fund.

SEC. 2271. When the owner of any homestead shall die, not having lawfully devised the same, such homestead shall descend free of all judgments and claims against such deceased owner or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens, in the manner following:

1. If he shall have no lawful issue, to his widow.
2. If he shall leave a widow and issue, to his widow during her widowhood, and, upon her marriage or death, to his heirs, according to the next preceding section.
3. If he shall leave issue and no widow, to such issue, according to the preceding section.
4. If he shall leave no issue or widow, such homestead shall descend under the next preceding section, subject to lawful liens thereon.

OF WILLS.

SEC. 2277. Every person of full age, and any married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, seized in his or her own right of any lands, or of any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein, descendible to his or her heirs, may devise and dispose of the same by last will and testament in writing; and all such estate not disposed of by will, shall descend as the estate of an intestate, being chargeable, in both cases, with the payment of all his debts or her debts, except as provided in the next preceding chapter, and in section twenty-two hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2278. Every devise of land in any will shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate.

SEC. 2279. Any estate, right or interest in lands acquired by the testator, after the making of his will, shall pass thereby in like manner as if possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall manifestly appear, by the will, to have been the intention of the testator.

SEC. 2280. When any homestead shall have been disposed of by the last will and testament of the owner thereof, the devisee shall take the same, free of all judgments and claims against the testator or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens.

SEC. 2281. Every person of full age, and every married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, may, by last will and testament in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his or her personal estate remaining at his or her decease, and all his or her rights thereto and interest therein, subject to the payment of debts; and all such estate not disposed of by the will shall be administered as intestate estate.

SEC. 2284. All beneficial devises, legacies and gifts whatsoever, made or given in any will to a subscribing witness thereto, shall be wholly void, unless there be two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same; but a mere charge on the lands of the devisor for the payment of debts, shall not prevent his creditors from being competent witnesses to his will.

SEC. 2285. But if such witness, to whom any beneficial devise may have been made or given, would have been entitled to any share of the estate of the testator, in case the will was not established, then so much of the share that would have descended or been distributed to such witness as will not exceed the devise or bequest made to him in the will, shall be saved to him, and he may recover the same of the devisees or legatees named in the will, in proportion to and out of the parts devised or bequeathed to them.

SEC. 2286. When any child shall be born, after the making of his parent's will, and no provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall have the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate; and the share of such child shall be assigned to him, as provided by law, in case of intestate estates, unless it shall be apparent from the will that it was the intention of the testator that no provision should be made for such child.

SEC. 2290. No will, or any part thereof, shall be revoked, unless by burning, tearing, canceling or obliterating the same, with the intention of revoking it, by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, or by some other will or codicil in writing, executed as prescribed in this chapter, or by some other writing, signed, attested and subscribed in the manner provided in this chapter, for the execution of a will; excepting, only, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. The power to make a will implies the power to revoke the same.

OF THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

SEC. 4021. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the County Court, in the county of his residence, for leave to adopt a child not his own by birth; but no such petition made by a married person shall be granted, unless the husband or wife of the petitioner shall join therein:

nor shall any such petition be granted, unless the child, if of the age of fourteen years, or more, shall consent thereto in writing, in the presence of the court.

SEC. 4022. No such adoption shall be made, without the written consent of the living parents of such child, unless the court shall find that one of the parents has abandoned the child, or gone to parts unknown, when such consent may be given by the parent, if any, having the care of the child. In case where neither of the parents is living, or if living, have abandoned the child, such consent may be given by the guardian of such child, if any; if such child has no guardian, such consent may be given by any of the next of kin of such child, residing in this State, or, in the discretion of the court, by some suitable person to be appointed by the court.

2. In case of a child not born in lawful wedlock, such consent may be given by the mother, if she is living, and has not abandoned such child.

SEC. 4023. If upon such petition and consent, as herein provided, the County Court shall be satisfied of the identity and the relations of the persons, and that the petitioners are of sufficient ability to bring up, and furnish suitable nurture and education for the child, having reference to the degree and condition of its parents, and that it is proper that such adoption shall take effect, such court shall make an order, reciting said facts that, from and after the date thereof, such child shall be deemed, to all legal intents and purposes, the child of the petitioners; and by such order the name of such child may be changed to that of the parents by adoption.

SEC. 4024. A child so adopted, shall be deemed for the purposes of inheritance and succession by such child, custody of the person and right of obedience by such parents by adoption, and all other legal consequences and incidents of the natural relation of parents and children, the same to all intents and purposes as if such child had been born in lawful wedlock of such parents by adoption, excepting that such child shall not be capable of taking property expressly limited to the heirs of the body of such parents.

The natural parents of such child shall be deprived, by such order of adoption, of all legal rights whatsoever, respecting such child, and such child shall be freed from all legal obligations of maintenance and obedience to such natural parents.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. A higher rate of interest, not exceeding 10 per cent, may be contracted for, but the same must be clearly expressed in writing. If a higher rate than 10 per cent is collected or paid, the party so paying may, by himself or his legal representative, recover treble the amount so paid above the 10 per cent, if the action is brought within one year, and all bills, notes, or other contracts whatsoever, whereby a higher rate than 10 per cent is secured, shall be liable for the principal sum, but no interest shall be recovered.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction over all civil and criminal actions within their respective circuits, subject to a re-examination by the Supreme Court.

The County Courts shall have jurisdiction over the probate matters in their respective counties, and shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Winnebago in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and all cases commenced in Justices' Courts therein, there shall be an answer put in, showing that the title of lands will come in question.

And such Courts shall have concurrent and equal jurisdiction in all civil actions and proceedings with the Circuit Courts of said counties to the following extent respectively:

The County Court of Brown, when the value of the property in controversy, after deducting all payments and set-offs, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Dodge County, when such value shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Fond du Lac, when such value shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The County Court of Milwaukee, when such value does not exceed five million dollars.

The County of Winnebago, when such value does not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

They shall have jurisdiction of all actions for foreclosure where the value does not exceed the above amounts, and of all actions for divorce or for affirmation or annulment of marriage contract.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where two hundred dollars or less are involved.

The criminal jurisdiction of Justices extends to all cases where the fine is one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment six months.

JURORS.

All persons who are citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State shall be liable to be drawn as jurors, except as provided as follows:

The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors:

All officers of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent and Treasurer; all Judges, Clerks of Courts of Record; all county officers, Constables, attorneys and counselors at law, ministers of the Gospel of any religious society, practicing physicians, surgeons, dentists, and the President, professors and instructors of the University and their assistants, and of the several colleges and incorporated academies; all teachers of the State Normal Schools, one teacher in each common school, the officers and employes of the several State institutions, one miller in each grist-mill, one ferryman at each licensed ferry, one dispensing druggist in each prescription drug-store, all telegraph operators and superintendents, conductors, engineers, firemen, collectors and station-agents of any railroad or canal, while in actual employment as such; all officers of fire departments, and all active members of fire companies organized according to law; all persons more than sixty years of age, and all persons of unsound mind or subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability; all persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime, and all persons who have served at any regular term of the Circuit Court as a grand or petit juror within one year, except he shall be summoned on a special venire or as a talesman.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment has been abolished in this State.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of five dollars is paid for each wolf scalp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever either of the articles, as commodities hereafter mentioned, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows:

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat, clover seed, potatoes or beans.

Fifty pounds for a bushel of green apples; fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rutabagas, flax-seed, rye or Indian corn shelled, and seventy pounds of Indian corn unshelled; fifty pounds for a bushel of rape seed, buckwheat, beets, carrots or onions; forty-eight pounds for a bushel of barley; forty-five pounds for a bushel of timothy seed; forty-four pounds for a bushel of parsnips; forty-two pounds for a bushel of common flat turnips; thirty-two pounds for a bushel of oats; and twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried apples or dried peaches.

No person shall sell, buy or receive in store any grain at any weight or measure per bushel other than the standard weight or measure per bushel fixed by law; and, for any violation, the offender shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly destroy, remove, throw down or injure any fence, hedge or wall inclosing any orchard, pasture, meadow, garden, or any field whatever on land belonging to or lawfully occupied by another, or open and leave open, throw down, injure, remove or destroy any gate or bars in such fence, hedge or wall, or cut down, root up, sever, injure, destroy or carry away when severed, any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, root, plant, fruit, flower, grain or other vegetable production, or dig up, sever or carry away any mineral, earth or stone, or tear down, mutilate, deface or injure any building, sign-board, fence or railing, or sever and carry away any part thereof, standing or being upon the land of another or held in trust, or who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove or carry away any fruit, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, fruit, flower, vase or statue, arbor, or any ornamental structure, standing or being in any street or public ground in any city or village, in any private inclosure or highway, or destroy, remove, mutilate or injure any milestone or board, or any guide-post or board erected in any highway or public way, or on any turnpike, plank-road or railroad, or deface or obliterate any device or inscription thereon, or cut down, break down, remove, mutilate or injure any monument erected or tree marked for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any town or tract of land or subdivision thereof, or deface or obliterate any figures, letters, device or inscription thereon, made for such purpose, or break, remove, destroy or injure any post, guard, railing or lamp-post or lamp thereon, erected or being on any bridge, street, sidewalk, alley, court, passage, park, public ground, highway, turnpike, plank or rail road, or extinguish or break any lamp on any such lamp-post, or tear, deface, mutilate or injure any book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to any public library, or take and carry away the same with intent to convert to his own use, or shall injure or destroy any personal property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly kill, maim, mutilate, disfigure or injure any horse, mule, cattle, sheep or other domestic animal of another, or administer poison to such animal, or expose any poison, with intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by such animal; and any person who shall overdrive, overwork, overload, maim, wound, torture, torment, cruelly beat or kill any such animal belonging to himself or another, or being the owner or having the care or charge thereof, shall fail to provide necessary food, water or shelter for any such animal, or who shall turn out and abandon, without proper care and protection, or cruelly work any such animal when old, diseased, disabled or unfit for work, or shall carry or confine any live animal, fowl or bird, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or who shall cause, procure or abet any cruelty above mentioned, or the fighting or baiting of bulls, dogs or cocks, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ESTRAYS.

No stray, except horses and mules, shall be taken up by any person not a resident of the town in which it is found; nor unless it is found upon land owned or occupied by him. Every finder for a stray must notify the owner, if he is known, within seven days, and request him to pay all reasonable charges and take the stray away. If the owner is not known, he must file a notice with the Town Clerk within ten days, who shall transmit a copy thereof to the County Clerk.

If the stray is not worth five dollars, the finder shall post a copy of such notice in two public places in such town; if it exceed five dollars in value, he shall publish such notice four

successive weeks either in some newspaper published in the county or in an adjoining county, if one be published nearer his residence than any published in his county; but if no newspaper is published within twenty miles of his residence, then he must post such notice in three public places in his county. Such notice shall describe the stray by giving its marks, natural or artificial, as near as possible, the name and residence of the finder, specifying the section and town, and the time when such stray was taken up. For neglect to post up or publish as required, the finder shall be liable to double the amount of damages sustained by the owner. For neglect to post or publish for one year, the finder shall be liable for its full value, to be recovered in the name of the town, and the amount recovered to be added to the school fund of such town.

The finder shall, within one month, cause the stray to be appraised by a Justice of the Peace and a certificate of such appraisal signed by such Justice filed in the Town Clerk's office. The finder shall pay the Justice fifty cents for such certificate, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to make the same.

The owner may have the same restored to him any time within one year after such notice is filed in the town Clerk's office, by proving that the stray belongs to him, and paying all lawful charges incurred in relation to the same. If the owner and finder cannot agree as to the charges, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a Justice of such town to settle the same, who, for that purpose, may examine witnesses upon oath, and the amount found due, with the costs, shall be a lien upon such stray. If no owner applies for the return of such stray, as provided, and the same is not worth more than ten dollars, it shall become the absolute property of such finder; but if the appraisal shall exceed ten dollars, it shall be sold at public auction by the Sheriff or any Constable of the county, on the request of the finder, and he shall be entitled to one half the proceeds, and the other half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the town within ten days. If the finder shall neglect or refuse to cause such sale, he shall pay to the town the value of such stray, to be recovered by the town.

If any person, without the consent of the owner, shall take away such stray, without first paying the lawful charges, he shall be liable to the finder for the value of such stray. If the finder shall neglect to do any act prescribed above, he shall be precluded from acquiring any right in such stray, and from receiving any charges or expenses relative thereto.

FENCES.

The Overseers of Highways in their respective towns, the Aldermen of cities in their respective wards, and the Trustees of villages in their respective villages, shall be Fence Viewers, and in towns having less than three road districts, the Supervisors shall be Fence Viewers.

All fences four and a half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences. Every partition of a fence, or line upon which a fence is to be built, made by the owners of the adjoining lands, in writing, sealed and witnessed by two witnesses, or by Fence Viewers in writing, under their hands, after being recorded in the Town Clerk's office, shall oblige such owners and their heirs, as long as they remain owners, and after parting with the ownership, until a new partition is made. A division of a partition fence, or line upon which a partition fence between adjoining lands shall be built, may be made by Fence Viewers in the following cases:

1. When any owner of uninclosed lands shall desire to inclose the same, he may have the line between his land and the adjoining land of any other person divided, and the portion upon which the respective owners shall erect their share of the partition fence assigned, whether such adjoining land be inclosed or not.

2. When any lands belonging to different persons in severalty, shall have been occupied in common, or without a partition fence between them, and one of the occupants shall be desirous

to occupy his part in severalty, and the others shall refuse or neglect, on demand, to divide with him the line where the fence ought to be built, or to build a sufficient fence on his part of the line, when divided, the occupant desiring it may have the same divided, and the share of each assigned.

3. When any controversy shall arise about the right of the respective occupants in partition fences, or their obligations to maintain the same, either party may have the line divided, and the share of each assigned.

In either case, application may be made to two or more Fence Viewers of the town where the lands lie, who shall give reasonable notice in writing to each party, and they shall in writing under their hands, divide the partition fence or line, and assign to each owner or occupant his share thereof, and in the second and third cases direct within what time each party shall build or repair his share of the fence, having regard to the season of the year, and shall file such decision in the Town Clerk's office. If either party shall neglect or refuse to build or repair within the time so assigned, his part of the fence, the other may, after having completed his own part, build or repair such part, and recover double the expense thereof.

Where the whole or a greater share than belongs to him has been built by one of the occupants, before complaint to the Fence Viewers, the other shall be obliged to pay for his share of such fence.

Where uninclosed land is afterward inclosed, the owner shall pay for one-half the partition fence upon the line between him and any other owner or occupant.

If any person shall determine not to keep inclosed any part of his land adjoining any partition fence, and shall give six months' notice of such determination to all adjoining occupants, he shall not be required to maintain any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The common law right to distrain for rent is abolished.

The atonement of a tenant to a stranger shall be absolutely void, and shall not in anywise effect the possession of his landlord, unless it be made

1. With the consent of the landlord; or
2. Pursuant to, or in consequence of, a judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

3. To a purchaser upon a judicial sale, who shall have acquired title to the lands by a conveyance thereof, after the period for redemption, if any, has expired. A tenancy, a will or sufferance may be determined by the landlord, giving one month's notice to quit, or the tenant giving one month's notice of his intention to quit, or if the terms of payment are for less than a month, notice equal to the time between payments, or for non-payment of rent, fourteen days' notice to quit. Such notice shall be served by delivering the same to such tenant, or to some person of proper age residing on the premises, or if no such person can be found, by affixing the same in a conspicuous part of the premises, where it may be conveniently read, and, at the expiration of the time required after the service of such notice, the landlord may re-enter, or maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof, or proceed in the manner prescribed by law to remove such tenant without further or other notice to quit. If, after giving notice of determination to quit, the tenant neglects or refuses to deliver up the premises, he shall be liable to double the rent agreed upon, to be collected the same as single rent.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Every Town Clerk shall, on application of any person residing in his town, record a description of the marks or brands with which such person may be desirous of marking his horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; but the same description shall not be recorded or used by more than one resident of the same town. If any person shall mark any of his horses, cattle, sheep

or hogs, with the same mark or brand previously recorded by any resident of the same town, and while the same mark or brand shall be used by such resident, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$5; if any person shall willfully mark or brand any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, of any other person with his mark or brand, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$10; and, if any person shall willfully destroy or alter any mark or brand upon any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs of another, he shall forfeit \$10, and pay to the party injured double damages.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

A County Surveyor is elected every two years.

The surveyor may appoint and remove deputies at will, on filing a certificate thereof with the County Clerk. He shall be responsible on his bond for the faithful performance by every deputy of his duties.

It shall be the duty of the County Surveyor:

(1.) To execute, himself or by his deputy, any survey which may be required of him by order of court, or upon application of any individual or corporation.

(2.) To make a record of the plat and field notes of each survey made by him or his deputies, in record books kept therefor, and to so arrange or index the same as to be easy of reference, and to file and preserve in his office the original field notes and calculations thereof.

(3.) To safely keep all books, records, plats, files, papers and property belonging to his office; afford opportunity to examine the same to any person desiring, and deliver the same to his successor in office.

(4.) To furnish a copy of any record, plat or paper in his office, to any person on demand and payment of his legal fees therefor.

(5.) To administer to every chainman and marker assisting in any survey, before commencing their duties as such, an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of chainman or marker, as the case may be; and the surveyor and his deputies are empowered to administer the same.

(6.) To perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The surveyor and his deputies may demand and receive the following fees, except it be otherwise agreed upon with the parties employing them, to wit:

For each day's service, \$3.

For each mile traveled in going from his office to the place of rendering service and returning, 10 cents.

For plat and certificate, except town plats, 50 cents.

For recording a survey, 50 cents.

For each chainman and marker necessarily employed, \$1.50 per day, unless they be furnished by the person for whom the survey is made.

For making a copy, 10 cents a folio, and 25 cents for his certificate.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Every town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof, excepting as follows:

The father, mother and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person, who is blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person in such manner as shall be approved by the Supervisors of the town where such person may be, and, upon the failure of any such relative so to do, the Supervisors shall apply to the County Judge for an order to compel such relief.

Legal settlement may be acquired by one year's residence in a town of this State.

MARRIED WOMEN.

In Wisconsin, the marriage of a *femme sole*, executrix or administratrix, extinguishes her authority; and of a female ward, terminates the guardianship as to custody of person, but not as to estate. The husband holds his deceased wife's lands for life, unless she left, by a former husband, issue to whom the estate might descend. Provisions exist by which powers may be given to married women, and regulating their execution of them. If husband and wife are impleaded, and the husband neglects to defend the rights of the wife, she applying before judgment, may defend without him; and, if he lose her land, by default, she may bring an action for ejectment after his death. The real estate of females married before, and the real and personal property of those after February 21, 1850, remain their separate property. And any married woman may receive, but not from her husband, and hold any property as if unmarried. She may insure the life of her husband, son, or any other person, for her own exclusive benefit. The property of the wife remains to her separate use, not liable for her husband's debts, and not subject to his disposal. She may convey her separate property. If her husband desert her, or neglect her, she may become a sole trader; and she may insure his life for her benefit. Her husband is not liable for her debts contracted before marriage; the individual earnings of the wife are her separate property, and she may sue, and be sued alone, in regard to the same. She may make and hold deposits in savings-banks. She may, by a separate conveyance, release her dower in any lands which her husband has conveyed.

If a woman has authority, she can transact all her husband's business for him; and while they live together, the wife can buy all family things necessary for the support of the family, and for which he is liable.

The husband is responsible for necessaries supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself; and he continues so liable, if he turns her out of his house, or otherwise separates himself from her without good cause. But he is not so liable, if she deserts him (unless on extreme provocation), or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him, because he treats her so ill, that she has good right to go from him, this is the same thing as turning her away, and she carries with her his credit for all necessaries supplied to her; but what the misconduct must be, to give this right, is uncertain. In America the law must be, and undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty and indecency.

If a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is responsible, the same as if she were his wife, even if it is known that she is not his wife.

ACTIONS.

All distinctions have been abolished, and there is now but one form, which must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except in case of executors, administrators and trustees, and which is begun by the service of a summons on the defendant, to be answered within twenty days.

ARREST.

Defendant may be arrested: 1. In an action to recover damages not on contract, where the defendant is a non-resident, or is about to remove from the State, or where the action is for injury to the person or character, or for injury to, or wrong taking, detaining or converting property, or in an action to recover damages for property taken under false pretenses.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer or attorney, solicitor, or counsel or officer of a corporation as such, or factor agent or broker, or for misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment.

3. In an action to recover property unjustly detained where it is so concealed that the Sheriff cannot find the same.

4. Where the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detaining or disposing of which the action is brought.

An affidavit must be made on the part of the plaintiff, stating the cause of action and one of the above causes.

ATTACHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff, and stating the amount and that it is due on contract; and,

1. That defendant has absconded, or is about to abscond, or is concealed to the injury of his creditors.

2. That defendant has assigned, disposed or concealed his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud creditors.

3. That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, his property from the State with intent to defraud creditors.

4. That the debt was fraudulently contracted.

5. That he is a non-resident.

6. Or a foreign corporation.

7. That he has fraudulently conveyed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud creditors.

The amount sued for must exceed \$50.

GARNISHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit on behalf of the creditor, that he believes that any third person (naming him) has property effects, or credits of defendant, or is indebted to him, also in execution, on a similar affidavit.

JUDGMENT

is a lien on real estate in the county where rendered from the date of docketing, and in other counties from the time of filing a transcript, and the lien continues for ten years. It bears interest at 7 per cent, or as high as 10 per cent if stipulated for in the contract.

STAY LAWS.

In Justices' Courts, on giving bond with surety within five days after judgment was rendered, stay of execution is allowed, as follows:

On sums not exceeding \$10, exclusive of costs, one month; between \$10 and \$30, two months; between \$30 and \$50, three months; over \$50, four months.

EXEMPTIONS.

A homestead not exceeding forty acres, used for agriculture and a residence, and not included in a town plat or a city or village; or, instead, one-quarter of an acre in a recorded town plat, city or village. Also, 1. Family Bible; 2. Family pictures and school-books; 3. Private library; 4. Seat or pew in church; 5. Right of burial; 6. Wearing-apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, kept and used in the family, stoves and appurtenances, put up and used, cooking utensils and household furniture to the value of \$200, one gun, rifle or fire-arm to the value of \$50; 7. Two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or, in lieu thereof, a span of horses or mules, ten sheep and the wool therefrom, necessary food for exempt stock for one year, provided or growing or both, one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farm utensils, including tackle for the teams to the value of \$50; 8. Provisions and fuel for the family for one year; 9. Tools and implements or stock-in-trade of a

mechanic or miner, used and kept, not exceeding \$200 in value, library and implements of a professional man to the value of \$200; 10, Money arising from insurance of exempt property destroyed by fire; 11, Inventions for debts against the inventor; 12, Sewing-machines; 13, Sword, plate, books or articles presented by Congress or Legislature of a State; 14, Printing-material and presses to the value of \$1,500; 15, Earnings of a married person necessary for family support for sixty days previous to issuing process.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Real actions, *twenty years*; persons under disabilities, five years after removal of the same. Judgments of Courts of Record of the State of Wisconsin and sealed instruments when the cause accrues within the State, *twenty years*. Judgments of other Courts of Record and sealed instruments accruing without the State, *ten years*. Other contracts, statute liabilities other than penalties and forfeitures, trespass on real property, trover detainee and replevin, *six years*. Actions against Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, for acts done in their official capacity, except for escapes, *three years*. Statutory penalties and forfeitures, libel, slander, assault, battery and false imprisonment, *two years*. Actions against Sheriffs, etc., for escapes, *one year*. Persons under disabilities, except infants, may bring action after the disability ceases, provided the period is not extended more than *five years*, and infants *one year* after coming of age. Actions by representatives of deceased persons, *one year* from death; against the same, *one year* from granting letters testamentary or of administration. New promise must be in writing.

COMMERCIAL TERMS.

§—Means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£—Means *pounds*, English money.

a—Stands for *at or to*; lb for pounds, and bbl. for barrels; P for *per*, or *by the*. Thus: Butter sells at 20a 30c P lb, and Flour at \$8a 12 P bbl. % for per cent., and # for numbers.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20a \$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short* is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling *short* to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long* is to contrive to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of publishing books by subscription having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the

basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as written is, that they cannot be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but, if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They cannot collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is: if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom; in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and independent, and have, among other rights, those of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Governments are instituted to secure these rights.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes.

SEC. 3. Liberty of speech and of the press shall not be abridged.

SEC. 4. The right of the people to peaceably assemble to consult for the common good shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 7. In criminal prosecutions, the rights of the accused shall be protected.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses shall be prosecuted on presentment of a grand jury. No one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled to be a witness against himself. Every one shall have the right of giving bail except in capital offenses; and the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion.

SEC. 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy for all injuries or wrongs.

SEC. 10. Treason consists in levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Two witnesses are necessary to convict a person of the crime.

SEC. 11. The people are to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 12. Bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing obligation of contracts, shall never be passed.

SEC. 13. No property shall be taken for public use without compensation.

SEC. 14. All laws in the State are allodial. Feudal tenures are prohibited.

SEC. 15. The rights of property are the same in resident aliens and citizens.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 17. Wholesome exemption laws shall be passed.

SEC. 18. Liberty of conscience and rights of worship shall never be abridged. The public money shall never be applied to sectarian uses.

SEC. 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SEC. 22. A free government can only be maintained by adhering to justice, moderation, temperance; frugality and virtue.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundary of the State, beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, runs with the boundary line of Michigan, through Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee River: up that stream and the Brule River to Lake Brule: along the southern shore of that lake to the Lake of the Desert: thence in a direct line to the head of Montreal River: down the main channel of that stream to the middle of Lake Superior: thence through the center of said lake to the mouth of St. Louis River: up the channel of that stream to the first rapids: thence due south to the main branch of the St. Croix: down that river and the Mississippi to the northwest corner of Illinois: thence due east with the northern boundary of that State to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The propositions in the enabling act of Congress are accepted and confirmed.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The qualified electors are all male persons twenty-one years of age or upward, who are (1.) white citizens of the United States; (2.) who are white persons of foreign birth that have declared their intentions, according to law, to become citizens; (3) who are persons of Indian blood and citizens of the United States; and (4.) civilized Indians not members of any tribe.

SEC. 2. Persons under guardianship, such as are non compos mentis or insane, and those convicted of treason and felony and not pardoned, are not qualified electors.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, except for township officers when otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence on business for the State or United States.

SEC. 5. No person in the army or navy shall become a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 6. Persons convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime, or those who bet on elections, may be excluded by law from the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 2. Members of the Assembly shall never number less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; of the Senate, not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the members of the Assembly.

SEC. 3. Census shall be taken, every ten years, of the inhabitants of the State, beginning with 1855, when a new apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly shall be made; also, after each United States census.

SEC. 4. Members of the Assembly shall be chosen on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year.

SEC. 5. Members of the Senate shall be elected for two years, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, unless a resident of the State one year, and a qualified elector.

SEC. 7. Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. A majority shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 8. Each House shall make its own rules.

SEC. 9. Each House shall choose its own officers.

SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government once a year.

SEC. 12. No member shall be eligible to any other civil office in the State, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 13. No member shall be eligible to any office of the United States, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 14. Writs of election, to fill vacancies in either House, shall be issued by the Governor.

SEC. 15. Except treason, felony and breach of the peace, members are privileged from arrest in all cases; nor subject to any civil process during a session.

SEC. 16. Members are not liable for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 17. The style of all laws shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:"

SEC. 18. Private or local bills shall not embrace more than one subject.

SEC. 19. Bills may originate in either House, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SEC. 20. Yeas and nays, at the request of one-sixth of the members present, shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 21. [Each member shall receive, as an annual compensation, three hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government]. As amended in 1867.

SEC. 22. Boards of Supervisors may be vested with powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, such as shall be conferred by the Legislature.

SEC. 23. One system only, of town and county government, shall be established by the Legislature.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SEC. 25. Stationery, for State use and State printing, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder.

SEC. 26. Extra compensation to any public officer shall not be granted after service is rendered, nor shall his compensation be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 27. The Legislature shall direct, by law, in what manner and in what Courts suits against the State may be brought.

SEC. 28. Public officers shall all take an oath of office.

SEC. 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia, and may provide for organizing the same.

SEC. 30. Members of the Legislature shall vote *viva voce* in all elections made by them.

SEC. 31. [Special legislation is prohibited (1) for changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another; (2) for laying out, opening or altering highways, except in certain cases; (3) for authorizing persons to keep ferries; (4) for authorizing the sale of the property of minors; (5) for locating a county seat; (6) for assessment of taxes; (7) for granting corporate powers, except to cities; (8) for apportioning any part of the school fund; and (9) for incorporating any town or village, or to award the charter thereof]. Added by amendment, in 1871.

SEC. 32. [General laws shall be passed for the transaction of any business prohibited by Section 21 of this Article.] Added by amendment, in 1871.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State.

SEC. 3. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be (1) commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State; (2) he has power to convene the Legislature in extra session; (3) he shall communicate to the Legislature all necessary information; (4) he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the State; and (5) shall expedite all legislative measures, and see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. [The Governor's salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons.

SEC. 7. The executive duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor when, from any cause, the executive office is vacated by the Governor.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate. The Secretary of State shall act as Governor when both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are incapacitated from any causes to fill the executive office.

SEC. 9. [The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 10. All legislative bills shall be presented to the Governor for his signature before they become laws. Bills returned by the Governor without his signature may become laws by agreement of two-thirds of the members present in each house.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 1. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature, who shall severally hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department. He shall be ex officio Auditor.

SEC. 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be elected every two years.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The Senate shall form the Court of Impeachment. Judgment shall not extend further than removal from office; but the person impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. Municipal courts, also, may be authorized.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only. Trial by jury is not allowed in any case. The Court shall have a general superintending control over inferior courts, and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs.

SEC. 4. [The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, each for the term of ten years.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into five Judicial Circuits.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of the circuits.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Judge chosen for each Circuit, who shall reside therein; his term of office shall be six years.

SEC. 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, not excepted in this Constitution, and not prohibited hereafter by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry their orders and judgments into effect.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge shall be filled by the Governor. Election for Judges shall not be at any general election, nor within thirty days before or after said election.

SEC. 10. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, and shall hold no other office, except a judicial one, during the term for which they are respectively elected. Each Judge shall be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years. He shall also be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SEC. 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State organized for judicial purposes.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county, whose term of office shall be two years. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk.

SEC. 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to both Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 14. A Judge of Probate shall be elected in each county, who shall hold his office for two years.

SEC. 15. Justices of the Peace shall be elected in the several towns, villages and cities of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, whose term of office shall be two years. Their civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Laws shall be passed for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation. These may be established in and for any township.

SEC. 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The State of Wisconsin." Criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 18. A tax shall be imposed by the Legislature on all civil suits, which shall constitute a fund, to be applied toward the payment of the salary of Judges.

SEC. 19. Testimony in equity causes shall be taken the same as in cases at law. The office of Master in Chancery is prohibited.

SEC. 20. Any suitor may prosecute or defend his case in his own proper person, or by attorney or agent.

SEC. 21. Statute laws and such judicial decisions as are deemed expedient, shall be published. No general law shall be in force until published.

SEC. 22. The Legislature at its first session shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the rules of practice in the several Courts of Record in the State.

SEC. 23. The Legislature may confer judicial powers on one or more persons in each organized county of the State. Powers granted to such Commissioners shall not exceed that of a Judge of a Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. Taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 2. [No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. Claims made against the State must be filed within six years after having accrued.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

SEC. 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 5. A tax shall be levied each year sufficient to defray estimated expenses.

SEC. 6. Debts not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars may be contracted by the State, which shall be paid within five years thereafter.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war.

SEC. 8. All fiscal laws in the Legislature shall be voted on by yeas and nays.

SEC. 9. State scrip shall not be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SEC. 10. No debt for internal improvements shall be contracted by the State.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. The title to all property which has accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. The ultimate property in and to all lands of the State is possessed by the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The annual compensation of the State Superintendent shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The school fund to support and maintain common schools, academies and normal schools, and to purchase apparatus and libraries therefor, shall be created out of (1) the proceeds of lands from the United States; (2) out of forfeitures and escheats; (3) out of moneys paid as exemptions from military duty; (4) out of fines collected for breach of penal laws; (5) out of any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified; (6) out of the proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress September 14, 1841; and (7) out of the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned.)

SEC. 3. District schools shall be established by law which shall be free to all children between the ages of four and twenty years. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SEC. 4. Each town and city shall raise for common schools therein by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount received from the school fund of the State.

SEC. 5. Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities for the support of common schools therein; but no appropriation shall be made when there is a failure to raise the proper tax, or when a school shall not have been maintained at least three months of the year.

SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University. The proceeds of all lands granted for the support of a university by the United States shall constitute "the University fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to sell school and university lands and for the investments of the proceeds thereof.

SEC. 8. School and university lands shall be appraised and sold according to law. The Commissioners shall execute deeds to purchasers, and shall invest the proceeds of the sales of such lands in such manner as the Legislature shall provide.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, except by jury trial.

SEC. 3. Cities and incorporated villages shall be organized, and their powers restricted by law so as to prevent abuses. [No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall become indebted to exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein.] As amended in 1874.

SEC. 4. Banks shall not be created except as provided in this article.

SEC. 5. The question of "bank" or "no bank" may be submitted to the voters of the State; and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of banks, the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or pass a general banking law.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature, and referred to the next Legislature and published for three months previous. If agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then the amendment or amendments shall submit them to the vote of the people; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a convention to revise or change the Constitution shall be deemed necessary by the Legislature, they shall recommend to the electors of the State to vote at the next general election for or against the same. If the vote shall be for the calling of such convention, then the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide for the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year. General elections shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

SEC. 2. A duelist shall not be qualified as an elector in this State.

SEC. 3. United States officers (except Postmasters), public defaulters, or persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be eligible to office in this State.

SEC. 4. A great seal for the State shall be provided, and all official acts of the Governor (except his approbation of the laws), shall be authenticated thereby.

SEC. 5. Residents on Indian lands may vote, if duly qualified, at the polls nearest their residence.

SEC. 6. Elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each House.

SEC. 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, without submitting the question to the vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 8. [The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws, for locating or changing any county seat.] See amendment adopted in 1871, as Sec. 31 (Subdivision 5) of Art. IV.

SEC. 9. Officers not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. All rights under the Territorial government are continued under the State government. Territorial processes are valid after the State is admitted into the Union.

SEC. 2. Existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by limitation or are altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. Territorial recognizances, bonds and public property shall pass to and be vested in the State. Criminal prosecutions, offenses committed against the laws, and all actions at law and suits in equity in the Territory of Wisconsin shall be contained in and prosecuted by the State.

SEC. 5. Officers holding under authority of the United States or of the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in office until superseded by State authority.

SEC. 6. The first session of the State Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Existing county and town officers shall hold their offices until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices.

SEC. 8. A copy of this Constitution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress at its present session:

SEC. 9. This Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection on the second Monday in March next. If ratified, an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, members of the State Legislature and members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next.

SEC. 10. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 11. The several elections provided for in this Article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 12. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 13. The common law in force in the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in force in the State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SEC. 14. The Senators first elected in the even-numbered Senate districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and hold their offices for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd-numbered districts and the

members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SEC. 15. The oath of office may be administered by any Judge or Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1848.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOMAS McHUGH,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the States, and electors shall have qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, and must have been seven years citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State in which they shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to population, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including apprentices and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. States shall have one Representative only for each thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, New Hampshire shall choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

Vacancies in the representation from any State shall be filled by elections, ordered by the executive authority of the State.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senators shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes immediately after assembling, in consequence of the first election. The first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the second year; the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and vacancies happening by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State may be filled by temporary appointments of the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature.

All Senators shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been nine years citizens of the United States, and shall be inhabitants of the State for which they shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President,

The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to conviction.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall be limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the United States; but the party convicted shall be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The Legislature of each State shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, but Congress may make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Congress shall assemble annually, on the first Monday in December, unless a different day be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel attendance of absent members, under penalties.

Each House may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members, and, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal, which shall be published at their discretion, and one-fifth of those present may require the yeas and nays to be entered on the journal.

Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which they are sitting.

SEC. 6. The compensation of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of their respective Houses, except for treason, felony and breach of the peace, and shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be amended by the Senate.

Every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return

it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered upon the journal of each House, respectively. Any bill not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives (except a question of adjournment), shall be approved by the President before taking effect; or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. Congress shall have power :

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the public credit;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—the several States to appoint the officers and to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases, over the seat of Government, and over all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. Foreign immigration or the importation of slaves into the States shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed not exceeding ten dollars for each person so imported.

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless required by the public safety in cases of rebellion or invasion.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be made.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

In regulating commerce or revenue, no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by law; and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office under them shall accept any present, emolument, office or title from any foreign State, without the consent of Congress.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except for the execution of its inspection laws; and all such duties shall be for the use of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in imminent and immediate danger.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President. He shall hold office for four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint in the manner directed by the Legislature, a number of electors equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding any office under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[The third clause of this section has been superseded and amended by the 12th Amendment.]

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

A natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, only shall be eligible to the office of President; and he must have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

If the President be removed from office, die, resign, or become unable to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and Congress may provide by law for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President elected.*

The President shall receive a compensation for his services, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected† and within that period he shall not receive any other emolument from the United States or from any of them.

Before entering upon office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* By act of March 1, 1792, Congress provided for this contingency, designating the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or if there be none the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to succeed to the chief Executive office in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President.

† The President's salary was fixed February 18, 1793, at \$25,000, and was increased March 3, 1873, to \$50,000.

SEC. 2. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when in actual service of the United States; he may require the written opinion of the principal officers of the several executive departments upon subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and shall nominate to the Senate ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise provided for; but Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President may fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

He shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend measures to their consideration; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, treaties, cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, subject to exceptions and regulations made by Congress.

All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury, and in the State where the crime was committed; but Congress shall fix the place of trial for crimes not committed within any State.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from justice in any State found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted to the Union, but no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and to regulate and govern the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice any claims of the United States, or any particular State.

Every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government, and shall be protected against invasion; and on an application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All existing debts and engagements shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators and Representatives, members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

[Other signatures omitted.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press: or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for any infamous crime unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; distinct ballots shall be made for President and Vice President, and distinct lists made of such ballots and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government, addressed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from those having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. If, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, the House of Representatives shall not choose a President before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall hold any office under the United States or under any State, who having previously, as an officer of the United States of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, including pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES

WITH GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

Note.—The Republican or Democratic majority in each county is given as between Smith and Mallory. Greenback majority is only given when the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR 1877				PRESIDENT 1876		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Adams.....	589	233	116	R.	347	981	442 R. 539
Ashland.....	86	163		D.	77	109	189 D 80
Barron.....	459	205	53	R.	256	644	257 R. 387
Bayfield.....	40	34	2	R.	6	86	74 R 12
Brown.....	1387	1740	1015	D.	353	2755	3647 D 892
Buffalo.....	1675	810	76	R.	265	1186	1162 R. 24
Burnett.....	336	24		R.	312	285	28 R. 257
Calumet.....	450	1130	389	D.	680	1012	2145 D. 1133
Chippewa.....	685	693	589	D.	18	1596	1774 D. 178
Clark.....	449	153	816	G.	367	1255	660 R. 595
Columbia.....	2048	1597	118	R.	451	3532	2491 R. 1039
Crawford.....	806	1008	146	D.	202	1355	1604 D 249
Dane.....	3613	3903	614	D.	230	5435	5726 D. 291
Dodge.....	2333	4267	381	D.	1934	3236	6361 D. 3125
Door.....	477	126	283	R.	351	1095	596 R. 499
Douglas.....	21	28		D.	7	42	67 D 25
Dunn.....	1174	407	412	R.	767	2043	894 R. 1139
EAU Claire.....	1208	805	597	R.	403	2266	1785 R. 481
Fond du Lac.....	3086	3414	1249	D.	328	4845	5660 D. 815
Grant.....	2620	1938	1037	R.	682	4723	3198 R. 1525
Green.....	1823	849	580	R.	974	2601	1735 R. 866
Green Lake.....	879	896	215	D.	17	1739	1514 R. 225
Iowa.....	1461	1175	1021	R.	286	2651	2348 R. 303
Jackson.....	802	391	521	R.	411	1507	718 R. 789
Jefferson.....	1917	2418	296	D.	201	2874	4134 D. 1260
Juneau.....	1045	883	463	R.	102	1714	1458 R. 256
Kenosha.....	928	907	51	R.	31	1610	1432 R. 178
Keweenaw.....	247	558	20	D.	311	561	1654 D. 1093
La Crosse.....	1368	1115	524	R.	853	2644	2481 R. 163
La Fayette.....	1469	1300	263	R.	109	2424	2299 R. 125
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	G.	142	71	174 D. 103
Manitowish.....	1365	1951	98	D.	580	2700	3308 D. 1208
Marathon.....	301	755	746	D.	454	668	1796 D. 1128
Marquette.....	447	740	76	D.	283	697	1112 D. 415
Milwaukee.....	5843	6388	1228	D.	545	9981	12026 D. 2045
Monroe.....	1102	1096	1019	R.	6	2558	2070 R. 528
Oconto.....	1055	764	157	R.	295	1813	1174 R. 639
Ozaukee.....	777	2005	992	D.	1228	1859	3608 D. 1749
Ozaukee.....	437	1579	17	D.	1142	583	5486 D. 1897
Pepin.....	521	171	123	R.	350	836	394 R. 447
Pierce.....	1523	545	408	R.	978	2135	985 R. 1152
Polk.....	916	363	60	R.	353	1019	362 R. 650
Portage.....	1080	917	728	R.	163	1855	1794 R. 61
Racine.....	2304	1906	112	R.	398	3560	2880 R. 680

GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES—1877-1876—Continued.

COUNTIES—Continued.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Richland.....	1201	729	705	R. 472	2038	1591	R. 447
Rock.....	3375	1620	781	R. 1755	5755	2814	R. 2893
St. Croix.....	1558	1489	93	R. 70	1775	1736	R. 39
Sauk.....	1826	922	574	R. 904	3395	2201	R. 1194
Shawano.....	269	605	92	D. 336	582	873	D. 291
Sheboygan.....	1598	1737	750	D. 139	3224	3633	D. 409
Taylor.....	195	254	53	D. 59	240	246	D. 6
Trempealeau.....	2483	731	176	R. 1452	2360	790	R. 1570
Vernon.....	1678	416	846	R. 1262	2764	1117	R. 1647
Walworth.....	2904	1374	160	R. 1530	4212	1970	R. 2242
Washington.....	994	2187	187	D. 1993	1321	3047	D. 1726
Waukesha.....	2484	2388	276	R. 96	3129	3335	D. 206
Waupaca.....	1473	990	772	R. 483	2642	1592	R. 1050
Wausara.....	1282	257	377	R. 1025	2080	548	R. 1532
Winnebago.....	2068	2238	1887	D. 170	5092	4426	R. 666
Wood.....	247	196	601	G. 354	658	745	D. 87
CITIES.							
Appleton.....	231	522	201	D. 291	549	911	D. 362
Beaver Dam.....	320	361	6	D. 41	357	465	D. 108
Beloit.....	377	109	240	R. 268	745	627	R. 118
Berlin.....	219	197	36	R. 22	456	312	R. 144
Buffalo.....	25	17		R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Centralia.....	16	5	97	G. 81	64	93	D. 29
Chilton.....	31	128	33	D. 97			
Chippewa Falls.....	229	294	143	D. 65	475	572	D. 97
Columbus.....	210	123	3	R. 87	254	212	R. 42
Eau Claire.....	620	459	250	R. 161	1205	1013	R. 189
Fond du Lac.....	862	884	520	D. 22	1382	1542	D. 160
Fort Howard.....	150	85	195	G. 45	669	288	R. 81
Grand Rapids.....	50	42	110	G. 60	121	191	D. 70
Green Bay.....	432	333	181	R. 99	696	647	R. 49
Hudson.....	226	207	3	R. 19	250	224	R. 26
Janesville.....	771	605	31	R. 166	1036	848	R. 188
Kenosha.....	281	314	42	D. 33	514	544	D. 30
La Crosse.....	712	671	351	R. 41	1085	1549	D. 464
Madison.....	740	1057	13	D. 317	834	1252	D. 418
Manitowoc.....	349	284	17	R. 61	660	512	R. 148
Menasha.....	146	311	67	D. 165	291	344	D. 53
Milwaukee.....	4816	5027	1050	D. 211	8218	9625	D. 1407
Mineral Point.....	260	249	21	R. 11	348	324	R. 24
Neenah.....	115	146	376	G. 230	511	385	R. 126
New London.....	84	125	118	D. 41	206	208	D. 2
Oconomowoc.....	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto.....	270	311	6	D. 41	399	506	D. 107
Oshkosh.....	724	954	375	D. 230	1496	1910	D. 414
Plymouth.....	69	127	28	D. 58			
Portage.....	245	405	7	D. 160	366	532	D. 166
Prairie du Chien.....	155	267	3	D. 112	215	377	D. 162
Prescott.....	87	61	10	R. 26	143	108	R. 35
Racine.....	1052	921	82	R. 131	1672	1324	R. 348
Ripon.....	270	239	33	R. 31	397	333	R. 64
Shawano.....	55	73	13	D. 18	87	83	R. 4
Sheboygan.....	248	440	68	D. 192	575	873	D. 298
Stevens Point.....	252	270	145	D. 18	423	563	D. 140
Watertown.....	232	687	164	D. 445	372	1295	D. 923
Waupaca.....	210	49	20	R. 161	280	52	R. 228
Wausau.....	76	170	300	G. 130	210	595	D. 385

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population 1870.	Population 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	1,071	1,671
Alaska.....	58,198	184,471	25	25
California.....	188,981	560,247	1,013	1,013
Colorado.....	104,237	37,153	826	826
Connecticut.....	3,586	285,015	225	225
Delaware.....	1,988	187,178	166	166
Florida.....	58,000	118,169	2,108	2,108
Georgia.....	55,110	125,989	5,904	5,904
Idaho.....	33,899	10,800	3,529	3,529
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,744	3,100
Kansas.....	81,748	64,499	528,449	1,760
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	1,724	1,724
Louisiana.....	31,246	750,205	857,439	749
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	871	871
Maryland.....	11,181	780,894	826	826
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,474,021	2,235
Minnesota.....	81,541	139,706	598,429	1,612
Mississippi.....	47,156	825,932	996	996
Missouri.....	65,340	1,511,295	2,580	2,580
Montana.....	75,955	122,993	246,280	828
Nebraska.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	594
Nevada.....	9,280	318,200	790	790
New Hampshire.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265
New Jersey.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470
New York.....	50,704	1,971,361	1,190	1,190
North Carolina.....	39,964	2,665,260	3,740	3,740
Ohio.....	95,244	900,923	109	109
Oregon.....	46,000	3,521,791	5,113	5,113
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	5,113	5,113
Rhode Island.....	1,500	217,353	258,249	136
South Carolina.....	29,855	705,606	925,145	1,201
Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,720	1,729	1,729
Texas.....	267,504	818,750	865	865
Vermont.....	10,412	300,571	675	675
Virginia.....	40,904	1,325,166	1,749	1,749
West Virginia.....	24,000	142,014	485	485
Wisconsin.....	55,774	1,054,670	1,267,123	1,725
<i>Total States</i>	1,950,171	28,112,253	32,787	32,787
<i>Territories.</i>				
Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	392	392
California.....	104,500	39,866	11,181	11,181
Dakota.....	117,190	11,181	131,700	131,700
Dist. of Columbia.....	60	90,932	11,909	11,909
Idaho.....	143,776	29,767	91,874	91,874
Montana.....	121,201	91,874	375	375
Utah.....	80,076	80,789	2,955	2,955
Washington.....	69,944	2,955	498	498
Wyoming.....	95,107	9,118	1,265	1,265
<i>Total Territories</i>	965,032	442,730	1,265	1,265
Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983 160,852				
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874. * Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Peking.....	1,618,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	1,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,169,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,001,100	1869	210,318	149.4	Vienna.....	1,833,900
Japan.....	31,785,300	1871	119,339	232.8	Yokohama.....	1,574,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,006,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,612,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Portugal.....	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Lisbon.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	701,626	.....	Constantinople.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Peru.....	5,000,000	1870	645,964	7.8	Lima.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,194	115.8	Lisbon.....	221,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Rotterdam.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bombay.....	45,000
Chile.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chiquitaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,838	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurttemberg.....	1,818,000	1871	7,523	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,248	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Russia.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Prussia.....	1,157,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Aachen.....	13,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
England.....	1,300,000	.....	28,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
France.....	1,000,000	1871	61,767	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hungary.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Danish.....	39,000
Spain.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Montevideo.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Italy.....	572,000	1871	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,151	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	260,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Montevideo.....	41,000
Honduras.....	210,000	1871	17,127	12.3	Comayagua.....	15,000
San Domingo.....	160,000	.....	17,127	9.6	San Domingo.....	22,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,000	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,500	.....	7,000	80	Honolulu.....	7,500

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON AND OZAUKEE COUNTIES.

CHAPTER I.

OLD WASHINGTON COUNTY.

THE RIVER SYSTEM—PREHISTORIC—INDIANS—WHITE MEN—THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—THE COUNTY BEGINS FOR ITSELF—THE EARLY RECORDS—RETROSPECTIVE SUMMARY—COURTS FULLY ORGANIZED—THE TOWN SYSTEM—GROWTH OF POPULATION—NATIONALITY—VALUATION AND TAX—THE POOR FARM—THE JAIL—FIRST SCHOOL REPORTS—LEGISLATORS—APPORTIONMENT INTO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS—POLITICAL COMPLEXION—THE COUNTY SEAT—THE TRANSITION STATE—THE ABDUCTION OF THE RECORDS—THE LAST PROTEST—THE END.

The boundaries of Washington County, as established by act of the Territorial Legislature of December 7, 1836, comprised all the territory now embraced in the present counties of Ozaukee and Washington. It was bounded on the south by Milwaukee County, on the west by Dodge, on the north by Fond du Lac, and on the east by Lake Michigan. Its north and south lines ran parallel due east and west four townships twenty-four miles apart. From the west boundary line, the length of the south line to the lake was twenty-six and one-half miles. The shore line running north made easterly four miles, the north boundary line of the county being thirty and one-half miles in length.

The area embraced was six hundred and sixty-four square miles.

In a state of nature, before the touch of civilization had marred it, it was one of the most beautiful regions in Wisconsin. The growth of timber was heavy, and consisted of all the hardwooded and deciduous trees that grow in temperate latitudes. They grew most luxuriantly, crowding in unbroken volumes over the uplands, through the valleys, and to the very summits of the high hills that lie in the western part of the region. The forests on the high ground were of oak, maple, birch, beech, elm, hickory, basswood, butternut, with occasional clusters of poplar, ironwood, ash and sumach. The immediate creeks, streams and ponds were bordered with alders, willows and creeping watervines, while the lowlands and swamps were kept in endless shade by a dense growth of tamarack and cedar. The wild grape grew profusely; and in the openings where fire or tornado had leveled or destroyed the forest, blackberries and raspberries abounded.

From the bluffs on the lake shore the land ascends gradually for some twenty miles inland, when it becomes broken by an abrupt range of drift hills, not in continuous line, but planted single file along the western tier of townships the entire length of the county north and south;

between them wind natural roadways leading out onto the western slope beyond, through which were the well-beaten trails of the Indians, who found between the hills and the great lake the finest hunting and trapping ground in the State.

The highest elevation in this range is known as St. Mary's, or Hermit Hill. It is also known as Lapham's Peak by many, being named in honor of the late I. A. Lapham, the eminent scientist, who, as a surveyor, visited it and ascertained its altitude in 1851. The height above the level of Lake Michigan, as reported by him, is eight hundred and twenty-four feet.

The water-shed formed by this range of hills divides the drainage of the county, a part finding its way by Rock River to the Mississippi, and a part through Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers, flowing into Lake Michigan. The sources of Rock River and Cedar Creek, the largest tributary of Milwaukee River, are within a stone's throw of each other, Cedar Creek having its source in Cedar Lake, and Rock River in a spring but a few rods from the shore of the lake. Thus from a common source they start on their diverse and devious wanderings, finding at last a common home in the great sea, the one in the Gulf of Mexico, and the other, four thousand miles away, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

THE RIVER SYSTEM.

The country, east of the hills, is drained by the Milwaukee River and the numberless creeks that thread the country and run into it from all directions. The river comes into the county from the north, just east of the line of hills, and runs in a southerly direction some eight or ten miles, through the towns of Kewaskum and Barton to West Bend, where it makes a short horseshoe turn within a radius of a mile, and wanders off in an east and northeasterly direction through the town of Trenton, enters the northwest corner of Saukville, and turns to the northwest into Farmington; thence it makes a sharp turn, running due east through the southwest quarter of Fredonia, where it turns to the south and makes its way through Saukville, Grafton and Mequon, entering Lake Michigan at Milwaukee, ten miles south of the county line. The river in its crooked and uncertain course runs through the county nearly sixty miles in making twenty-four miles south, and visits nine different townships. It is a rapid river, and its many falls and rapids, which rendered it in early times one of the loveliest streams in the West, now furnishes valuable water-power at frequent points along its course.

Sauk Creek has its source in the northeastern part of the county, and is the main trunk of numberless small streams in that region. It runs through the towns of Belgium and Fredonia, and empties into Lake Michigan where now is the village of Port Washington.

Cedar Creek has its source in Little Cedar Lake, on the south line of the town of West Bend. It runs a very tortuous course through the towns of Polk, Jackson and Cedarburg, emptying into the Milwaukee River at Grafton.

The Menomonee River has its source in Germantown, and empties into the Milwaukee River near its mouth.

The Rock River runs in a northwesterly course, from its source in the town of Polk, through the towns of Addison and Wayne.

The Rubicon River, a tributary of Rock River, has its source in Polk and Pike Lake, in Hartford, and runs through that town its entire width from east to west.

The Oconomowoc River rises in the town of Polk, and runs southeast through the towns of Richfield and Erin.

The flow of water from this region is remarkable, considering its small area, and can only be accounted for by the fact that the whole country is honey-combed with underground water-courses, which gush out in never-failing springs on every hand. Every creek and stream has a well defined source in a spring or a lake fed from the same never-failing source. Of these lakes or small ponds there are, within the limits of the old county, more than fifty, sufficiently large to be marked on an ordinary surveyor's map. Several of them are of considerable size. Cedar Lake, in the town of West Bend, is the largest, being four miles in length and a mile in width.

The springs in the central part of the county seem to be a part of the system which break out in such profuse flow in Waukesha County, a few miles south, and chemical analysis shows them to be identical. They break out in the same profusion as in Waukesha, as many as ten springs being found on one piece of twenty acres, in the town of West Bend.

PREHISTORIC.

Wisconsin contains more marked indications of the existence of a lost race in North America than any other part of the United States. They consist of mounds of peculiar form, resembling beasts, birds, men, etc., and rude fortifications, many of them quite extensive, and built in such form as to show considerable proficiency in engineering and a knowledge of the art of defensive warfare far in advance of the modern aborigines. The utensils found also show that they were rude workers in metal, particularly copper, from which they made axes with a socket for the insertion of the helvcs; chisels, needles, arrow-heads, lances, fish-spears and knives. The evidences in the copper region of prehistoric mining are traced to the same unknown people, now quite generally designated as Mound-Builders.

Many traces of them, more or less remote, are found in the county. Mounds, when the first white settlers came in, were quite numerous, and scarce an old farmer can be found who has not leveled numbers of them in cultivating his fields. Some still remain about Mud Lake, in the town of Erin; in Farmington, on the old Wescott place; in West Bend, on Barton Smith's farm, and doubtless in many other parts of the county. It is not, however, certain, or hardly probable, that these remains belong to the age of the Mound-Builders, as they generally show no peculiar imitative design in their form, and contain skeletons in too perfect a state to be of remote antiquity. They were probably the burial-places of tribes living in comparatively modern times, and are cotemporaneous with the numerous old Indian corn-fields, many of which, when discovered by the early settlers, showed well defined rows and hills, though thickly overgrown with trees of considerable size.

There seems to be no evidence that the Mound-Builders ever made this region their home; the absence of the "animal mounds" and fortifications is as good proof that they did not permanently remain in this region as their presence would be that they ever lived at all. These peculiar mounds were numerous about the mouth of Milwaukee River, in the county of Waukesha and along the banks of Rock River. There they doubtless lived in great numbers.

This, however, was their favorite hunting-ground. Here are found, scattered throughout the region west of the hills, their arrow-heads of flint and copper, their copper knives, axes, chisels, spears, and rude cooking utensils, such as would be used in hunting expeditions. These utensils are most numerous west of Hermit Hill and about the shores of Cedar, Pike and Silver Lakes, where they are still found in considerable numbers every year, being generally plowed or dug out of freshly-cleared ground, during the first years of cultivation. Drift nuggets of copper were formerly found in this region of sufficient purity to be worked with the hammer, and these Indians may have found their copper supply in abundance for their rude wants, without recourse to the somewhat mythical prehistoric copper mines of Lake Superior.

INDIANS.

The Indians earliest known to occupy the territory were the Menomonees, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes. They formerly lived in the Northeast, about and above the Straits of Michilimackinac, and gradually moved southwesterly down the west shore of Lake Michigan.

In 1640, the Jesuit, Paul le Jeune, found the Menomonees on the shores of Green Bay, and about the mouth of the Menomonee River, and beyond, "still farther on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people, and very numerous." By "still farther on," Le Jeune probably meant further inland, near the Fox River, as in their migrations they passed up the Fox as far as the portage, where many of them remained till a recent date, and a few still live in the vicinity.

In December, 1669, Allouez celebrated mass at Green Bay and visited the surrounding tribes, which were, as he states, the Pottawatomies, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes.

The first mention of the residence of Indians within the limits of Washington County was in 1679, at which time La Salle, Hennepin and companions were driven by stress of weather on the Wisconsin shore, at or near what is the mouth of Sauk Creek, where was a Pottawatomie village. As the tribes of Sacs and Foxes were in perpetual alliance with the Pottawatomies, their tribal relations lax, and as they owned their lands in common, it is concluded that at about the date above mentioned these three tribes had established their lodges along the shore, and were in possession of the forests of this county. They remained till within the memory of men still living, gradually moving west and south of the Milwaukee River, the territory east and north of that river being occupied by the Menomonees.

The title of the Menomonees was extinguished in 1831, and that of the Pottawatomies in 1838. The Pottawatomies were removed as a tribe during that year, but they returned in considerable numbers, and had small villages within the limits of their old possessions as late as 1845. There was a considerable village near Silver Lake on the arrival of the earlier settlers of West Bend during that year, and, in 1844, Fred Hacker, who located on the east shore of Pike Lake, in the town of Hartford, settled near a considerable Indian village of Pottawatomies, with whom he lived on terms of close friendship. The chief, Kewaskum, made this village his home at that time. Remnants of the tribe still live about Horicon Lake in Dodge County.

WHITE MEN.

The first visit of white men to the western shore of Lake Michigan is believed to have occurred in August and September, 1673. On May 17 of that year, Louis Joliet, an adventurous French trader, and Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit Priest, with three companions, set out in two canoes, from the Straits of Michilimackinac, on a voyage of discovery. They coasted along the north shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, went up the Fox River as far as the Portage, whence they were conducted by Indian guides to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to Prairie du Chien, entered the Mississippi and explored it as far south as the Arkansas River. Ascending the Mississippi, they returned by way of the Illinois River, and coasted northward along the west shore of Lake Michigan to the Green Bay Mission, at which they arrived late in September. The frailty of their canoes must have necessitated frequent landings, and doubtless every night was spent on shore. These men must have spent at least one night somewhere along the shore of Washington County, and were, so far as historical authority warrants belief, the first white men who ever landed on its soil. They must have passed up the coast about the middle of September, 1673. Their most probable landing would have been at the mouth of Sauk Creek, it being an easy day's sail from the mouth of Milwaukee River, and the next harbor made by a stream entrance from inland. Where they landed, or whether they landed at all, is, however, mere conjecture.

In October, 1674, Marquette, with Pierre and Jacques, and ten canoes of Pottawatomies and Illinois Indians, coasted from the Portage, opposite Sturgeon Bay, to the mouth of Chicago River. They were a month on the way, and must have spent much of the time on the shore to account for the length of the voyage. There are legendary accounts of a visit of Marquette to St. Mary's Hill, some twenty miles inland, erecting a cross on its summit, and consecrating the spot as holy ground to his Patron Saint, Mary. If Marquette ever visited the spot, it must have been on this voyage, or on his return up the coast with Joliet the year before, as he died on his return voyage, and was buried on the Michigan shore.

In September, 1679, La Salle, with thirteen men, among whom was Father Hennepin, started in four canoes, down the west shore, on an expedition, the combined objects of which were, to proselyte the Indians to the Catholic faith, and to establish trading and military posts. A succession of terrible storms raging during the whole of September and the earlier days of October, they were frequently driven ashore or forced to seek shelter. At one time they spent five days on shore, and on several other occasions two or three days. The journal of this voyage states that on September 28 they were nearly driven on a point of rocks covered with bushes, and that on the next day they paddled thirty miles without food. In the evening they

came to a Pottawatomie village, but did not dare to land, as they were fearful the Indians might rob them of their stores, which consisted of a good supply of merchandise, fit for trading purposes, an anvil, arms and ammunition, but no provisions, they having been exhausted or spoiled during their long and tempestuous voyage. A few miles farther down the coast, they were driven ashore, and got relief from the Pottawatomes, who furnished them with corn, for which they paid them from their stores. This is the last landing mentioned particularly before reaching Milwaukee, and the scene of the wreck was probably on the Washington County shore.

The only mention of other voyages up or down these shores during the seventeenth century, are those of Henry de Tonty, one of La Salle's men, who returned to Green Bay in 1680, and that of St. Cosme, who explored the coast in 1699, frequently landing with his men. Special mention is made of visiting an Indian village at the mouth of a small river, probably Sauk Creek, where they found a cross that had been planted by a Jesuit missionary named Joseph J. Marest, who had recently spent a winter at the village. Marest was probably the first white man who ever lived in the county.

There are no records of any permanent stay of the Jesuits who established the early missions among the Indians, nearer than Green Bay. That mission was established as early as 1669, by the Jesuit Allouez, and was sustained, without interruption, for nearly a century, till the French domination over the territory ceased, in 1761. During this long period the Indians had migrated largely toward the southern part of the State, but no traditions nor ruins lead to the belief that these priests followed them in their wanderings, or established any missions outside the stockades of Green Bay. After French supremacy ceased, the only resident whites were a few half-breeds, Canadian families and fur-traders, who occupied it uninterruptedly as a trading-post till Eastern immigration set in, in 1834 and 1835, after the extinction of the Indian titles to the land had been consummated.

THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION.

Two tribes of Indians had undisputed possession of the territory embraced in old Washington County in 1831. The Menomonees claimed and occupied the land north and east of the Milwaukee River, and the Pottawatomes that region lying south and west of the river. The title of the Menomonees was extinguished by a treaty made with the chiefs of that tribe at Washington February 8, 1831. Two years later, September 26, 1833, the Pottawatomes also ceded their possessions, by treaty at Chicago, reserving the right of possession and occupancy for three years after the ratification of the treaty. The treaty was ratified February 21, 1835, and the time of Indian possession expired February 21, 1838. The tribes were removed west of the Mississippi in May of that year, yet remnants returned and hovered about their old hunting-grounds till a late date, as has been before mentioned.

Up to the time of the treaties above mentioned, white men had no proprietary rights in Washington County which Indians were bound to respect. It will be noticed that the fractional townships along the shore, and north of the Milwaukee River, thus became subject to pre-emption and settlement some seven years before the Indian title was extinguished in the central and western parts of the county. This accounts for the earlier settlements in that region.

THE FIRST ROADS.

The first roads were surveyed by the Government soon after the Menomonee treaty. The military road running east from Dekorra, thence across the State to what is now Port Washington, was known as the "Dekorrra road." It was opened by Gen. Dodge in 1832 or 1833. It entered the limit of the county in what is now the town of Addison, the road running on the section line between Nos. 7 and 18, and passed through West Bend, Trenton and Saukville to Port Washington.

The "Green Bay road" was surveyed in 1832 and 1833, from Chicago to Green Bay, through what is now the lake shore tier of towns, and ran through what are now the towns of Mequon, Grafton, Port Washington and Belgium.

These were the earliest and only roads surveyed in the county before 1835, and were merely blazed through by the engineers prior to that time. The Green Bay road was not cut out north of Milwaukee till 1836-37; during those years, it was grubbed out, two rods in width for a few miles, and cut through to Port Washington in 1839. No bridges were built except of the most primitive kind, of the trees felled on the route. A well-trodden Indian trail between Milwaukee and Green Bay was the only passable road through the country along the lake shore prior to 1840, and up to 1844, after roads were quite common in that region the western and central settlers came in to their claims on the well-defined trails left by the Indians.

The survey of the land was made in 1834-35-36, running of town lines in the western parts of the county being completed during the latter year. The head surveyor was named Brink, his assistant was a Mr. Follett. William Ostrander, now living in the town of Barton, was one of the engineer corps, and assisted in the completion of the survey in 1836.

According to the survey, the territory of the old county embraced Towns 9, 10, 11 and 12 north, in Ranges 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 east. These townships are now known, going from west to east, as follows: Towns 9, Erin, Richfield, Germantown, Mequon; 10, Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Cedarburg, Grafton; 11, Addison, West Bend and south half of Barton, Trenton, Saukville, Port Washington; 12, Wayne, Kewaskum and north half of Barton, Farmington, Fredonia, Belgium. In order to make the subsequent history more intelligible to the reader, the localities will hereafter be designated by their town names, although no towns were incorporated until 1846 and subsequent to that date.

Keeping in mind the course of the Milwaukee River, which was the boundary line between the Menomonee and Pottawatomie lands, and remembering that up to 1838 the land of the Pottawatomies was not open to settlement, the reader will be able to trace the early settlers as they came in to permanently possess the land.

FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.

Wooster Harrison was the first permanent settler in the county. Having been a trader in Michigan, and, previous to the time of his settlement, up and down the lake shore on trading expeditions, he was quite well-informed as to the best sites along the coast. He at first put down his stakes in Sheboygan, on the south bank of the river near its mouth, and built a shanty. He found the water-power already occupied by William Farnsworth, Mr. Follett and others, and abandoned his claim in a few months. At the first land sale held at Green Bay in the fall of 1835, he, with some associates, entered the first land entered in the county. The date of the entry was November 24, 1835. The land entered covered the site of the present village of Port Washington. The Indians had, till a few years before, a village at this point, and there was a small clearing at the mouth of Sauk Creek, where they had cultivated corn. The creek, now nearly dry, except during the spring freshets, was a stream of considerable size, and appeared a promising water-power. In the eyes of Harrison and his copartners, it had all the natural advantages for a manufacturing and commercial city, and was the destined rival of both Milwaukee and Sheboygan. They forthwith laid out the town and named it "Wisconsin City." The original plat was on the north side of Sauk Creek, along the lake shore, on the site of the present village. The streets were laid out north and south, and east and west from the bluffs to the lake, all except Lake street, which ran diagonally in a northeasterly direction along the shore.

The street nearest the creek, destined for docks and wharves when the dredging was completed, was named Canal street. The parallel streets in order, going north, were Main, Washington and Jackson, each having a width of sixty-six feet, except Main, which was eighty feet in width; Lake street intersected Canal street at its foot and ran along the lake front; City street, starting at the intersection of Lake and Canal streets, ran due north and south, intersecting Main, Washington and Jackson streets; west and parallel came in order, Franklin, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Montgomery and Clay streets, all of the regulation width of sixty-six feet, except Wisconsin, which was eighty feet in width. The public square was in the block bounded

by Washington on the south, Wisconsin on the east, Jackson on the north, and Milwaukee on the west.

Alleys, twenty feet in width, running north and south, intersected each block. The lots were 60x120 feet in size. The names of the proprietors of this embryo city, as appears in the recorded plat, were Solomon Juneau, Morgan L. Martin, G. S. Hosmer, Allen O. T. Breed, Wooster Harrison, Calvin Harmon, G. S. Hosmer, Thomas A. Holmes and William Payne, all non-residents except Gen. Harrison. The land seems to have been ceded by the Government to Harrison, and sold to his partners, whom he let into the speculation on easy terms.

Some sixteen acres of land were cleared, and several buildings erected; a tavern, two stores, and several dwelling houses, among them that of the "father of the city," Gen. Harrison, which is still standing. A dam was also built on the creek some distance from the city, and a saw-mill erected. The first transfer of property by deed, appearing on the records, was a part of this tract. It bears date December 1, 1835, and conveys to Thomas A. Holmes an undivided half of about eleven acres, the consideration being \$100. In January, 1836, Holmes sold about four acres of this lot to Solomon Juneau for \$500. In February, 1836, Levi Mason bought two and one-half acres of a tract adjoining the town plat for \$600 per acre.

Prices went up quite rapidly, but culminated in the crash of 1837. The highest point was reached in August of that year; on the 3d of that month, Solomon Juneau sold to one Jasper Bostwick one "city lot" (Lot 12, Block 19) for \$300, equivalent to nearly \$1,800 per acre.

The decadence of Wisconsin City was as sudden as its growth had been rapid. The crash of 1837 brought it to a dead halt, and it was abandoned entirely except by Harrison, who remained there, when not in Milwaukee, to look after the ruins of what had been the darling hope of his life. The present village of Port Washington, after forty-five years, is built on the old plat, and along the streets then laid out, and, in its beauty, is the counterpart of the Wisconsin City that poor Harrison built on paper and in his fancy so many years ago. Not till 1842 was any attempt made to revive the deserted village.

Between the years 1837 and 1841, the southeastern townships of the county began to show signs of civilization, and many settlers came into what are now the towns of Mequon, Grafton and Germantown. They came mostly from the State of New York and from England. Few Germans or Irish came in prior to 1842.

THE COUNTY BEGINS FOR ITSELF.

As has been previously stated, Washington County was set off from Milwaukee County at the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, and the seat of justice was to be Washington City (Wisconsin City having changed its name). By that act the territorial limits of the county were defined, but it was still virtually a part of Milwaukee County, being attached to that county for all judicial and civil purposes. It was, therefore, only established or created in 1836.

In 1840, by act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 19, the county was organized for civil purposes. The government of the county was vested in a board of three Commissioners, who had within their province the entire civil business of the county—the laying-out of roads and appointment of highway surveyors, the establishment of school districts and appointment of school agents, the calling of elections, the valuation of property, the support of paupers, granting of licenses, etc., etc.

As under the previous act of 1836, the seat of justice had been established at Washington City, which was remote from the present settlements, and still in a torpid state; it was enacted that "the County Commissioners may hold their meetings at the house of William T. Bonniwell, in said county, any law of this Territory, to the contrary notwithstanding." Thus early did the question concerning the county seat appear as a disturbing element, a question which ultimately led to the division of the county. The county still remained attached to Milwaukee for judicial purposes.

The whole county was then embraced in one election precinct. The first election, for the choice of officers, was held at the house of Taylor Heavilon, in what is now the town of Mequon. The Judges of Election were Jonathan M. Clark, Levi Ostrander and Taylor Heavilon; Clerks, Benjamin Bettys and E. N. Danforth. The first county officers chosen were: County Commissioners, Reuben Wells, Levi Ostrander and Barton Salisbury; Register of Deeds, Taylor Heavilon; Treasurer, George Bonniwell; Collector, V. R. Pettis; Assessor, Peter Turck and William T. Burdick; Coroner, Peter Turck; Constable, T. J. Holmes.

Below is the

FIRST POLL-LIST OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Datus Cowan, James Fox, Nelson Bounst, S. Stevens, C. Higgins, D. Strickland, A. D. Weisner, S. McEvony, T. Weston, J. McMelon, V. R. Pettis, T. Gardinier, Reuben Wells, Samuel Drake, Jesse Hubbard, John Armstrong, E. N. Danforth, G. Bonniwell, L. W. Wetherbee, W. T. Bonniwell, Charles Bonniwell, J. R. Eastman, Peter Turck, H. V. Bonniwell, George Manly, B. Bettys, William Worth, John Willet, Levi Ostrander, J. G. Southwell, Barton Salisbury, Timothy Wooden, T. Heavilon, Isham Day. Total number of votes polled, thirty-four.

The above list, if not comprising all the voters in the county at that time, comprised all who attended the first meeting.

THE EARLY RECORDS.

November 18, 1840.—The first Board of County Commissioners met at the house of William T. Bonniwell, in Mequon Township. On motion of Reuben Wells, Levi Ostrander was elected Chairman, and William T. Bonniwell, Clerk of the Board. At this meeting, all the officers elect appeared and qualified by taking oath or filing bonds as the law directs, and adjourned without transacting any further business.

February 24, 1841.—At a special meeting held at William T. Bonniwell's house, the road districts were laid out. There were seven districts in the county, six of which were in Towns 9 and 10, Range 21, now Mequon, Grafton and Cedarburg. The seventh was described as embracing all the remainder of the county. At that time, it would appear there could have been no roads worthy of mention outside the towns above named. The thoroughfares leading to "Wisconsin City" were not of sufficient importance to be defined as a road district.

The Road Supervisors appointed were: First District, John Western; Second, John M. Clark; Third, William T. Bonniwell; Fourth, George Manly; Fifth, Anthony D. Weisner; Sixth, Samuel Drake; Seventh, Aaron Adams.

Three new roads were laid out at this meeting, designated as Roads No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, all within the limits of the townships of Mequon and Grafton.

July 7, 1841.—The Commissioners laid tax for county purposes as follows:

For court expenses and fees of officers performing duties required by law, two mills on the dollar.

For support of the poor, one-half mill on the dollar.

For laying out roads and building bridges, one mill on the dollar.

For support of schools and building schoolhouses, one and one-half mills on the dollar.

Total valuation, \$156,567. Total tax, \$782.83. Washington City lots paid a tax of \$12.11.

October 11, 1841.—Samuel Drake applied for license to keep a tavern; his application was postponed and never acted on.

October 18, 1841.—John Western was granted license to keep tavern, the first license granted.

March 1, 1842.—Isaac T. Brown appointed the First District Surveyor for the county of Washington. Allowed relief to four poor persons to the amount of \$18, which Taylor Heavilon was to furnish in provisions from his store at the following prices: Potatoes, 30 cents per bushel; pork, 6 cents per pound; flour, \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Datus Cowan agreed to build a bridge across Cedar Creek for the sum of \$260, to be paid out of the delinquent road-tax of 1841, the first bridge built by the county.

April 4, 1842.—Jacob Snyder licensed to keep a tavern or public house at his dwelling house, and no other on southwest quarter of Section 36, Town 9, Range 20. He was the first German tavern-keeper in the county. His house was on the Fond du Lac road, in the southeast section of Germantown.

The first school census was taken in 1841, and the school money apportioned as follows: District No. 1, 14 scholars, \$19.19; No. 2, 20 scholars, \$14.53; No. 3, 23 scholars, \$16.72; No. 4, 32 scholars, \$23.26; No. 5, 52 scholars, \$37.80; No. 6, 16 scholars, \$11.63; No. 1, Range 20, 83 scholars, \$113.79; No. 1, Town 10, 15 scholars, \$20.57. Total number of scholars, 255; total amount of school money, \$257.49.

July 4, 1842.—The total valuation of the county was \$210,351, on which a total tax of \$2,100.23 was laid.

October 3, 1842.—Paid Schiel Cass and Samuel Place \$3 apiece for the scalps of three wolves killed in Washington County. Allowed Luther W. Wetherbee \$17.17½ for expense of jury and witnesses sitting on the dead body of Jacob Kloppenburgh. This was the first Coroner's inquest held in the county.

December 26, 1842.—Taylor Heavilon was licensed to keep a tavern; license fee, \$5. Henry T. Bonniwell was allowed \$3 for killing a wolf. Charles Higgins was allowed \$3 for inspecting a schoolmaster. Joshua Gifford was licensed to keep a tavern in Grafton. V. R. Pettis, County Treasurer, was allowed \$1.60 for loss on "Dutch silver." Reuben Wells was allowed \$75 for building a bridge across Cedar Creek near his house.

January 4, 1843.—Taylor Heavilon revoked his tavern license and was allowed \$3.75 (as the report reads) "for not keeping tavern only three months after paying for one year." William T. Bonniwell was appointed (the first) Poormaster, and allowed \$20 in pork and flour to be distributed among the poor of the county.

March 31, 1843.—Established Justice of the Peace precincts—three in number. Peter Turck presented bill for things delivered the German who shot himself in the leg; also for a coffin furnished for Thomas Gilson's child, and for provisions furnished Mr. Adams, a German. Allowed Jesse Hubbard \$6.80 for visiting "Dutchman Egry and furnishing him provisions." Allowed Peter Turck for the same Dutchman. Further allowances appear on the record of this date to Datus Cowan, \$1.50; Dr. E. B. Wolcott, \$100; Edward Jansen, \$27. Throughout the records, Egry is designated as *Dutchman* Egry, Germans being so rare at that time as to render a special description necessary. The last mention made of the unfortunate is as Christian Egry, *Dutchman*.

April 4, 1843.—Three voting precincts were established and Judges appointed for the coming May election as follows: First Precinct, at the house of William T. Bonniwell; Judges, James Bonniwell, Samuel McEvony, Fred W. Horn. Second Precinct, at the house of Joshua Gifford; Judges, Levi Ostrander, Joshua Gifford, William Coates. Third Precinct, at the house of Reuben Wells; Judges, Reuben Wells, Luther W. Wetherbee, Henry Holmes. Rejected the petition of Jacob Snyder for a tavern license.

July 5, 1843.—Allowed William T. Bonniwell to purchase two iron safes for the Clerk of the Board and the Register of Deeds. Total valuation, \$358,952. Total tax, \$2,172.74.

October 21, 1843.—Taylor Heavilon resigned as Register of Deeds, and William T. Bonniwell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

January 1, 1844.—Commissioners met at Hamburg Village (now Grafton), which had been selected by vote of the people as the county seat. New Commissioners qualified. Philip Leubenhimer licensed to keep tavern on the Fond du Lac road, in the northeastern part of what is now the town of Richfield. T. H. Thein, of Mequon, and Jonas P. Vaughn and John Mattice, of Germantown, were also granted license as tavern-keepers.

January 31, 1844.—Bids opened for building bridge over Milwaukee River on Green Bay road, at Sauk Village. Contract awarded to Gottlieb Beers for \$470. This was the first permanent bridge built across that river in the county. (?)

April 1, 1844.—School census and apportionment of school money was as follows :

NAME OF DISTRICT.	WHERE LOCATED.	NO. OF SCHOLARS.	AMOUNT OF MONEY.	NAME OF CLERK.
Harrison District, No. 2.....	Town 9, Range 21, Mequon.....	29	\$19 46	Stephen Wood.
Van Buren District, No. 3....	Town 9, Ranges 21 22, Mequon.....	74	49 64	J. Woodworth.
Van Buren District, No. 6....	Town 9, Range 21, Mequon.....	45	30 21	John Shehan.
Van Buren District, No. 1....	Town 9, Range 21, Mequon.....	30	20 13	Samuel McEvony.
Fulton District, No. 1.....	Town 7, Range 20, Germantown.....	140	93 92	Levi Ostrander.
Franklin District, No. 2.....	Town 9, Range 20, Germantown.....	68	45 62	J. G. Southwell.
Darmstadt District, No. 4....	Town 9, Range 20, Germantown.....	66	44 27	E. Semler.
Darmstadt District, No. 1....	Town 10, Range 21, Grafton.....	48	32 21	E. H. Jansen.
Farrell District, No. 3.....	Town 10, Range 21, Grafton.....	8	5 37	F. Ashworth.
Center District, No. 2.....	Town 10, Range 21, Grafton.....	27	18 12	P. Walter.
Total.....		555	\$358 95	

All the scholars enumerated at this date appear in the three southeastern towns, Mequon having 178, Germantown 274, and Grafton 83.

Treasurer's report shows, among receipts, \$25 received for liquor licenses, the first revenue from that source.

July 17, 1844.—Total valuation, \$359,899; total tax levied, \$3,059.14. Fred W. Horn petitioned for bridge across Milwaukee River in the Township of Mequon, between Sections 23 and 26. His petition was granted, and the contract let to Reuben Wells for \$600, to be finished February 1, 1845. This bridge crossed the river at the village of Thiensville, half a mile below the post office.

December 19, 1844.—Selected site for county poor farm. It was described as the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, in Town 10, Range 20. It was located in the northwestern corner of what is now the town of Jackson.

January 6, 1845.—New board met. Timothy Hall applied for license to keep a tavern, and, it appearing that he was a man of good moral character, and was well furnished and qualified to keep a public house, the license was granted for one year, he paying therefor the sum of \$5. This was the first licensed tavern in the town of Hartford.

April 10, 1845.—Four voting precincts established as follows: Newland Precinct—Judges, Charles Higgins, Patrick Smith, C. Daniels; Washington Precinct—Judges, William Opitz, Charles Bonniwell, Morgan Wescott; Phelps Precinct—Judges, John M. Curtis, Levi Ostrander, Conrad Strausman; Erin Precinct—William Stott, William Sullivan, Patrick Dailey.

July 8, 1845.—Ordered that the Clerk give notice for a vote to be taken, "for or against the township system of government."

Taxable property assessed as follows:

Land, 139,466 acres.....	\$391,931 00
Town lots.....	1,879 00
Merchandise.....	800 00
Total.....	\$394,610 00
Amount of tax raised.....	\$6,253 88

January 3, 1846.—Treasurer's report shows a full settlement with the Territory of Wisconsin, and the county of Milwaukee. Balance paid Territory, \$961.07; Milwaukee County, \$153.32.

January 5, 1846.—Last meeting under the county system of government by Board of Commissioners, the vote having been in favor of the town system.

Assets of the county in hands of County Treasurer were reported as follows:

Certificates of land purchased by the county.....	\$656 51
County orders.....	178 58
Silver.....	76 00
Gold.....	390 14
Silver (half dollars).....	320 00
Mexican dollars.....	75 00
Counterfeit coins.....	4 00
Five-franc pieces at 94 cents.....	116 56
Thalers at 65 cents.....	13 00
Territorial scrip.....	10 00
Gold.....	256 81
Total assets.....	\$2,096 60

The school census for the year showed districts, number of scholars, and apportionment of school money as follows:

Name of District.	No. of Scholars.	Amount of Money.
West Bend.....	22	\$16 06
Shamrock.....	42	30 66
Haman.....	44	32 12
Halkin.....	27	19 71
Smith.....	10	7 30
Franklin.....	56	40 88
Darmstadt.....	90	65 70
Union.....	69	50 37
Kerkheim.....	89	64 97
Bonniwell.....	56	40 88
New Berlin.....	38	25 55
Van Buren.....	85	63 75
Friedstadt.....	104	75 92
Harrison.....	32	23 36
Aldenburg.....	27	19 71
Fulton.....	78	56 94
Delmald.....	37	27 01
Mentz.....	30	21 90
Port Washington.....	128	98 44
Godenburg.....	48	35 04
La Fayette.....	19	12 87
Farrell.....	36	26 28
Jefferson.....	39	28 47
American.....	34	24 82
Phelps.....	13	9 49
Washington.....	36	26 28
District No. 7.....	36	26 28
Total.....	2,157	\$965.76

RETROSPECTIVE SUMMARY.

Up to the last date from the county records, January 5, 1846, a period of little more than five years, the government had been administered by three County Commissioners, under what was known as the county system. During that time, a large tide of immigration had set in, which, during the latter three years, had covered the entire county, and thriving settlements had sprung up in nearly every township. In 1841, the entire population, with a few individual exceptions, was in three townships in the southeastern part of the county. As late as 1844, the school census reported no schools established outside their limits. The rapid settlement of the western and northern portions of the county took place in the years 1844-45-46. The number of school districts having increased during those years from ten in 1844 to twenty-seven in

1846, and the number of scholars from 535 to 2,157. Nearly twelve thousand persons must have come in during those years.

The labors of the Commissioners became extremely arduous, and it was well nigh impossible for them to attend to the executive work which the requirements of the new settlers brought upon them.

It was impossible to lay out new roads as rapidly as they were demanded, or to establish schools, while anything like a full or just valuation of the property, or the levying of a just tax, was impracticable. The different settlements designated the points of densest population, as the Bonniwell District, Darmstadt, Farrell District, which as they increased with such rapidity threw things into general confusion. Accordingly, it was decided by vote of the inhabitants of the county in the fall of 1845, to adopt the town system of government. By this system, each town took the management of local affairs under its own supervision, the county business proper being in the hands of a delegate board, made up of the Chairman of each town and village Board of Supervisors. The change was made by act of the Territorial Legislature, January 20, 1846, and the first board met under the new law at Hamburg, in the town of Grafton, April 15, 1846.

Following is a list of county officers up to the time the change was consummated :

OFFICERS.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846 to April 15.
Commissioners.....	Levi Ostrander..	Levi Ostrander..	Levi Ostrander..	Levi Ostrander..	Philip Moss.....	G. C. Daniels.
Commissioners.....	Reuben Wells...	Reuben Wells...	Jesse Hubbard..	Reuben Wells...	Nelson Burst.....	E. H. Jansen.
Commissioners.....	B. Salisbury....	Charles Higgins	Datus Cowan....	George Manly...	Wm. Sullivan...	Joel F. Wilson
Register of Deeds..	Taylor Heavilon	Taylor Heavilon	T. Heavilon*...	Pat'k Laughlin..	Pat'k Laughlin..	Fred. W. Horn.
Treasurer.....	Geo. Bonniwell	Geo. Bonniwell	Geo. Bonniwell	Geo. Bonniwell	Geo. Bonniwell	Geo. Bonniwell.
Clerk	W. T. Bonniwell	W. T. Bonniwell	W. T. Bonniwell	Patrick Toland..	P. M. Johnson..	Pat'k Pentony.

COURTS FULLY ORGANIZED.

The county was organized for judicial purposes by act of the Legislature, dated February 20, 1845, and became a part of the Third Judicial District. The first term of the District Court was held in a log schoolhouse in the village of Hamburg, town of Grafton, in September, 1845. Andrew G. Miller was the Presiding Judge. The officers of the court were: United States Marshal, John S. Rockwell; United States District Attorney, William P. Lynde; Territorial District Attorney, Harvey G. Turner; Sheriff, Patrick Toland; Clerk, Benjamin H. Moore; Crier, Joseph Gardner; Assistant Marshals, D. H. Rockwell and J. P. Bailey. The lawyers admitted to practice before the court during that session were William P. Lynde, Francis Randall, Alexander W. Stow, Harvey G. Turner and Hopewell Cox. The first case tried was that of J. H. Thein vs. Jesse Hubbard, an appeal from a Justice Court. The only indictment found by the Grand Jury was against Timothy Hall, a leading and respected citizen of Hartford, for perjury, of which indictment a *nolle pros.* was entered at the next term of court, held at the same place, the following March. Thus it will appear that, at the beginning of 1846, the inhabitants had assumed all the functions of a civilized community, and were for the first time working us an independent political organization.

FROM 1846 to 1853.

The first Board of Supervisors under the town system met in Grafton April 15, 1846. The business of the county was conducted under that form of government till March 7, 1853, at which time it was divided into the two present counties of Ozaukee and Washington. During that period the county enjoyed great material prosperity, increased largely in population and wealth, and but for the unhappy dissensions concerning the location of the county seat, which

* Taylor Heavilon resigned October 11, 1843, William T. Bonniwell appointed to serve out the year.

culminated in a division, was one of the most promising counties in the State. Its progress during those years is shown below, as compiled from the records and other sources :

SUPERVISORS AND COUNTY OFFICERS, 1846 TO 1853.

TOWNS.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	
Erin.....	William Dwire.....	Patrick Toland.....	Bernard McConville.	
Wright (Hartford).....	Joel F. Wilson.....	George C. Rossman.....	John G. Chapman.	
Addison.....	Chauncey M. Phelps.....	Luther B. Phelps.....	Chauncey M. Phelps.	
Wayne.....			A. S. McDowell.	
Richfield.....	Lorenzo L. Sweet.....	Baltus Mantz.....	Baltus Mantz.	
Polk.....	Densmore W. Maxon.....	Densmore W. Maxon.....	Silas Wheeler.	
West Bend.....	Barton Salisbury.....	Barton Salisbury.....	William Wightman.	
North Bend (Kewaskum).....		Harvey N. Strong.....	Harvey N. Strong.	
Newark.....				
Germantown.....	George Koeler.....	William Green.....	John M. Curtis.	
Jackson.....	Libbeus Topliff.....	James Fagan.....	James Fagan.	
Trenton.....			John A. Douglass.	
Clarence (Farmington).....		George Manly.....	George Ramsey	
Mequon.....	E. H. Jansen.....	E. H. Jansen.....	E. H. Jansen.	
Grafton.....	B. H. Moores.....	Reuben Wells.....	Patrick Smith.	
Cedarburg.....				
Saukville.....			William Paine.	
Fredonia.....			Isaac Carman.	
Port Washington.....	Solon Johnson.....	Harvey Moore.....	Francis Beals.	
Belgium.....				
Officers—				
Chairmen.....	B. H. Moores.....	Reuben Wells.....	E. H. Jansen.	
Clerks.....	Patrick Pentany.....	William H. Vogenitz..	William H. Voegnitz.	
Treasurers.....	Levi Ostrander.....	{ Levi Ostrander.....	Isaac C. Loomis	
Registers of Deeds.....	Fred W. Horn.....	{ Chauncey M. Phelps*.....		
		Edward H. Jansen.....	Edward H. Jansen.	
TOWNS.	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.
Erin.....	James Kennely.....	James Murphey.....	James Murphey.....	Charles Lynch.
Hartford.....	R. S. Kneeland.....	John Barney.....	Lewis E. Peck.....	Timothy Hall.
Addison.....	Caleb Stearnes.....	Adam Shanitz.....	Adam Shanitz.....	Caleb Stearnes.
Wayne.....	Patrick Connolly.....	A. S. McDowell.....	Patrick Connolly.....	Conrad Sleigher.
Richfield.....	Patrick Clark.....	Patrick Clark.....	Patrick Clark.....	Eli Bush.
Polk.....	F. Everly.....	D. W. Maxon.....	D. W. Maxon.....	D. W. Maxon.
West Bend.....	William Wightman.....	Francis Everly, Jr.....	Walter H. Demmon.....	B. S. Weil.
N'th Bend (Kewaskum).....	† Jacob Van Vechten.....	Jacob Van Vechten.....	Jesse H. Meyers.....	B. L. Spinkharney.
Newark.....	N. P. Reynolds.....	Perry G. Nickols.....	William P. Barnes.....	William P. Barnes.
Germantown.....	John M. Curtis.....	John C. Hubendahl.....	John C. Hubendahl.....	H. Zimmerman.
Jackson.....	Charles Schutte.....	Charles Schutte.....	Charles Schutte.....	William Rohn.
Trenton.....	J. A. Douglass.....	Alexander McCartney..	M. M. Delano.....	Lyon Silverman.
Farmington.....	George Ramsey.....	George Ramsey.....	George Ramsey.....	George Ramsey.
Mequon.....	E. H. Jansen.....	E. H. Jansen.....	A. Zimmerman.....	John H. Milbrat.
Grafton.....	P. M. Johnson.....	Benjamin Seabring.....	P. M. Johnson.....	B. G. Gill.
Cedarburg.....	William Vogenitz.....	Michael Gorman.....	William Vogenitz.....	Michael Gorman.
Saukville.....	William Payne.....	William Payne.....	Samuel Reynolds.....	Patrick Huxer.
Fredonia.....	† S. L. Irwin.....	Daniel W. Miller.....	Daniel W. Miller.....	Daniel W. Miller.
Port Washington.....	Harvey Moore.....	Harvey Moore.....	George W. Foster.....	La Fayette Townsley.
Belgium.....	John Weyckes.....	Patrick McConville.....	Philip Gonon.....	Nicholas Fyden.
Officers—				
Chairmen.....	E. H. Jansen.....	D. W. Maxon.....	D. W. Maxon.....	George Ramsey.
Clerks.....	William H. Vogenitz..	William H. Vognitz....	William H. Rounsey.....	John R. Bohan.
Treasurers.....	Isaac C. Loomis.....	Isaac C. Loomis.....	Isaac C. Loomis.....	Conrad Horneffer.
Registers of Deeds.....	E. H. Jansen.....	E. H. Jansen.....	Baltus Mantz.....	Baltus Mantz.

* Chauncey M. Phelps, appointed to fill the unexpired term of Levi Ostrander, removed from office by the Supervisors, for alleged malfeasance, July 2, 1847.

† Jacob Van Vechten denied his seat, the election having been held outside the limits of the town, in the newly established town of Newark.

November 17, 1849, D. M. Miller took seat in place of Irwin, probably deceased.

THE TOWN SYSTEM.

By the act changing the form of government, the towns were also incorporated as a part of the system. Below is given the original towns incorporated by the act of 1846, with dates of subsequent changes up to the time the towns were established as at present existing. The original towns were eleven in number:

Erin—The southwestern town in the county, from Town 9, Range 18, unchanged.

Richfield—East of Erin, Town 9, Range 19, unchanged.

Germantown—Town 9, Range 20, unchanged.

Mequon—Town 9, Ranges 21 and 22, unchanged.

Wright—Name changed to Hartford in 1847; Town 10, Range 18, situated on the west line of the county, north of the town of Erin.

Polk—Town 10, Range 19, unchanged.

Jackson—Town 10, Range 20, unchanged.

Grafton—Towns 10, Ranges 21 and fraction of 22. March 2, 1849, the town of Cedarburg was set off, comprising all of Town 10, Range 21, except the eastern tier of sections numbered 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36.

Addison—Two north townships on the west line of the county—Towns 11 and 12, Range 18. March 11, 1848, the town of Wayne was set off, comprising Town 12, Range 18.

West Bend—Four townships—Towns 11 and 12, in Ranges 19 and 20. February 11, 1847, North Bend, Town 12, Range 19, and Clarence, Town 12, Range 20, were detached and incorporated. The name of Clarence was changed to Farmington in 1848. March 11, 1848, Trenton was incorporated from Town 11, Range 20. In 1848, the towns of West Bend and North Bend were still further subdivided by the erection of a new town called Newark (now Barton) from the two northern tiers of sections in West Bend, except the south half of Sections 11 and 12, and from the two southern tiers of sections in North Bend. The name of North Bend was changed to Kewaskum in 1849. What comprised West Bend in 1846, now comprises the five towns of West Bend, Barton, Kewaskum, Farmington and Trenton.

Port Washington—Towns 11 and 12, in Ranges 21 and 22, and fractional Town 12, in Range 23. February 11, 1847, Fredonia, Town 12, Range 21, was detached and incorporated. In 1848, Belgium, Town 12, Ranges 22 and fractional 23, and Sackville (now Saukville), Town 11, Range 21, were incorporated. The original town of Port Washington comprised what is now embraced in the towns of Port Washington, Saukville, Fredonia and Belgium.

GROWTH OF POPULATION:

Year		Population.	Increase
1840	As per Federal census.....	343	.....
1842	School census, scholars 255; estimated.....	1275	932
1844	School census, scholars 535; estimated.....	2675	1400
1846	School census, scholars 2,157; estimated.....	10785	8110
1850	As per Federal census.....	19485	8700
1853	Estimated at mean between Federal census, 1850 (19,485), and State census of Washington and Ozaukee Counties, 1855 31,870.....	26915	7431

The increase from 1845 to 1853 was from 10,785 to 26,915, the population having doubled once and a half during those years, and the increase being largely in the western and central towns of the county.

Prior to 1843, the settlements had been entirely in the eastern and southeastern towns, and excepting the settlement before stated, at Port Washington, in 1835, which was afterward abandoned, the population was confined to the towns of Grafton, Mequon and Germantown. The influx beginning in 1843, continued till 1853, during which time the entire county was settled, in many towns all the desirable land being taken up. Below is given the dates of the first land entered in each town and the year when they became generally inhabited.

Port Washington.—Wooster Harrison entered 75 acres on Section 28, November 24, 1835. James D. Doty entered 184 acres in the same section, and, December 7, Milo Jones entered 160 acres. They were not settlers. In 1836 and 1837, nearly all the land in the township was taken up by speculators. It did not generally come into the hands of actual settlers till 1842-43.

Grafton.—September 7, 1835, speculators, G. S. Hubbard, A. J. Cutler, Daniel Wells and others, took up large tracts along the river in Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, 30 and 31. Nearly all the land was taken prior to 1841. The town was occupied by settlers in 1840-41-42.

Cedarburg.—Formerly a part of Grafton, settled later than the eastern part of the old town, mostly in 1843-44-45.

Mequon.—G. S. Hubbard entered the first land September 7, 1835, in Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29. A few speculative entries were made in 1836-37. Settlers came in; a few in 1837. In 1837-38-39-40, considerable settlements were made in Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12. The town quite generally filled with settlers in 1841-42.

Saukville.—First entries made by speculators in 1836. Generally settled in 1844-45.

Fredonia.—Settled in 1846-47-48. James D. Doty and William Jones, Sections 21 and 22, June 4, 1836.

Belgium.—Settled in 1845-46-47. Speculative entries were made in 1836.

Germantown.—The first purchase was made May 29, 1839, by Benjamin Church, 160 acres on Section 31. In the fall of 1839, others entered land. Jefferson Kinne, on Section 25; Daniel Allen, on Section 30; Joshua Gifford, on Section 32. The town was principally settled during the years 1840-41-42-43.

Richfield.—First entry made by Samuel Spivey, 160 acres on Section 28, May 31, 1841. Seven other entries were made during the fall of that year on southern Sections 28 to 36. Lands generally taken up in the town in 1842-43-44.

Erin.—Michael Lynch entered the first land, November 20, 1841; 40 acres on Section 35. Eleazer Rowley took up 40 acres on Section 25, November 27, 1841. In 1842-43, some thirty entries were made, all Irish. The town was quite fully settled in 1844-45-46.

Hartford.—Timothy Hall bought the first land, 160 acres on Section 12, August 6, 1842. Eleven entries were made in 1843, a few in 1844. The town was generally occupied in 1845-46-47.

Addison.—May 27, 1843, Simeon Aaron Andrews purchased the first land from the Government, 40 acres, in Section 17. In 1844-45 a few actual settlers came in. The desirable lands in the town were mostly taken up in 1846-48.

Wayne.—Alexander W. Stow made the first purchase of land June 8, 1846, 80 acres on Section 31. Other purchasers took up land in the fall of the same year, in the southern sections 26 to 33. The land passed into the hands of actual settlers in 1847-49.

Polk.—Theophilus Haylett bought the first Government land February 7, 1843, 160 acres in Sec. 28. Seven other purchases were made that year. The southern sections were well taken up in 1844-45; the northern part of the township was settled in 1846.

West Bend.—The first entry of land was made by Martin Otis Walker, on Section 32, 72 acres, in 1839. In 1845, considerable was entered by Jules Schleisenger. Bela Wilcox also bought that year. Settlers flocked in in 1846-47, taking nearly all the desirable land in the township.

Barton.—Bela Wilcox bought the first 80 acres on Section 2, October 30, 1845. The town was generally settled in 1846-48.

Kewaskum.—March 31, 1846, David Giffin and Myron Merrill made the first purchase of land from the Government, 170 acres in Section 1. Settlers came in freely in the fall and took up land in Sections 8 and 9. The town was settled up generally in 1847-49.

Jackson.—Samuel Showalter made the first purchase of land August 26, 1843, 80 acres in Section 30. Thirty other purchases were made in the fall of that year, in Sections 25 to 36. The town was fully settled in 1844-46.

Trenton.—Speculators bought the first land in this town. The first purchase was made by Joshua Hathaway, Jr., November 19, 1835. Purchases were also made the same year by Michael Anthony Guesta, Solomon Juneau, Charleton Hunt, M. C. Johnson and James Duane Doty. The town was occupied by bona fide settlers in 1846-47, a few purchases having been made in 1845.

Farmington.—William A. Burt and Elisha Dwells bought the first land, 80 acres in Section 9, July 29, 1836. William Miller and James Duane Doty also bought several lots the same year. Actual settlers came in in 1845-47.

NATIONALITY.

The first settlers and purchasers of land in the county were Americans, mostly from the States of New York and Ohio. Some English families came in in 1839 (the Bonniwells and others), and during that year a colony of German Lutherans, known as the Freidstadt Colony, under the leadership of Pastor Krause, Capt. Von Rober and Lieut. William Vogenitz, settled in the west part of Mequon. The influx of Germans did not fairly set in till two years later, when they commenced to swarm into the county in great numbers. By purchase from English and American settlers, and by occupying such Government lands as were not already taken up, they became the predominant race as early as 1850, and have remained so ever since, it being estimated that at the present time (1881) over three-fourths of the population is German, of direct German parentage. They settled throughout the eastern and central towns. The western tier of townships seemed less attractive to them. One town (Erin) is notable as preserving its nationality against all comers. In 1842, the settlement of the town was commenced by a few Irish Catholics, and during the succeeding two years they were followed by others of like religion and race, in sufficient numbers to occupy nearly the whole township. They and their descendants have held the territory ever since, and it is to-day as purely Irish in its population, and as purely Catholic in its religion, as any town in Old Ireland itself. The town and village of Hartford alone remained distinctively American till as late as 1870. That now has a large sprinkling of foreign-born citizens, although still having a predominance of Americans.

The total valuation and tax from 1840 to 1852, inclusive, was as follows:

Year	Total Valuation.	Total Tax.
1840.....	\$156,567.....	\$782 83
1841.....	210,351.....	1,011 59
1842.....	210,351.....	2,100 23
1843.....	358,052.....	2,172 74
1844.....	359,899.....	3,059 14
1845.....	394,610.....	6,253 88
1846.....	395,690.....	3,361 22
1847.....	530,479.....	3,275 10
1848.....	533,184.....	13,136 00
1849.....	1,023,684.....	11,032 20
1850.....	907,575.....	10,871 67
1851.....	896,428.....	13,269 56
1852.....	876,395.....	17,578 35

The first valuation was made by towns September, 1846. The valuation, with number of acres assessed, was as follows:

Town	Acres	Valuation
Grafton.....	25,205.....	\$71,842
Wright Hartford.....	12,704.....	18,536
Germanstown.....	23,960.....	50,233
Addison (two Townships).....	4,980.....	7,180
Richtfield.....	17,431.....	26,135
Jackson.....	15,064.....	26,040
Port Washington (four Townships).....	35,188.....	55,789
Mequon.....	25,242.....	74,513
Edin.....	13,582.....	18,843
Folk.....	13,430.....	20,039
West Bend (four Townships).....	16,020.....	24,539
Total.....	202,226.....	\$393,690



Moses Weil

{ DECEASED }

The valuation per acre in the various towns in the county in 1848 was, in Port Washington and Gratton, \$2 per acre; in Mequon and Germantown, \$1.45, and in the remaining towns \$1.36. Average value, 1.65.

In 1849, the valuation per acre was as follows: Germantown, \$3.30; Mequon, \$3.22; Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington and Saukville, \$2.70; Jackson, Belgium, Richfield, Hartford, West Bend, Trenton, Newark, Polk and Erin, \$2.39; Farmington and Fredonia, \$2.18; Kewaskum, Addison and Wayne, \$1.98. The average valuation throughout the county was \$2.45 per acre. The valuation price was not materially changed during the succeeding four years.

THE POOR FARM.

The site for the Poor Farm was selected December 19, 1844, it being the east half of the northwest quarter and west half of northeast quarter of Section 11, in Town 10 north, in Range 21 east. It was situated in the northeast part of the town of Polk, near the center of the county. It contained 160 acres, to which was subsequently added a fractional part of an adjoining quarter section, making the farm contain a little less than two hundred acres. The purchase was made by Philip Moss, then residing in the town of Mequon.

In 1850, the first clearing was made, five acres, by Andrew Burns, for \$60, and a house built by Sigmond Weise at a cost of \$293. The poor were supported on the farm after the spring of 1850. The first Superintendents of the Poor were John A. Douglass, Francis Everly and L. L. Sweet. M. Schaefer was the first Overseer of the farm, at a salary of \$190 per year. He was a very competent man, but struck at the end of six months for higher pay, wanting \$350. The Commissioner hired Harvey N. Strong, of Newark, in his place for \$200 per year. The only other employe on the place was Lemuel Cox, hired at \$10 per month. He did not seem to suit the board, as he was soon discharged, and Michael Kuehler employed at \$9 per month.

The average number of paupers during the first year was twenty-two and one-half. The total cost of supporting them as reported by the Superintendents was \$667.28—\$29.65 each per annum, or 57 cents per week. The pauper list for the next year numbered twenty-one. The cost of their support was \$36.58 per annum, or 70 cents per week.

THE JAIL.

The only structure erected at the expense of the county until after the division, except the farmhouse above mentioned, was a jail at Port Washington. The plan of the building was accepted September 15, 1848, and the building committee, Messrs. Beales and Paine, were ordered to contract for its completion in thirty days from date. One hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated to cover the expense, the building to be erected on leased land.

The specifications called for a building 20 feet long, 14 feet wide and 9 feet high, to be built of hewn timber 8x10 inches, corners well pinned, with timbers running through the building sufficient to spike the floors and partitions to. The windows were to be three in number, 16x20 inches in size and grated with iron bars. The outer door was to be made from 1½-inch plank, double; the floors of 2-inch oak plank, well spiked down, and the partition and inner door of 2-inch oak plank.

The building was finished in January, 1849, an additional appropriation of \$50 being necessary to plank up the inside, and furnish with a stove and bed. The total cost was \$200. An effort was made in 1852 to build a better structure. At the November session of the Board of Supervisors, a resolution was passed appropriating \$1,000 for a new jail, and \$1,000 for a house for the jailer, the jail to be 24x30 feet in size, and to be located at the village of Newburg, in the town of Trenton. The resolution was reconsidered and laid on the table. At the same meeting the lease of the ground on which the old jail stood was renewed for one year at a rental of \$30, and \$20 appropriated for repairing the old jail. The old building is still in existence, and should be preserved as the only public building ever built or owned by old Washington County. Prior to its erection, prisoners were boarded and kept in the jail at Milwaukee.

FIRST SCHOOL REPORTS.

Below is given the earliest school census on file in each township prior to 1845. It appears that up to that time schools had been established in only three townships, to wit: Mequon, Germantown and Grafton. The reports show the heads of families living in the districts reported at the dates given, and the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen. The earliest reports are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1 (MEQUON), MARCH, 1842.

Parents.	No. of Children.
Charles Bonniwell.....	4
William Bonniwell.....	2
James Bonniwell.....	1
Peter Turck.....	4
Thomas Gilson.....	3
Michael Bellen.....	4
Michael Mattel.....	2
Total.....	20

CHARLES BONNIWELL, *Clerk.*

DISTRICT NO. 3 (MEQUON), MARCH, 1842.

Parents.	No. of Children.
William Worth.....	2
John Willett.....	1
John Armstrong.....	2
Robert Chambers.....	4
Ludwig Zimmerman.....	2
Carl Witesy.....	1
Peter Tranif.....	1
Michael Smith.....	2
Charles Maller.....	4
Gottlob Roedel.....	1
Friedrich Gedine.....	1
Charles Galloe.....	1
A. M. Ziele.....	1

DISTRICT NO. 5 (GERMANTOWN), MARCH, 1842.

Parents.	No. of Children.
Nelson Burst.....	1
John Schulzel.....	3
Jacob Schunk.....	2
Nicholas Coslen.....	4
Herman Ostrander.....	3
Jacob Snyder.....	2
Henry Shulter.....	1
John Begerly.....	3
William Stroub.....	2
Francis Slaver.....	1

DISTRICT NO. 5 (GERMANTOWN)—CONTINUED.

Parents.	No. of Children.
Ginden Straver.....	6
Christ F. Bartlett.....	1
John Gage.....	2
Godfrey Brandewell.....	1
Michael F. Basemen.....	3
Michael E. Berlin.....	2
Joshua Gifford.....	5
Jernabald Lenegen.....	2
John C. Hubendall.....	1
Andrew Chritzer.....	4
Adam Snell.....	1
William Ranney.....	2
Wendell Young.....	4
Jacob Bolheim.....	3
Levi Ostrander.....	2
John Miller.....	1
Valentine Swalbak.....	3
John Brown.....	3
Michael Hyme.....	3
John Baumgaunt.....	1
Christ Cross.....	2
Martin Arndt.....	2
George Garbish.....	5
Daniel Allen.....	1
Lewis Scraps.....	1
Total.....	83

LEVI OSTRANDER, *Clerk.*

JEFFERSON DISTRICT, NO. 1 (GRAFTON), MARCH, 1843.

Parents.	No. of Children.
Morritz Buze.....	2
Gottlieb Bearn.....	4
Losieus Busner.....	3
Daniel Strickland.....	3
William Tupper.....	1
Total.....	13

LUTHER W. WETHERBEE, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATORS.

By act of the Territorial Legislature, August 2, 1840, the counties of Milwaukee and Washington were constituted a Legislative District, and were entitled to three members of the Council and five members of the House of Representatives. Under this apportionment, the district was generally represented by members chosen from Milwaukee County, it being the most densely populated section. The apportionment remained unchanged until 1842. Under the new apportionment made that year, the counties still remained together, but were entitled to three members of the Council and six Representatives. This latter apportionment remained unchanged until 1846, at which time Washington and Sheboygan Counties were made into a district entitled to one member of the Council and one Representative. No further change occurred until the State was organized.

The legislators from Washington County, during the Territorial period were as follows: Council, 1847-48, C. M. Phelps. House of Representatives, 1845-48, B. H. Moores.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled in Madison October 5, 1846, and adjourned December 16, 1846. The delegates from Washington County were Bostwick O'Conner, Port Washington; Edward H. Janesen, Mequon; Patrick Toland, Erin; Charles J. Kern, Grafton; Hopewell Coxe, Joel F. Wilson, Hartford.

The delegates to the second Constitutional Convention, held at Madison from December 15, 1847, to February 1, 1848, were Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Jackson; Harvey G. Turner, Grafton.

APPORTIONMENT INTO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

The first apportionment under the State laws made a Senatorial District of Washington County, and divided it into five Assembly Districts, the towns embraced in each district being as follows:

First District—Belgium, Port Washington, Fredonia, Saukville and Farmington.

Second District—Grafton, Jackson and Cedarburg (Cedarburg being detached from Grafton in 1849).

Third District—Mequon and Germantown.

Fourth District—Polk, Erin and Richfield.

Fifth District—Hartford, Addison, Wayne, Trenton, North Bend, West Bend and Newark (Newark being detached from towns of North Bend and West Bend in 1849).

In 1852, a new apportionment was made, erecting the county into two Senatorial and four Assembly Districts.

The Senatorial Districts numbered three and four in the State list, and were made up as follows:

Third Senatorial District—Mequon, Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington, Fredonia and Belgium.

Fourth Senatorial District—Erin, Richfield, Germantown, Jackson, Polk, Hartford, Addison, West Bend, Newark, Trenton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Wayne.

The four Assembly Districts were made up as follows:

First District—Belgium, Fredonia, Saukville and Port Washington.

Second District—Cedarburg, Grafton and Mequon.

Third District—Erin, Richfield, Polk, Jackson and Germantown.

Fourth District—Hartford, Addison, Wayne, Kewaskum, West Bend, Trenton and Farmington.

The members of the Legislature under these apportionments, under the State Government, up to the time of the county was divided in 1853, were as follows:

1848—Senate, Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg. Assembly, Henry Allen, Port Washington; Benjamin H. Moores, Grafton; Adolph Zimmerman, Mequon; Densmore W. Maxon, Polk; William Caldwell, Barton.

1849—Senate, Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg. Assembly, Solon Johnson, Port Washington; James Fagan, Jackson; Peter Turck, Mequon; Patrick Toland, Erin; Chauncey M. Phelps, Addison.

1850—Senate, Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg. Assembly, Solon Johnson, Port Washington; Eugene S. Turner, Grafton; Edward Divin, Richfield, Henry Weil, West Bend; Cornelius S. Griffin, Saukville.

1851—Senate, Harvey G. Turner, Port Washington. Assembly, *Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg; Harvey Moore, Port Washington; Frederick Stock, Mequon; Francis Everly, West Bend; John C. Toll, Polk.

1852—Senate, Harvey G. Turner, Port Washington. Assembly, Simon D. Powers, Port Washington; Phineas M. Johnson, Grafton; Adam Staats, Densmore W. Maxon, Polk; Baruch S. Weil, West Bend.

1853—Senate, Andrew M. Blair, Port Washington; Baruch S. Weil, West Bend. Assembly, James W. Porter, Port Washington; Charles E. Chamberlain, Grafton; William P. Barnes, Barton; Charles Schutte, Jackson.

*Fred. W. Horn elected Speaker of the Assembly.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

The population was, from the first vote, strongly Democratic. The first Presidential election, after the State Government was formed, was in 1848. The vote of Washington County stood as follows :

TOWNS.	Cass.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Total Town Votes.
Belgium.....	140	17	.....	157
Port Washington.....	112	53	41	206
Saukville.....	62	23	7	92
Fredonia.....	59	6	10	75
Farmington.....	29	21	.....	50
Grafton.....	262	52	31	345
Jackson.....	120	6	.....	126
Mequon.....	196	29	12	237
Germanatown.....	130	23	21	174
Polk.....	126	31	4	161
Erin.....	85	.....	.....	85
Richfield.....	122	.....	.....	122
Hartford.....	32	23	93	148
Addison.....	78	5	27	110
Wayne.....	42	.....	.....	42
West Bend.....	101	30	33	164
North Bend.....	.....	22	25	47
Trenton.....	23	14	20	57
Totals.....	1719	358	324	2398

In the towns of Erin, Richfield and Wayne, every vote cast was Democratic ; while in the town of North Bend, not a Democrat appears. Hartford was remarkable at that early day for the heavy " Free-Soil " vote cast, 93 to 55 for all others. The different localities were quite strong in their political bias ; although in the aggregate the county was, and has ever since been, the strongest Democratic county in the State.

The vote of November, 1849, is given below, showing the vote for Governor and that for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution allowing the right of suffrage to negroes :

TOWNS	Dewey. (Democrat)	Collins. (Whig)	Chase. (Free-Soil)	FREE SUFFRAGE	
				Yes.	No.
Erin.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germanatown.....	101	2	1	1	101
Mequon.....	170	17	.....	4	92
Hartford.....	37	21	70	52	5
Polk.....	64	1	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	45	2	.....	.....	.....
Cedarburg.....	215	1	.....	.....	14
Grafton.....	108	34	2	78	4
Addison.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bend.....	73	2	.....	.....	.....
Newark.....	37	35	.....	.....	.....
Trenton.....	30	16	6	.....	.....
Saukville.....	97	8	1	.....	1
Port Washington.....	116	50	.....	39	1
Wayne.....	24	3	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	34	8	.....	.....	.....
North Bend.....	40	4	.....	.....	.....
Fredonia.....	71	6	4	14	.....
Belgium.....	181	3	2	.....	25
Totals.....	1610	208	86	188	243

The Presidential vote for 1852 was as follows :

TOWNS.	Pierce.	Scott.	Hall.	Total Town Vote.
Newark	84	40	11	135
Trenton	59	57	16	132
West Bend	82	21	16	119
Kewaskum	53	14	2	69
Wayne	103	2	1	106
Addison	188	42	6	236
Farmington	59	48	18	125
Hartford	90	74	.....	164
Erin	118	.....	.....	118
Richfield	122	104	.....	226
Germantown	107	116	7	230
Polk	267	24	.....	291
Jackson	68	54	.....	122
Mequon	290	71	19	380
Grafton	92	62	20	174
Cedarburg	182	29	.....	211
Saukville	101	34	.....	135
Port Washington	190	132	6	328
Fredonia	69	30	9	108
Belgium	26	208	.....	234
Totals	2350	1162	131	3643

THE COUNTY SEAT.

One of the first experiences of nearly every new county is an earnest local contest for the location of the seat of justice or county seat. If there are two distinct centers of population, or villages already sufficiently well established to make a rallying point for a fight, such contest is inevitable, except when the population is so centralized at one point as to make a contest impracticable, as in the case of Milwaukee; there is scarcely a county in the State of Wisconsin that has not, among its early annals, the story of a most earnest and bitter contest over the "county seat question."

Washington County was no exception to the rule, further than it labored under such peculiar complication as to render the contest, not only more protracted than in any other county, but incapable of being brought to a termination except by a division of the county, and that, too, contrary to any general expression of the inhabitants, favoring the division. It was one of the few cases when the prevailing mode of deciding public questions by a vote of the people seemed to utterly fail, and as such, claims more consideration, and is of more historical importance than any other similar contest that has ever occurred within the borders of the State. It will be detailed so far as is possible without obscuring the facts, from an impersonal standpoint, and treated as a question seeking solution by the aggregate population, rather than as the record of personal efforts, which would involve the discussion of persons and motives, thereby losing sight of the main purpose, which is to give a full and impartial record of the political events which led to the division of the county, rather than to detail the less important facts, as to the personality of the actors in the drama.

Washington County had a nominal existence for a period of seventeen years, from 1836 to 1853. During the first four years to 1840, it had only geographical limits, being attached to its parent county, Milwaukee, for all civil and judicial purposes. From 1840 to 1845, it did its own civil business through its own Board of Commissioners, and, in 1845, the courts having been established, took upon itself the performance of all the functions devolving on a complete county organization. Prior to 1845, the importance of establishing a county seat had claimed the attention of the inhabitants to a greater or less degree, but from and after the establishment of the courts, it became the absorbing issue of the county, overshadowing all political questions,

and increasing in interest, till the final denouement of 1853—the division of the county, and the establishment of two county seats by the Legislature without the popular assent of the inhabitants, and, as will be seen, against many earnest protests, both before and after the act was passed.

The act of December 7, 1836, establishing the county and defining its limits, also designated "Wisconsin City" (Port Washington) as the seat of justice. As the city was then in the heyday of its early prosperity, and, as the county did not contain twenty bona fide settlers outside the city limits, and had not assumed any of the functions of a county government, there was no serious objection to the location, and Port Washington enjoyed the somewhat empty honor of being the seat of justice of Washington County, without any effort looking to a change, till after the passage of the act of organization, August 13, 1840. At that time, Port Washington had fallen into a decline, and was nearly deserted, while some quite thrifty neighborhoods of actual settlers had sprung up in the towns of Mequon and Grafton. The whole population of the county numbered but 343 souls—men women and children—and of these three-fourths were in the towns above mentioned; at Hamburg, now Grafton; in the Bonniwell settlement in the township of Mequon, on and near Sections 9 and 10; at Thiensville in the same town; and at Friedstadt in the western part of Mequon, where a German settlement of Lutherans had been started. The parts of the organizing act which provided for the location of the seat of justice were as follows:

SEC. 7. That for the purpose of permanently establishing the seat of justice of said county of Washington, at the first election to be held in the said county, as hereinbefore provided, every white male inhabitant, who, at the time of the passage of this act was a resident of the county, and is of the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to cast his vote for such point or place as he may choose for the seat of justice.

SEC. 8. At said election, the polls shall be opened, the election conducted, and the votes returned to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Milwaukee, in all respects as prescribed by law regulating general elections.

SEC. 9. The Clerk aforesaid shall, within ten days after returns made to him, certify the result to the Governor of the Territory, and if, upon examination the Governor shall find that any one point voted for has a majority over other points or places, he shall issue his proclamation of that fact, and the place or point so having the greatest number of votes, shall, from the date of such proclamation, be the seat of justice of said county of Washington.

To provide against the possibility of inconvenience by any possible result from the vote above provided for, a supplemental act was passed at the next session, approved February 19, 1841, as follows:

SECTION 1. The County Commissioners of Washington County may hold their sessions at the house of William T. Bonniwell, in said county, any law of this Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

The first vote taken resulted in the choice of Hamburg (Grafton) as the county seat, and it was so proclaimed. The honors were, however, for several years as empty as had been those of Port Washington. The Commissioners continued to hold their meetings and transact the business of the county at the house of William T. Bonniwell, until January 1, 1844, finding authority for so doing in the act of February 19, 1841, which has been given above. Grave doubts had been raised as to the legality of thus ignoring the county seat, and to remove all doubt as to the legality of their proceedings, the board met at Hamburg, for the first time, as shown by the records, January 3, 1844, more than three years after it had been declared the county seat. This should have been a proud day for Hamburg, as she that day became the seat of government *de facto* as well as *de jure*, an honor not attained by Port Washington during the years it had been the county seat. The change having been made, the counter-question arose as to whether the previous acts did designate the house of William T. Bonniwell as the legal place of holding the meetings. The following act, passed January 20, 1844, settled the question. It was entitled, "An act to amend certain acts relating to the counties of Dodge and Washington." The sections relating to the vexed question were as follows:

SEC. 2. Hereafter it shall be lawful for the County Commissioners of said counties to hold their sessions where they, or a majority of them, may deem most expedient for the general interest and convenience of the citizens of their respective counties.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, previous to the holding of any of their sessions, to advertise the same in three of the most public places, by posting up written notices in said counties at least twenty days before such sessions, setting forth the time and place where the same shall be holden.

SEC. 4. The official acts of the County Commissioners of the county of Washington, at any session holden at the county seat of said county, prior to the first day of March next, shall be as good and valid as though the said session had been held at the place now fixed by law.

The Commissioners, thus set clear as to their powers and duties, met where they pleased during the year, sometimes at Bonniwell's house, but generally at the county seat.

The county was organized for judicial purposes by act of the Legislature February 20, 1845. The seat of justice and the powers of the County Commissioners were treated in the act as follows :

SEC. 4. The County Commissioners of said county shall provide suitable rooms for holding the sessions of the District Court at such place or places in said county as they may deem most convenient for its inhabitants ; *provided*, however, that the first term of said court to be held in said county shall be held in the schoolhouse at the county seat of said county, and unless the County Commissioners shall deem it proper to change the place of holding said court, and shall file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, at least sixty days before a session of said court, their order to that effect, naming the place selected by them for that purpose, which said place or places, wherever said District Court may be held, shall be deemed, for all intents and purposes, the court house of said county for the time being, then the said terms of the said court shall be continued to be held at the county seat until the County Commissioners shall determine otherwise as herein provided ; and *provided further*, that the County Commissioners of said county are restricted from expending any sum exceeding \$50 per year for the fitting, renting or use of any building to be used as a court house aforesaid ; and *provided also*, that no public buildings of any kind, except a poor house, shall be constructed at the expense of the county by said Commissioners, until they shall be authorized so to do by law.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for the county officers to keep their offices at their residences in any part of the county.

The District Court, in accordance with the above, held its first session in the schoolhouse in Hamburg in September, 1845, Judge Andrew G. Miller, presiding. The second term was held at the same place in March, 1846. Soon after, the form of government was changed to the town system, and the powers of the Commissioners to designate the place of holding court expired when the office became extinct.

The act passed January 20, 1846, changing the form of government, erecting towns, and giving each town a representation in the County Board, through the Chairman of its Board of Supervisors, also made provision for the temporary establishment of the county seat in the following sections :

SEC. 18. That for the purpose of temporarily establishing the seat of justice of said county of Washington, every white male inhabitant who at the time of the passage of this act was a resident of the county and is of the age of 21 years, shall, at the election above provided for in the third section of this act (first Tuesday in April) be entitled to cast his vote in the town in which he resides for such place or point as he may choose for such seat of justice, and due returns shall be certified and made of the votes thus cast by the Moderator and Clerk of the several polls of election in said county, within eight days after such election, to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county.

SEC. 19. The County Board of Supervisors at the first meeting after the first Tuesday of April next shall examine the returns made in compliance with this act, and if any point or place shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for the seat of justice, it shall be certified by the Chairman and Clerk of said Board and filed in the Clerk's office, and a copy of the same shall be published under the direction of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 20. That if any point voted for shall receive a majority over all the points and places, such point or place shall be the seat of justice of said county from and after the first Monday of January, 1847 ; and until the first Monday of January, 1852. And the Board of Supervisors shall make provisions either by constructing, hiring or receiving as a donation to the county suitable buildings, or the use of the same, for the accommodation of the courts and public offices required by law to be kept at the county seat, and they shall not expend for such objects a sum to exceed \$1,000, which they are hereby authorized to levy and collect as other taxes are collected in said county ; *provided*, that if the owners or inhabitants of any point or place thus voted for and selected as the seat of justice shall tender to the county suitable buildings erected, or the means to construct the same to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors, then they may accept the same in lieu of the tax provided for in this section : and if such tender be made prior to the election, and not complied with, so that the necessary buildings can be ready for use by the first Monday of January next, such point or place shall lose the benefit of this act, or if no choice shall have been made by the votes cast for that object, the inhabitants resident of said county at the next April election shall vote again for any other place or point, and the provisions of this act shall be applicable to any place selected at a second election.

SEC. 21. The several courts and county offices required by law to be held and kept at the county seat of the several counties shall in a like manner be held and kept at the place selected as the county seat under the provisions of this act from and after the first Monday of January next ; *provided*, suitable rooms for their accommodation be furnished by the proper authorities of said county, and any officers refusing or neglecting to comply with this act shall forfeit \$10 a day, to be recovered by any person who may choose to sue for the same for the use of said county.

The first vote taken showed such diversity of opinion as to foreshadow the coming difficulties. The whole number of votes cast was 861. The choice being designated as follows :

For County Farm.....	371
For Northeast of Section 3, Town 10, Range 20 (County Farm).....	88
For Port Washington.....	164
For Cedarburg.....	100
For Hamburg (Grafton).....	74
For Center of the county.....	32
For Good Location near the Center.....	20
For West Bend.....	12
Total.....	861

By the above vote no place received a majority. Throwing out the County Farm, which had no buildings, and the indefinite votes for the "Center," and "Good Location near the Center," the contest was between the four habitable places—Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton and West Bend. Port Washington received a large plurality of the votes cast, but not the required majority.

The four towns above named became the chief competitors for the location from that time, Hartford, the only other considerable village, remaining neutral with schemes of its own for an ultimate formation of a new county from the western tier of towns in Washington County and a slice from Dodge County, of which it might become the county seat. Its geographical position precluded any hope of its ever becoming the county seat of Washington against the four competitors already in the field. About this time, the population of the county having suddenly and largely increased by the influx of settlers into its hitherto unoccupied portions, and its business having assumed greater importance, the inconveniences and annoyances of the situation became intolerable. The whole county government was a sort of peripatetic institution, performing its functions everywhere, and having a local habitation nowhere. The different county officers had their offices at their places of residence in various parts of the county; the courts were held held at such places as the County Board might designate from time to time, and the sessions of the board were held at no stated place. A citizen was obliged to go to one town to have his deed recorded, to another to pay his county taxes on his land, to another to bring business before the County Board, and to still another for relief from the courts. A few excerpts from the records of the Board of Supervisors for the years 1846 and 1847, will give the reader an idea of the confusion that prevailed.

"The annual meeting of the board was held September 14, 1846, in the town of Polk. At that session it was ordered, that the next term of the Circuit Court be held at the public house kept by George Irish, in the town of West Bend. The order was carried by a majority of one vote, six voting, yea; and five, nay. The board adjourned to meet at Port Washington, January 4, 1847.

"January 4, 1847, the board met at the house of S. D. Powers, in Port Washington. It was moved that the next (September) session of the Circuit Court be held at the court house of the county seat. Mr. George W. Foster, of Port Washington, moved to amend by substituting for the place of meeting, Port Washington. His amendment was lost, and the original motion passed. As there was no county seat, unless Grafton might be so considered, and as there was no court house, except that provided at Irish's Tavern in West Bend, it is difficult to determine where the solons of the county intended to locate the court.

"It was further voted that the next session of the board be held at the house of Timothy Hall, in the town of Wright (now Hartford)."

All these different moves involved the trouble and expense of removing the safe containing the records from place to place. P. Dockery, the clerk, being allowed at one time \$25 "for extra services in moving the records from Port Washington, and going after a man to open the safe." At another meeting, Michael Dockery was allowed \$11.50 "for removing records from Cedarburg to Clerk's office, also for removing records from Clerk's office to the house of Timothy Hall, in Hartford, and for removing the records from the Clerk's office to Port Washington."

To give ample time for the permanent location, and to obviate meantime the inconveniences of having no county seat whatever, the Legislature passed an act establishing the county seat at Port Washington for five years. The act was passed January 25, 1847, and its provisions were as follows :

SECTION 1. That for the term of five years from and after the passage of this act, the seat of justice of the county of Washington shall be established at the village of Washington, on Section 28, Township 11, Range 22 east ; and all district courts to be held in and for said county, during said time, shall be held at the public schoolhouse in said village, until some other and more suitable place shall be provided for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The several county offices required by law to be kept at the county seat, shall be removed to and kept at the said county seat as soon as suitable and convenient rooms or buildings shall be provided therefor, without expense or charge to the county.

The location of the county seat, even temporarily, was not generally satisfactory to the majority of the inhabitants of the county. It was remote from the center of population, and its location was viewed by those favoring the rival villages as an advantage gained, not only for the present but in any future attempts to decide on a permanent location. Although—as evinced in the vote taken on the question—they could not agree as to the location, they could easily accord in the opinion that Port Washington was *not* a desirable point. Much bad blood was stirred up, and the acquiescence in the decision of the act was by no means cheerful. The meetings of the board and the sessions of the courts were held there, although the board would not at first acknowledge that the rooms furnished were “suitable and convenient,” according to the intent of Section 2 of the act providing for the removal of the county offices to that point. At a special meeting of the board, held at Port Washington September 13, 1847, Mr. Harvey Moore, Supervisor from that town, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the building and rooms provided by the inhabitants of Port Washington, without expense to the county, are suitable and convenient for the several county offices required by law to be kept at the county seat, agreeably to Section 2 of an act to establish the seat of justice at Port Washington, approved January 25, 1847.

The resolution was laid over till the following day, when it came up and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of thirteen to one. Rooms were, however, subsequently furnished, sufficiently suitable and convenient to result in the location of all the county offices at that place, where they were kept till the division of the county.

August 8, 1848, an act was passed authorizing the people of Washington County to take a vote on the permanent location of the seat of justice. Its provisions were as follows :

SECTION 1. Every white male inhabitant of the county of Washington above twenty-one years of age, is hereby authorized to cast his vote on the permanent location of the seat of justice of said county, on the fourth Monday of September next, as hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. Every inhabitant, as aforesaid, shall be authorized to cast his vote in the town where he has resided for at least ten days preceding any election authorized for this act, for such place or point as he may choose for such seat of justice ; said vote shall be taken and returns thereof made to the Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors of said county, and canvassed in the same manner as provided for by laws regulating general elections.

SEC. 3. If any one place or point shall receive a majority of all the votes cast the Clerk of Supervisors, as aforesaid, shall send immediately a certified abstract of the vote thus taken to the Secretary of State, to be by him laid before the next Legislature.

SEC. 4. If no place or point shall receive a majority, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said Clerk to make that fact known by posting up three notices in each town, containing an abstract of the votes by him canvassed, and a second vote shall be taken on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next, at the several election places, and the votes thus taken shall be on the three places or points having received the highest number of votes at the previous election ; and the returns thereof made as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. If no place or point shall receive a majority over the other two places or points, said fact shall be made known and proclaimed, as before mentioned, and a third and final vote shall be taken on the first Monday of January next, at the several election places, and the votes thus taken shall be on the two places having received the highest number of votes at the last election, and the Clerk of the Board, after canvassing said vote, shall immediately send an abstract as before mentioned to the Secretary of State, to be by him laid before the Legislature.

The plan proposed in the above act certainly seemed feasible, and it was hoped and believed that under its provisions the long vexed question must finally be settled. It was generally approved by the inhabitants, and, as it pointed to a forced and certain result at the conclusion of the third ballot, created intense interest throughout the county and drew out the full voting strength. The rival towns spared no effort to bring the last voter to the polls.

The elections occurred at the times appointed, and, contrary to expectation, resulted in no choice, as will appear in the results as given below :

FIRST VOTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1848.

TOWNS.	TOWNS AND PLACES VOTED FOR.								Total Town Votes.
	Cedarburg.	West Bend.	Port Washington.	Newark.	Saukville.	County Farm.	Newburg.	Scattering.	
Belgium.....			273						273
Port Washington.....			288						288
Saukville.....		1	12		80	1			81
Fredonia.....			84				11		95
Farmington.....	1		29	15	1	1			47
Grafton.....	20		9			52			81
Jackson.....	64	6			1	35			106
Mequon.....	187		11			13			211
Germanatown.....	146	8				12			166
Polk.....	11	67		13					91
Erin.....						38			38
Richfield.....	80	2				12			84
Hartford.....	61	5	1	7		2		5	81
Addison.....		49		9					58
Wayne.....		11		12					23
West Bend.....		142		56					198
North Bend.....		19		35					54
Trenton.....		26		2		24		6	58
Totals.....	570	336	697	149	82	180	11	11	2036

SECOND VOTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1848.

TOWNS.	TOWNS AND PLACES VOTED FOR.				Total Town Votes.
	Cedarburg.	West Bend.	Port Washington.		
Belgium.....			83		83
Port Washington.....			290		290
Saukville.....	8	9	76		93
Fredonia.....	1		77		78
Farmington.....	5	38	25		68
Grafton.....	329	7	34		370
Jackson.....	102	38			140
Mequon.....	228		43		271
Germanatown.....	143	50	2		195
Polk.....	40	137			177
Erin.....		93			93
Richfield.....	80	60			140
Hartford.....	2	146	1		149
Addison.....		125			125
Wayne.....		53			53
West Bend.....	5	219	4		228
North Bend.....		79	1		80
Trenton.....	1	63	4		68
Totals.....	944	1117	640		2701

THIRD VOTE, JANUARY 1, 1849.

TOWNS.	TOWNS AND PLACES VOTED FOR.			
	Cedarburg.	West Bend.	Neither.	Total Town Votes.
Belgium.....	.....	.....	504	5 4
Port Washington.....	.....	1	259	2 0
Saukville.....	25	51	10	86
Fredonia.....	3	1	38	42
Farmington.....	27	68	3	98
Grafton.....	388	2	159	549
Jackson.....	94	60	.....	154
Mequon.....	380	5	5	390
Germantown.....	256	63	.....	319
Polk.....	65	185	.....	250
Erin.....	49	24	.....	73
Richfield.....	146	33	.....	179
Hartford.....	202	9	.....	211
Addison.....	.....	167	.....	167
Wayne.....	.....	72	.....	72
West Bend.....	.....	246	.....	246
Newark.....	7	39	8	54
Trenton.....	1	85	.....	86
Totals.....	1643	1111	986	3740

On the first vote taken, the contest was narrowed down to Cedarburg, West Bend and Port Washington. Cedarburg being still a part of Grafton, the vote only threw the old village of Grafton out of the fight, still leaving a chance to retain the county seat within the limits of the town.

On the second vote, nearly the entire vote of Grafton and the populous towns of Jackson, Mequon and Germantown, were given for Cedarburg; Port Washington failed to receive as many votes as at the first trial, while nearly all the central and western towns voted for West Bend, giving her a plurality of votes, and a promising prospect of success at the final election, as against Cedarburg.

The contest thus narrowed down, would, under the intent and meaning of the law, have inevitably resulted in the permanent selection of either West Bend or Cedarburg, had its provisions been followed. Port Washington and the adjoining towns were not satisfied to thus let the prize for which they had fought so many years, slip forever from their grasp, and devised an ingenious and questionable plan to postpone the decision by rendering the coming election invalid, and therefore void.

The scheme as developed, appeared in the final canvass, which showed in addition to 2,752 legal votes thrown for the two contesting towns of Cedarburg and West Bend, 986 votes cast "for neither place." These votes, besides being in violation of the provisions of the act under which the election was held, showed indubitable signs of ballot-box stuffing, especially in the town of Belgium, the northeastern town of the county, north of Port Washington. The votes returned from that town numbered 504, as against 184 at the Presidential election of 1848, and 186 at the succeeding election, November, 1849. The fraud was too apparent to be defended even by those who wished to defeat the election, and is even more apparent now than then, as, after the lapse of thirty-two years, at the last Presidential election (1880), the town cast but 346 votes. Charges were also made of fraudulent voting in Port Washington and Grafton, where the number of votes was suspiciously large, and counter-charges were also made against West Bend. Indeed, scarce a town escaped imputations, from some quarter, of proceeding with the election in an illegal manner, or making a fraudulent return. The result was far from satisfactory to the majority of voters. Protests innumerable were poured in upon the Legislature, and the lobby was thronged all winter with ardent and earnest partisans from different parts of

the county. The vote resulted in nothing further than to embitter the contest and still further disintegrate the voting element of the county. Cedarburg, as a matter of course, claimed the prize as fairly won, and West Bend protested against the whole thing as an arrant fraud. Port Washington had succeeded in her object so far as to delay the settlement of the question, but she had so embittered the other parts of the county, as to impair her strength in the future stages of the contest, both at home and in the Legislature.

Except the local partisans who still persisted in continuing the strife, the people of the county had become thoroughly tired of the contest, and sighed for a permanent rest.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held at Port Washington, November 20, 1849, John A. Douglass, of Trenton, presented the memorial below given :

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WISCONSIN:

The undersigned, members of the Board of Supervisors of Washington County, now in session, would respectfully represent to your Honorable body that after several trials, the people of this county have not succeeded in designating a place for the seat of justice. That in consequence thereof, no county buildings have been erected, that we have no safe place in which the records of the county may be kept; that owing to the various opinions which prevail respecting the construction of the several acts of the Legislature upon the subject, and owing to the conflict of sectional interests, we are of the opinion that the people of the county cannot agree in selecting the county seat, and therefore deeming it important and desirable that the seat of justice should be permanently located, irrespective of any local and sectional feeling, we would respectfully request your Honorable body to establish a permanent location for the county seat, and thus relieve the county from the embarrassment and inconvenience of its present situation.

The above memorial was signed by the following members of the board: John A. Douglass, town of Trenton; Harvey Moore, Port Washington; William Vogenitz, Cedarburg; James Kennely, Erin; George Ramsey, Farmington; R. S. Kneeland, Hartford; N. P. Reynolds, Newark; J. Van Vechten, Kewaskum; Patrick Connolly, Wayne; Francis Everly, Polk; John Weyckes, Belgium; Charles Schutte, Jackson; John M. Curtis, Germantown; Caleb Stearnes, Addison; S. L. Irwin, Fredonia; E. H. Jansen, Mequon; William Wightman, West Bend; William Payne, Saukville; Patrick Clark, Richfield.

It was voted to present the above memorial to the Legislature, the vote being seventeen in favor and one opposed.

It was hoped and expected that the Legislature would, in response to this memorial, immediately pass an act permanently locating the county seat, and thus settle for all time the vexed question. To the general surprise of nine-tenths of the voters, instead of so doing, the following unexpected legislation forced them to again become reluctant and disgusted participants in a renewed struggle on new ground.

February 8, 1850, an act was approved dividing the county, by the erection of a new county, under the name and title of Tuskola, embracing the two southern tiers of towns, viz: Mequon, Germantown, Richfield, Erin, Grafton, Cedarburg, Jackson, Polk and Hartford. Cedarburg was made the seat of justice for the new county, and Port Washington was, by the same act, designated as the permanent county seat of what remained of Washington County.

Section 24 provided that a vote on the division of the county be taken by the electors of the towns constituting the new county of Tuskola, on the first Tuesday of the following April. The votes were to be "For division" and "Against division," and the result of the ballot was to decide as to the division of the county as provided in the act, or otherwise. The result of the ballot was overwhelmingly against the division, as will be seen by the following returns.

This act proved in the premises even more unpopular than any of its predecessors. Most of the towns, outside of Cedarburg and Mequon, voted under protest. That of Hartford was embodied in the following resolutions passed at the annual town meeting in April, 1850:

Resolved, By the citizens of Hartford assembled in town meeting,

1. That we regard the law passed by the Legislature of last winter, for the permanent location of the county seat of Washington County, at Port Washington, and the erection of the county of Tuskola with the county seat at Cedarburg, as an invasion of the rights of the citizens of this county, unconstitutional, and therefore void.

2. That our vote on the question of division simply expresses our choice of two evils, and that we earnestly protest against being compelled to submit to either of them.

3. That the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of this town be, and he is hereby instructed to oppose any action in the county board, to carry out the provisions of said law, whether the vote of this part of the county shall be for or against the division.

That the whole scheme was the result of an alliance between the Cedarburg and Port Washington factions is made apparent by the result of the vote taken by the towns of the proposed new county, April 2, 1850. It was as follows:

TOWNS.	Yes.	No.	Total.
Richfield.....	3	205	208
Polk.....	8	240	248
Erin.....		74	74
Germantown.....	13	269	282
Grafton.....	6	184	190
Jackson.....	3	183	186
Hartford.....	19	174	193
Cedarburg.....	174	102	276
Mequon.....	49	285	334
Total.....	275	1,716	1,991

Majority against division, 1,431.

The matter, however, got before the Supreme Court, on an application for a writ of *mandamus* compelling the County Board to erect county buildings in accordance with a section of the act dividing the county which read as follows:

The Board of Supervisors shall, on the first Monday of May next, proceed to let to the lowest bidder the contract for the erection of a good and commodious court house upon the plan and style generally adopted by the different counties of this State, a good and sufficient jail, and good and commodious fire-proof Clerk's and Register's office, upon grounds in the village of Port Washington, to be located by the Supervisors of the County of Washington, said buildings to be erected and ordered during the summer of 1850, and finished by the 1st day of July, 1851, and for the purpose of defraying the expense and cost of erecting said buildings, the said Supervisors are directed to levy an additional tax upon the taxable property of said county in addition to the ordinary taxes of said county for the year 1850, equal to the amount of the contract price of said buildings.

Although the mandamus sought was denied, accompanying the opinion, Chief Justice Alex. W. Stow gave an individual opinion that the act ordering the buildings erected was constitutional, and further, that it permanently established the county seat at Port Washington. As the Chief Justice said, "It was only his personal opinion, and in no wise bound his brethren of the bench; was, in fact, extra judicial." Yet it fortified the friends of Port Washington in the belief that that town was, and in fact ought to be, the county seat, and encouraged them to more strenuous efforts than ever before in defense of what they deemed their rights. The gist of his opinion is given in his own words below:

Port Washington then was, at the adoption of the Constitution, for the time being the county seat; and was, as has already been held in the case of La Fayette County, within the constitutional provision—at least until the expiration of the term provided by the act of 1847. A curious inquiry might here arise, whether this legislative location of five years was not by the constitution made permanent, but as I do not deem it material, in the view which I take of the act of last winter, I pass it by.

One of two things is certain: either that Port Washington had become, by the Constitution acting on the law of 1847, the permanent county seat; or, that after the expiration of five years, there would be no legal county seat, and that in the absence of any the Legislature would have the power, as in the case of organizing a new county, to locate one—the constitutional restriction not applying. If the first position is the correct one, there is, of course, an end to the real question involved in this case. But assuming the other position, the inquiry is then directly presented, Has the Legislature, by its act of last session, made Port Washington the permanent county seat? In my opinion it has. And all concede this to be so if that act is constitutional.

Following this came an elaborate argument in support of the constitutionality of the act.

As this opinion was not concurred in by Chief Justice Stow's associates, it did not carry conviction to the minds of a majority of the legislators of the session of 1852. The five years having expired, during which, under the act of 1847, the county seat had been located at Port Washington, they proceeded to locate anew by the passage, February 13, 1852, of the following act:

SECTION. 1. The county seat of the county of Washington is hereby located and established at the village of Grafton, in said county of Washington.

SEC. 2. The legal voters of the county of Washington may vote at the time of the next town meeting election, for the removal of the county seat of Washington County from the village of Grafton, or from any other place where the same, by the laws and Constitution of this State shall, at the time of such election, be located, to the village of West Bend, in said county.

SEC. 3. The vote shall be taken by ballot, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be in the following form: The ballots for removal shall be, "For removal of the county seat to West Bend;" the ballots against removal shall be, "Against removal of the county seat," and all of said votes shall be deposited in a separate box, and canvassed and returned in the same manner as the votes of any general election.

SEC. 4. If a majority of the votes cast at such election upon that subject shall be in favor of removal to West Bend, then, from and after the time of canvassing such vote, the county seat of said county shall be removed and permanently located at the village of West Bend, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county to publish the result of said election in any paper published in said county of Washington within two weeks after the official canvass of said election.

SEC. 5. The Board of Canvassers shall reject all the votes cast which do not express the words, "For the removal of the county seat to West Bend," or the words, "Against the removal of the county seat."

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts now in force and contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its publication.

The provision first locating at Grafton, and supplemented by one providing for its removal to West Bend and no other place, in case the people should so decide at the coming election, was unsatisfactory to the eastern and southeastern towns, and particularly so to the points that had hitherto competed for the location. By this means Cedarburg and Port Washington, the two allies in the Tuskola division of 1850, were both barred out, and a vote forced upon the eastern part of the county equally as distasteful to them as had been that of two years before to the western towns. The election came off, however, at the time provided in the act, with the following result:

TOWNS.	For Removal of County Seat to West Bend.	Against Removal of the County Seat.	Total.
Erin.....	156	24	180
Richfield.....	.....	41	41
Germantown.....	.....	57	57
Mequon.....	33	310	243
Grafton.....	.....	287	287
Cedarburg.....	36	220	256
Jackson.....	130	.....	130
Polk.....	329	.....	329
Hartford.....	65	160	225
Addison.....	236	.....	236
West Bend.....	165	.....	165
Trenton.....	157	28	185
Saukville.....	5	.....	5
Port Washington.....	.....	377	377
Belgium.....	.....	763	763
Fredonia.....	2	175	177
Farmington.....	112	54	166
Kewaskum.....	79	.....	79
Newark.....	157	.....	157
Wayne.....	127	.....	127
Totals.....	1789	2496	4285

The above is the vote as returned by the County Board of Canvassers, consisting at that time of William H. Ramsey, Clerk of the Board, and Jacob E. Young and S. Austin White, Justices of the Peace. The Board deemed it its duty to canvass the votes as returned, without going behind the returns, or taking cognizance of any irregularities that might be apparent. Indorsed on the return, however, was the following:

The whole number of votes cast "For removal of the county seat to West Bend" were one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and the whole number of votes cast "against the removal of the county seat" was two thousand four hundred and ninety-six. And at such canvass a protest was submitted to the County Board of Canvassers, protesting against the canvass of the votes of the towns of Belgium and Cedarburg, for the reasons therein contained; also an affidavit of Joseph Fischbein. It is therefore determined that the majority of votes cast at said election are against the removal of the county seat.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, Clerk.

J. E. YOUNG,

Justice of the Peace.

The protest and affidavit alluded to in the above were as follows :

PROTEST.

To the Board of County Canvassers of Washington County, to convene on Thursday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1852, to canvass the votes cast at the election on the 6th day of April, 1852, in relation to the location of the county seat of said county, in pursuance of an act approved February 18, 1852:

The undersigned, friends of the removal of the county seat to West Bend, respectfully protest against the counting of the votes returned from the town of Belgium, and insist that the same, or a large part thereof, ought to be rejected.

We understand that it must *satisfactorily appear* that there is a majority of the votes cast either "For removal of the county seat to West Bend," or "Against removal of the county seat," before the Board of Canvassers can decide the result. We also understand that the actual duty of the board is to ascertain what is the real will of the plurality of voters, as expressed in said election. We concede that the returns from the several towns are *prima facie* evidence of the real will of the voters, and that it requires evidence to vary or overcome the result that might be arrived at upon that basis. We conceive that a mere informality in the election would not necessarily destroy a poll or reject the votes cast at it, but we insist that when the informality, or a great number of informalities, may be of such a nature as to defeat the will of the plurality, or to leave it in doubt whether that will has been fairly expressed, it is incumbent on the board to reject the votes. We further insist, that, if there has been fraudulent or illegal voting, it is the duty of the board to reject all fraudulent or illegal votes. We also insist, that, if there have been informalities in the conducting of the election, and fraudulent practices at the polls by which the right and freedom of the elective franchise have been abused or restrained, the poll returned under such circumstances should be rejected. We further insist that, if there has been illegal voting at a poll, or if there have been informalities or illegal practices in the conducting of said election, to such an extent as to create doubt or uncertainty as to what is "the real will of the plurality," then it is the duty of the board to omit announcing any final result of said election, and to state the facts of the case as they may be.

We protest against the vote of the town of Belgium on this occasion :

1. Because, we are informed, and offer to prove, that divers persons voted at that poll who were not legal voters at the time of voting.
2. Because, we are informed, and offer to prove, that divers persons voted more than once at said election.
3. Because, we are informed, and offer to prove, that there are not to exceed three hundred legal voters in said town; whereas the poll returned shows that 763 votes were cast at said election.
4. Because, we are informed, and offer to prove, that the population of said town does not exceed fifteen hundred inhabitants, whereas at said election 763 votes were polled.
5. Because, the said poll was otherwise informal and illegal.
6. Because, ———, a friend to the removal of the county seat to West Bend, who attended said poll for the purpose of challenging illegal votes, was not permitted to remain at said poll, but was compelled to leave the same without cause.
7. Because the votes returned do not contain on them the words required by law.

We further protest against the counting of the votes returned from the town of Cedarburg, for the reason that the Inspectors of said election were not sworn, as required by law.

We also protest against the counting of the votes returned from the town of Mequon, for the reason that we are informed and believe that divers illegal votes were cast at said election.

PAUL A. WEIL.	L. F. FRISBY.
B. S. WEIL.	ZACHEUS GRANGER.
G. N. IRISH.	PELEG TRUEDELL.
P. CONNOLLY.	

AFFIDAVIT OF J. FISCHBEIN.

Joseph Fischbein, on oath, says that he is a resident of Saukville, in the county of Washington; that he has been well acquainted with the inhabitants of the town of Belgium, in said county; that he has been engaged in mercantile business in said county since 1846, and has had a good deal of intercourse, in the way of trade, with the inhabitants of said town; that he has also frequently been in said town and has attended three elections in said town; that from his knowledge he does not believe that the population of said town exceeds fifteen hundred souls, or that there are in said town to exceed four hundred legal voters.

J. FISCHBEIN.

Subscribed and sworn to April 13, 1852, before me.

L. F. FRISBY, Notary Public.

That the vote as returned from the towns to the canvassers was, in many respects, irregular and not in accordance with the law, and, in the case of the Belgium vote, a flagrant fraud, was evident to all. A minute, now on file in the County Clerk's office with the returns of that election, notes the following minor irregularities :

"Erin—No poll-list and not certified; Richfield—Not signed by Inspectors, ballots informal; Germantown—No poll-list, no oaths; Mequon—No oaths; Cedarburg—No oaths; Jackson—No poll-list, no oaths, votes for 'removal to County Farm' illegal; Polk—No poll-

list; Hartford—No poll-list, no votes; Farmington—No poll-list, no oaths. Belgium sent in legal returns. Its poll-list appears complete and contains the names of the 763 men who voted, and the proper oaths were administered to the judges of election. The names on the poll-list are many of them illegible and mostly German names. No attempt was made to trace any fraud through the list, as it would have been impossible to do so."

The result of the vote nominally decided the question in favor of Grafton. The feeling all over the county was one of supreme dissatisfaction. Port Washington, although she saw her most hated rival, West Bend, defeated, found no comfort in a victory that deprived her forever of the prize she had coveted so long and strove for so persistently. So, on the convening of the next Legislature (1853) found an immense lobby from all parts of the county loaded with protests, petitions, affidavits, remonstrances, applications of relief to the court, and every other appliance known to the American citizen, for renewing the fight at Madison in the Legislature and before the court. The contest had now been going on for thirteen years, during which time not a session had passed without obtruding itself in one form or another. It had come to be looked upon as a chronic legislative evil, the roots, deep-seated in the local dissensions of Washington County, but the branches overshadowing and delaying and obstructing the legislative work of the whole commonwealth, year after year. The Legislature was heartily sick of the imbroglia, and its members were in no mood to continue the quarrel indefinitely by any further legislation involving a popular vote of the people of the county. It had come to be generally believed that the people were hopelessly divided on the county seat question, and that heroic means, outside any local remedy, must be applied. A new alliance was formed between a leading part of the Port Washington lobby and the West Bend interest to divide the county north and south, making West Bend and Port Washington the county seats of the two new counties. The scheme met the ready support of both branches of the Legislature, and was rushed through before the inhabitants of the county at home had time to organize any vigorous opposition. The plan had become fairly known, and protests had begun to come in against the division. It was nevertheless pushed through; not, however, without a most vigorous and able opposition on the part of Senator Blair, of Port Washington, who spoke against the bill for a part of three days, reviewing in a masterly manner the whole history of the contest. His efforts were totally unavailing, and the bill passed, only himself and Hon. John W. Cary, of Racine, voting against it in the Senate. In the House two members of the Assembly from the county favored the division, viz., Dr. James W. Porter, of Port Washington, and William P. Barnes, of Barton; Charles E. Chamberlin, of Grafton, opposed it, and Charles Schutte, of Meeker, although taking no active part, according to the recollection of the old inhabitants, voted against it. Senator Baruch S. Weil, of West Bend, supported the bill. Below is the act, as passed and approved:

AN ACT FOR THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON AND THE ERECTION OF THE COUNTY OF OZAUKEE.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All that portion of the present county of Washington lying within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at the southwest corner of Township 9 north, of Range 21 east of the fourth principal meridian, and running thence north on the range line between Ranges 20 and 21, to the northwest corner of Township 12, Range 21 east; thence east on the township line between Townships 12 and 13 north, to the eastern boundary line of this State in Lake Michigan; thence southerly on said boundary line until it intersects a line running due east between Townships 8 and 9 north; thence west on said line to place of beginning is hereby set off and erected into a separate county under the name and title of Ozaukee.

SEC. 2. That said county of Ozaukee is hereby erected, established and organized with all the rights, powers and privileges by law granted to other counties of this State, and subject to all general laws established for county government.

SEC. 3. That on the first Tuesday of April next the electors resident in said county of Ozaukee shall meet in their respective towns, at the usual place of holding elections, and there and then proceed to elect all and every of the county officers provided by law for county government, which said officers shall hold their offices, when duly qualified, until the expiration of the regular term of similar offices in other counties.

SEC. 4. That on the first Tuesday of April next there shall be elected by the qualified electors of said county of Ozaukee a County Judge, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, who, when duly qualified, shall hold his office until the expiration of the regular term of similar officers in other counties.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, as soon after the publication of this act as possible, to give notice to the Sheriff of Washington County, specifying what officers are to be elected at the April town elections

for Ozaukee County; and upon the receipt of such notice, the Sheriff shall cause to be posted, in three or more public places in each organized town in said county of Ozaukee, a notice specifying the officers to be elected for said county, for which service he shall be paid by the county of Ozaukee. The election shall be conducted in all respects at the polls as is provided by law for general elections; and the returns shall be made to the Sheriff at Washington County, at Port Washington, within six days after such election, in the same manner that returns are directed to be made to the County Board of Canvassers. On the Tuesday next following the election, the said Sheriff shall take to his assistance two Justices of the Peace, residents in the county of Ozaukee, who shall be a Board of Canvassers, and shall proceed to canvass the votes cast at such election for county officers in the same manner as is provided for by law for other boards of canvassers. Said Board of Canvassers shall immediately publish in some newspaper in said county the result of such election, and give a certificate of election to the person elected, and shall, as soon as the County Board of Supervisors shall be organized and a Clerk elected, file with said Clerk, to be recorded as by law directed, such statement of the result of such election.

SEC. 6. The present village of Port Washington is hereby declared to be the county seat of Ozaukee. The terms of the Circuit Court of said county shall be held on the second Monday in June and the third Monday in November in each year.

SEC. 7. The liabilities or indebtedness of the present county of Washington shall be paid, satisfied and discharged ratably by said county of Washington and county of Ozaukee, according to the last assessment of Washington County, except so far as the county of Washington shall have a fund, which shall be used in discharge of said indebtedness; and in case there is a county fund on hand, or real or personal property now owned by said county of Washington, the same shall be divided between the said counties at the same rates as for the discharge of indebtedness. The Board of Supervisors of either county shall have power to audit claims for which both counties are liable.

SEC. 8. All processes, appeals, recognizances and other proceedings commenced, either in the Circuit Court for the county of Washington, or in the County Court of said county, prior to the first Monday of May next, shall be prosecuted to final judgment therein, the same manner and with like effect as they might have been had this act not have been passed.

SEC. 9. The county of Ozaukee shall constitute the Third Senate District.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the County Supervisors, elected at the next April town election within the said county of Ozaukee, to meet at the court room in the village of Port Washington, on the first Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., organize a Board of Supervisors, and shall there and then proceed to select, within the limits of Port Washington, suitable lands for the erection of a court house and other county buildings; and also shall procure suitable rooms for holding courts and for county officers.

SEC. 11. The Supervisors of the county of Ozaukee are hereby authorized and empowered to procure a copy of the records of Washington County, relating to the titles of all lands situate within the limits of said county of Ozaukee, as they now or may appear in the Register's, Circuit Clerk or Clerk of the Board of Supervisors' offices, in said county of Washington. The copies so entered in the respective offices of Ozaukee County shall be of the like form and effect as if originally entered of record in said county.

SEC. 12. The place known and designated as the village of West Bend, in Town 11, Range 19, in the county of Washington, shall, and it is hereby declared to be the county seat of said Washington County; and the Board of Supervisors of said county shall, as soon as practicable, provide suitable buildings for county purposes in said village of West Bend. And said Board of Supervisors are required to meet at said village of West Bend on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1853, for the purpose of providing said buildings and selecting and procuring grounds and lots for the location of county buildings.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts contravening this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause this act to be published forthwith, and it shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1853.

By act of March 19, 1853, in regard to officers holding over, and the election of new officers to fill vacancies caused by the division, the provisions were as follows:

"All officers elected for the county of Washington, residing in the county of Ozaukee, at the time of the passage of this act, shall be and remain officers of the county of Ozaukee, and all residing in the county of Washington were to retain their offices under the new organization. The vacancies thus occurring, in either county, were to be filled at a special election, to be holden on the first Tuesday of the following May."

Still another supplemental clause was passed, providing for Building Commissioners in each county, and appointing such Commissioners, and authorizing them to issue \$8,000 in county bonds for building purposes.

The above acts resulted in the permanent settlement of the difficulty, although the inhabitants generally protested against it, and did not accept the situation for some months, nor till the question of the constitutionality of the law had been argued before and decided by the Supreme Court. The arguments were made by H. S. Orton in favor and Jonathan E. Arnold and E. S. Turner against the act. The decision, which virtually put the matter at rest and established the legality of the act erecting the county of Ozaukee and new Washington County as now existing, was as follows:

On the 4th day of March, 1853, the Legislature passed an act setting off certain territory from the county of Washington and out of the territory thus set off organizing the county of Ozaukee. This act did not by its terms change or in any way affect the organization of Washington County, but left it in all respects as it was before the act was passed, except the establishment of the county seat at the village of West Bend.

Other acts, made necessary by the division of the county, were subsequently passed by the Legislature, but they do not bear directly on the questions before us.

The respondent contends that the act of the Legislature setting off the territory and organizing the new county was repugnant to the Constitution of the State, and that consequently he is not obliged to hold the terms of the Circuit Court at that place, as the relator claims.

The provisions of the Constitution to which this act of the Legislature is supposed to be repugnant are contained in Sections 7 and 8 of Article XIII.

Section 7 is as follows: "No county with an area of 900 square miles or less shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same."

This provision is clear and explicit, and it is manifest that the county could not be divided by the act of the Legislature alone, unless it contained an area greater than that fixed in the section of the Constitution above quoted.

Upon looking at the act of the Legislature fixing the boundaries of Washington County (Rev. Statutes, Chap. 2, Sec. 28), we find them as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 9 north, of Range 18 east, of the meridian aforesaid; running thence due east to the eastern boundary line of this State in Lake Michigan; thence northerly on said boundary line, until it intersects a line running due east between Townships 12 and 13 north; thence west on said line to the northwest corner of Township 12 north, of Range 18 east; thence south on said range line between 17 and 18 east, to the place of beginning."

From these boundaries, it appears that Washington County, as it existed before the division, contained an area of more than 900 square miles, if that part of Lake Michigan lying within them is considered in determining the area of the county; and if it shall be excluded, the area was less than 900 square miles; so that the single question is, whether this part of Lake Michigan is to be included or excluded in determining the area of the county.

It was claimed on the part of the respondent that the clause of the Constitution in question should be construed so as to deprive the Legislature of the power to divide a county unless it contained the required area of territory capable of being represented and taxed. This does not appear very evident. It is to be observed that the eastern boundary of this part of our State, as defined by our Constitution, and by the act of Congress admitting Wisconsin into the Union, is a line running through the center of Lake Michigan. All that portion of the lake lying west of that line, being an integral part of the State, must of course be included within the limits of counties, for the purpose of the due administration of law.

It is difficult to perceive why this area should be a part of the county for some purposes and not for others. Many counties contain within their boundaries bodies of water which are entirely surrounded by land lying within the same county. These bodies of water have always been considered integral parts of the counties in which they are situated when the area of the county is to be determined. Indeed, to exclude the lakes and rivers lying within and running through a county in order to ascertain its area, would, it is believed, be the adoption of a novel principle. We do not see how the fact that Lake Michigan is a large body of water, and does not lie wholly within the limits of Washington County or within the State, can make any difference as to the principle which should govern us in deciding this question. A portion of it is within the boundaries of the county, and we think that the same principle should be applied in determining the area of the county as though that portion of Lake Michigan within its boundaries was a small lake, entirely surrounded by land lying within the same county.

We do not, therefore, feel at liberty to adopt a principle in determining the area of this county which would exclude from our Constitution an integral portion of it.

Section 8 of Article XIII of our Constitution, relied upon by the respondent for the purpose of showing that this act of the Legislature is void, is in these words:

"No county seat shall be moved until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county, voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point."

This provision of the Constitution, the respondent contends, has been violated, because the county seat has been removed from its previous location, and established at the village of West Bend. We do not think this position well taken.

The Legislature has full power to divide the counties of this State as it shall think proper, subject only to the restriction contained in the clause of the Constitution, which we have quoted, and Washington County having had previous to the passage of the act dividing it, an area greater than nine hundred square miles, there was nothing to limit this power as applied to that county. It could have been divided in any mode which the Legislature should adopt. To hold that the Legislature shall not divide a county, in a particular way, although it contains an area greater than that mentioned in the Constitution, would be imposing restriction upon it, which is not contained in that instrument.

In the exercise of this power, the Legislature set off the place at which the county seat was located to the county of Ozaukee, and the county of Washington would therefore have been left without a county seat, unless the Legislature had established one. This was done by the twelfth section of the act under consideration, which fixes it at the village of West Bend.

We think this was rather the establishment of a county seat for a county which had none, than the removal of a county seat from one part of the county to another.

We are fully aware of the consequences of this decision: we know it may be said that if the Legislature should now annex the county of Ozaukee to the county of Washington, the only effect of the Legislature upon the subject would be the removal of the county seat of the county of Washington, from its previous location, to the village of West Bend, and thus the provision contained in Section 8 of Article XIII, would be evaded.

But it is to be remembered that the same result would be reached if that part of the original county of Washington, which now retains the name, had been set off from the remaining part of the county and called by another name: this would clearly have given the Legislature power to establish a county seat for the county thus set off, for it would have had none within its limits; and by passing an act annexing Washington County to it, the only result would be the removal of the county seat of the original county of Washington and the change of its name, which, of course, the Legislature could by another act restore.

We do not feel at liberty to expound the Constitution in such a way as to take from the Legislature the power to divide the counties of the State, as they shall think proper, in cases where the area of the county exceeds the constitutional limit, and are therefore of the opinion that the mandamus must be awarded.

The last throes of dissolution and the infantile struggles of the new counties prolonged the home strife for a few months. A short sketch of what transpired during that period will bring the reader to happier days of peace—the happy outcoming of one of the most remarkable struggles of its kind that ever transpired in this country.

THE TRANSITION STATE.

The news of the passage of the act dividing the county was a genuine surprise to two-thirds of its voters, and, with an alacrity worthy of a better cause, the spirit of captious opposition which had kept the county in a broil ever since it had had an existence, immediately developed, as usual.

The opposition to the change was, perhaps, too widespread to be termed captious; it was earnest, at any rate, and comprised a respectable portion of the citizens. The law required the removal of the offices of the county to West Bend, and, as all but one of the incumbents had his home, as well as his business, virtually established at Port Washington, the move was not personally popular to them. The officers at that time were: Sheriff, Lion Silverman, of Trenton; Treasurer, John Fitzpatrick, of Saukville; Clerk of the Board, John R. Bohan, of Hartford; Clerk of the Court, La Fayette Towsley, of Port Washington; District Attorney, E. S. Turner, of Grafton; County Judge, Hopewell Cox, of Hartford; Register of Deeds, Adam Schantz, of Addison.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, after the passage of the act dividing the county, was held pursuant to a special call, at the village of Port Washington March 14, 1853. The towns represented were as follows: Hartford, T. Hall; Erin, Charles Lynch; Trenton, A. McCartney; Belgium, N. Fyder; Fredonia, D. M. Miller; Saukville, William Payne; Port Washington, L. Towsley; Grafton, B. G. Gill; Mequon, J. W. Milbrath; Cedarburg, M. Gorman; Jackson, William Rohn.

The Chairman (George Ramsey, of Farmington), being absent, A. McCartney was chosen Chairman, *pro tem*.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of B. G. Gill, Timothy Hall, D. M. Miller and William Payne, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the act dividing Washington County. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were voted on separately, and adopted:

WHEREAS, An act has passed the Legislature of this State providing for a division of this county, and the organization of a new county called Ozaukee, and whereas, the passage of said act is in opposition to the wishes of more than four-fifths of the citizens and tax-payers that we represent, and is believed by them to be unjust, and unconstitutional; therefore,

Resolved, That this board treat said law as unconstitutional and of no effect, and that we resist the provisions of said law, and hereby instruct the county officers of Washington County to still continue to hold their offices and attend to the duties of the same as if no such law had been passed; and that we hereby guarantee to indemnify such officers against any damage or loss that may accrue to them in any manner, in consequence of acting in accordance with those instructions, and in opposition to the provisions of said act.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the board to employ James S. Brown and J. E. Arnold as assisting counsel to this board and to the officers of this county, and that the District Attorney be hereby instructed to commence proceedings to have the constitutionality involved in said act immediately determined before the Supreme Court; and that in case said attorneys cannot be retained or employed, that the said committee be instructed to employ other counsel in their place.

Resolved, That the Supervisors of the different towns in this county be, each of them, instructed to hold no election in accordance with the provisions of said act, and that the Sheriff of this county be instructed to serve no notice of election, as required by the provisions of the same.

La Fayette Towsley and William Payne were appointed a committee to employ counsel, in concert with E. S. Turner, who was added to the committee.

The members of the Legislature were further instructed, by a resolution, "to immediately introduce a bill to repeal the act dividing Washington County, and to urge its passage."

Some routine business was done and the meeting was adjourned to meet at West Bend on the following day at 1 o'clock P. M.

At the adjourned meeting, a quorum being present, Mr. Timothy Hall offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Washington County, that we deem it inexpedient for this Board to provide offices at West Bend for the county officers, or to procure ground for the erection of county buildings, said board having leased offices for said officers for three years from the 17th of October, 1852.

The resolution was passed, and after instructing the Clerk to draw orders in favor of the members for two days' attendance, and for \$1 in favor of Mr. Bear for use of room, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

As is apparent from the records the members of the board attending the meetings reported above, were opposed to the law, and took such measures as they deemed practicable to test the constitutionality of the law, meantime assuming it to be unconstitutional, before any decision could be rendered, and treating it, therefore, as void. Had the decision sustained them, as it did not, the meeting would have been legal; as it proved, in the face of the decision which has already been given, it was revolutionary. There was a quorum of the old board present, and the proceedings in accordance with the forms provided for such meetings before the late act had been passed. It assumed to be a special meeting of the old board, and such it would have been had the court decided that the old board still existed.

ANOTHER MEETING.

On the day that the adjourned meeting was held at West Bend, another meeting of Supervisors convened in the same village, professing to organize under the provisions of the new act, as the Supervisors of the new Washington County. The thirteen towns were represented, as is shown by the record of votes taken, although the list of names is not on the record. Timothy Hall, of Hartford, whose attendance at the meeting at Port Washington on the previous day, had completed a quorum and enabled it to transact business, also attended this meeting, and participated in the transaction of the business. He evidently endeavored to be faithful to his constituency, and to have Hartford represented in whichever body might prove to be legally constituted.

This meeting was held in the schoolhouse. H. L. Cramton acted as Assistant Clerk. After making preliminary provisions for rooms for county officers, selecting the ground for the county buildings, and providing for clearing the ground selected from stumps, and fencing the same, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That John R. Bohan, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Washington County, is hereby notified and required to remove forthwith, his office, books and papers belonging to the same, to the village of West Bend, the county seat of said county, and to serve the following notice upon the county officers of said county, by reading the same to the said officers and leaving a copy thereof with each of them, to wit:

To Eugene S. Turner, Adam Schantz, John Fitzpatrick, La Fayette Towsley, Lion Silverman and Mason Woodruff: You are hereby required to remove your offices, and all the books and papers belonging to the same to the village of West Bend, the county seat of said county, the County Board of Supervisors having procured offices for each of the county officers in said village.

It was also resolved, That the Sheriff of Washington County be and is hereby instructed to remove the several offices of Washington County, together with books and papers belonging to the several offices, to the village of West Bend, the county seat of said county immediately.

On the following day, at an adjourned meeting, the following was passed:

Whereas, We have heard that the meeting purporting to be a meeting of the Supervisors of Washington County, held at Port Washington on the 14th inst., did, by resolutions, instruct or appoint the District Attorney to have an injunction served on the county officers, if they should attempt to move to West Bend, and, whereas, we have also been informed that the intention is to make the old county of Washington holden and responsible for the

cost and expense of suit so commenced by injunction or otherwise, and the county liable for the expenses of said meeting, therefore,

Resolved, That E. S. Turner, the District Attorney, be, and is hereby instructed to commence no suit for or in behalf of Washington County, or otherwise against any officer who may offer or attempt to remove his office to West Bend.

Resolved, That Washington County is not chargeable for any costs or expenses incurred by the meeting on the 14th inst., and adjourned to West Bend.

Resolved, That Washington County will pay no costs or charges that may be incurred by means of suits commenced in any way to test the constitutionality of the law passed at the present session of the Legislature, dividing Washington County and erecting the county of Ozaukee.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby required to draw no orders to pay expenses incurred by the meeting held the 14th inst., above mentioned.

THE ABDUCTION OF THE RECORDS.

The new board of Washington County saw the importance of procuring the records, and of the removal of the offices to the new county seat, in order to establish the new government on firm ground, under the provisions of the new act; but, as will be seen, the officers, with the exception of the Register of Deeds, Adam Schantz, of Addison, chose to disregard the mandates of the new board, and, in accordance with the instructions, and fortified by the guarantees of the old board, made at the Port Washington meeting, refused to move. Schantz, it was understood, was preparing to remove the books and records of his office to West Bend, and to prevent him, an injunction, granted by Commissioner S. A. White, was served on him forbidding the removal until ordered by the court. The West Bend people employed the late Chief Justice Ryan, of Milwaukee, to draw up a petition to the court (Judge Larrabee) to dissolve the injunction. At that time, Judge Larrabee was holding court at Marquette, one of the most distant points in his extended circuit. L. F. Frisby and Paul A. Weil started with the petition for Marquette. The roads were well nigh impassable, and the expedition consumed nearly a week's time. They returned, however, with the desired order from Judge Larrabee, and on their way called at the house of Schantz and showed him the papers from the court, whereupon he appointed Daniel C. Bustin, of Barton, his special Deputy to remove the records to West Bend without delay. He went the next day with Paul A. Weil, George H. Irish and Daniel Frier to Port Washington for the records. Trouble was anticipated, as Sheriff Silverman, under the injunction he had served on Schantz, and as is fair to believe, in ignorance of the dissolution so recently obtained by Messrs. Frisby & Weil, was on the alert to prevent any clandestine removal. After dark, the West Bend party repaired to the room with sacks and commenced packing up the books for removal. Sheriff Silverman discovered the light in the room, and, on peering through the key hole, discovered the West Bend raiders at their task. It was but the work of an instant to give the alarm, burst in the door and collar the aggressors. In five minutes all Port Washington was in an uproar. The bugle called the Union Guards, and a large party of indignant private citizens to the spot. The combined crowd hustled the West Bend party out of the room and into the street. On the next morning, the shelves of the Register's office were bare. Every volume had disappeared. The messengers returned indignant and somewhat crest-fallen to report that the records had all been stolen. Nothing further was heard of the whereabouts of the stolen records till some time in June, soon after the decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the act of division, when L. F. Frisby, of West Bend, received a letter from R. A. Bird, then editor of the *Washington County Times*, stating that a part of the missing volumes had been found, and, that if responsible parties would call at his house, unobserved, they would be placed in their possession. Accordingly, Mr. Frisby, accompanied by Daniel Freer, started stealthily out from West Bend after dark, reached Bird's house a little west of Sauk Creek, at 1 o'clock in the morning, received what volumes had been recovered, and information as to the whereabouts of those still missing. They entered West Bend early in the morning with the fruits of their successful raid, and with banners, improvised from handkerchiefs tied to poles they had cut on the way, flying in token of their success. This virtually ended the trouble, as the remaining volumes were soon after fished out of their place of concealment, between the brick walls of the Arcade building and the inside lathing—all save

one, Vol. M, which was not recovered till 1878, when it was discovered by J. N. Baer, in making some alteration in his store in the old block, and delivered to the Register of Washington County, uninjured by its seclusion of twenty-five years.

The further local troubles arising from the division were unimportant, being mainly confined to the settlement of old accounts, which did not reach a final settlement without considerable litigation and considerable delay. It was many years before the inhabitants became reconciled to the change forced upon them by the Legislature, and to this day some old inhabitants fire up with the old-time indignation, when the subject is mentioned. After the decision of the court, the situation was accepted, but not without a parting protest, which, although of no avail, was placed upon the records, and is re-produced here, to show that the participants in the long struggle went down pluckily, unconvinced and unsubdued, although conquered.

THE LAST PROTEST.

At a special meeting held at the house of Emanuel Mann, in the town of Polk, August 24, 1853, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by D. W. Maxon, and adopted by a vote of eight to two:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court has, by its recent decision, declared the law dividing Washington County to be constitutional, and, therefore, of binding authority upon us and our constituents so long as the same remains unrepealed; therefore,

Resolved, That notwithstanding said decision, we yet believe the provisions of said law have deprived the citizens of this county of certain defined constitutional rights.

Resolved, The said law ever has, and still does, meet with the unqualified disapprobation of five-sixths of the voters and tax payers of this county; that they deem the same tyrannical, uncalled-for and unjust, and that this board, as the representatives of their feelings and interests, will, in the exercise of all lawful means, redouble our energies to secure the early and speedy repeal of the same.

Resolved, That the supplemental acts, passed at the late session of the Legislature, appointing Building Commissioners for the two counties of Washington and Ozaukee, take from the people of said counties the right of determining for themselves when they shall be taxed and that the act giving to said Commissioners the authority to create a debt, to be paid by the counties at a future day, is anti-republican and anti-democratic; that it takes from the Board of Supervisors, representing each town, a legitimate and legal right, which, under the Constitution, can be exercised by no other person or persons.

Resolved, That the law giving to said commissioners the authority to issue bonds for the sum of \$8,000, drawing 8 per cent interest, payable in eight years, and to receive said amount of money into their possession, without any oath of office and without giving bonds for the faithful expenditure of said funds, is an unheard-of act of legislation, as in all other instances the lowest grade of receiving and disbursing officers are required to give security.

Resolved, That we do hereby protest against the issuing or negotiating of any bonds or other evidences of debt for building purposes by said commissioners, to be paid by said county, or to proceeding in any manner, at the expense of this county, in the erection of county buildings at West Bend, by said commissioners, or any other person or persons; that, if said bonds or evidences of debt are issued or negotiated, we will, from first to last, oppose the payment of the same, or any portion thereof, by this county.

Resolved, That the issue that was made before the Legislature at the time of the passage of the division law, to wit, "That it was necessary in order to settle the county seat question," is false, as this question would have been long since settled, but for interference in our local affairs by speculating politicians from abroad; that said law, together with two-thirds of the local legislation for this county, has been procured by citizens of Milwaukee, who are largely interested in village property at Port Washington and West Bend.

Resolved, That the articles that have appeared from time to time in the Milwaukee city papers, show but too plainly to us the total ignorance of the authors in reference to our local affairs, or of the feelings of the people; that those articles are intended to effect: That, in answer to the charge that "Washington County-seat affairs" have occupied too much of the time of the State Legislature, we have merely to reply that the published laws and journal give evidence that Milwaukee County local subjects have occupied more than one-fourth of every session since the organization of the State.

Resolved, That the District Attorney, elected at the last general election, in the county of Washington, be requested to commence and conduct such suits or proceedings, either in law or in equity, as will tend to restrain and prevent the erection of county buildings, for this county, at West Bend, and that Timothy Hall and William Rohn, members of this Board, be appointed a committee to aid the District Attorney, aforesaid, in all ways by them deemed necessary, in order to carry into effect this resolution.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board be instructed to cause these resolutions to be published in the Milwaukee German and English papers.

THE END.

In closing this account, the peculiar causes that prolonged the struggle may be briefly summed up. There existed no central feeling of unanimity beyond the nearest locality. The

inhabitants were largely foreign, with little political experience under the laws of a Republic, and a vague though extravagant sense of the personal power they had acquired through the franchise. Further, the number of villages striving for the prize was larger than usual, and very nearly equal in the support they could command, though no one had without outside allies an over-shadowing vote. Hence, it was impossible, out of the disintegrated and conflicting elements, to agree on anything requiring a majority vote. It does not seem to have even entered into party politics, as, through all the phases of the quarrel, the county remained steadfastly Democratic. Neither did nationality or religion have any influence, as the Catholic or the German vote, if united, could at any time have controlled the county. It was strictly a sectional fight, incapable of ending itself, except through exhaustion. Unpopular as was the division at the time, and bitter as was the feeling of the various factions, it is now generally conceded that the act of division, arbitrary as it appeared, was the wisest possible solution of the vexed question that the inhabitants had so long and unsuccessfully striven to decide for themselves. The two counties and the inhabitants thereof, are to-day good neighbors, and, the general good will evinced, shows that the long and bitter war has left no *scar*, even, as a reminder of those troublous times.



CHAPTER II.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

INTRODUCTORY—EARLY HISTORY—MANUFACTURING FACILITIES—THE PEOPLE—SETTLEMENT OF OLD SCORES—COUNTY BUILDINGS—RAILROADS—THE DE BAR TRAGEDY—THE GREAT DEFALCATION—THE DEFAULTER—THE WAR RECORD—DRAFTING—ROSTER OF SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS—WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—WASHINGTON COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' CLUB—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—COUNTY GOVERNMENT—THE COURT—LEGISLATORS—GROWTH IN WEALTH—ELECTION RETURNS—POPULATION—PAUPERISM—RETROSPECT.

INTRODUCTORY.

The early history of the region embraced within the limits of this county, has been fully traced in the chapter entitled "Old Washington County," it being, until March 7, 1853, comprised within the limits of the old county. At that time, the seven whole and fractional townships lying east of the range line number twenty, and extending to Lake Michigan, were set off and erected into a new county, styled *Ozaukee*, leaving the twelve Congressional Townships lying west of that range and east of range line eighteen, to constitute the area of the present county of Washington. The townships lie in three ranges east and west, and in four tiers (numbers nine, ten, eleven and twelve) north and south, and have an area of 432 square miles. The incorporated towns within its limits are thirteen in number and are as follows: Western Range No. eighteen—Erin, Hartford, Addison, Wayne; Middle range, nineteen—Richfield, Polk, West Bend (fractional township), Barton (fractional township) Kewaskum (fractional township); Eastern range, twenty—Germantown, Jackson, Trenton, Farmington. The county is abundantly watered by streams flowing from a large number of small lakes, and an innumerable number of springs that gush out from every hillside, and feed the creeks that thread the valleys between. The country is rolling, gradually rising from both the east and west into a considerable range of drift hills, trending northeast and southwest through the middle of the county, and dividing the water-flow—a part finding its way through the sources of Rock River into the Mississippi, and a part through Milwaukee River and its tributary streams and creeks, into Lake Michigan. The source of Rock River is in a living spring but a few rods from the bank of Cedar Lake, which is itself the source of Cedar Creek, the main tributary of Milwaukee River. The whole country is dotted over with small sheets of water containing areas of a square mile or less, while several are of considerable size. Cedar Lake, the largest in the county, lying across the western part of West Bend, from north to south, is nearly four miles long, and three-quarters of a mile wide. Its western shore is dotted with little wooded islands, and its banks bordered with a deep hard wood forest. It is a delightful resort for sportsmen and others seeking pleasure, or relief from the heat of summer and the cares of city life. Pike Lake, in the town of Hartford, is next in size, and is a favorite fishing-ground. There is scarcely a town in the county that does not contain one or more of these miniature lakes or a cluster of springs with a sufficient flow to thread the town with a never-failing flow of pure sparkling water.

The soil is a clay loam, in some places mixed with sand, and well adapted to the growth of all cereals raised in this latitude. The growth of timber is of hard wood, chiefly oak, elm, maple, birch and beach. Along the banks of the creeks, the tamarack abounds.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The clay yields a cream-colored brick, resembling the far-famed Milwaukee brick in color, though inferior in quality. The limestone is only fair in its burning qualities, and does not

crop out in great abundance so as to be generally used for building purposes. A few quarries have been opened along the railroads in the southern towns, which yield fair building stone, and an excellent quality of lime. A great part of the timber and sawed lumber now used for building purposes is obtained through railroad facilities from the north, and, in a manufactured state, from Milwaukee.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES.

The Milwaukee River and Cedar Creek furnish abundant and excellent water-power at many points in the eastern portion of the county, which has been partially utilized by the building of dams and the erection of saw-mills and flouring-mills. In Barton, West Bend, Newburg and at Hartford, on the Rubicon, in early times, were flouring-mills and saw-mills that did a flourishing business, and formed the nucleus for the villages at those points. The clearing up of the timber has left the saw-mills little to do, and the modern changes in the modes of manufacturing flour for market, renders it difficult for the country mills to compete with the modern and more perfect establishments at the great milling centers, leaving them only the meager return to be drawn from the custom-grinding of the vicinity. These points, therefore, have at present an air of departed greatness about them as they wait for the sure revival which is to come when the effete saw-mill and the unused grist-mill shall be supplanted by the more modern and refined branches of industry which the advancing tide of population has developed. The possibilities of great manufacturing centers are all along the banks of the Milwaukee River, at Young America, Barton, West Bend and Newburg. The railroads now bring the raw material cheaply to such points for manufacture, and return the same to market. Formerly, saw-mills and grist-mills only were profitable; they have had their day, and the time seems near at hand when establishments for the manufacture of wool, cotton, iron, wood and paper shall inspire with new life these points so admirably adapted for such work, and for which nature has already done so much. Some branches of manufacture are already being carried on successfully, but not to such an extent as to characterize the county as a manufacturing region, only sufficient to foreshadow the future possibilities.

THE PEOPLE.

Nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the county are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The land is now all cleared up to the point where woodland is preserved for future wants. Nearly every farm has its piece of primitive forest still standing.

The population is at least three-fourths foreign, or of immediate foreign descent, the German predominating largely, and the Irish coming next in point of numbers. The prevailing religion is Catholic, although in nearly every town the German Protestant sects are fully represented. In political faith, the greatest unanimity prevails. The county is the stronghold of Democracy in Wisconsin now, as it has ever been. The schools are well supported throughout the county. The general character of the people bespeaks the quiet and unostentatious life of a law-abiding agricultural community, where general honesty, good-will, thrift and plenty prevail. The chronicles of such a people do not abound in exciting events. Through all, they "keep the even tenor of their way." The events that have transpired having any bearing on the growth of the county in material wealth, or on the intellectual or moral development of its people, are none the less worthy of notice.

SETTLEMENT OF OLD SCORES.

The early days of the county showed some of the results of the long local contest that had eventuated in the division. There were many outstanding bills unsettled, which had accrued prior to the division, and many others that were contracted at the various meetings of the distracted members of the board, during the spring of 1853. For many months, all efforts at a settlement between the two counties were unavailing. Committees of Conference were appointed who utterly failed to agree, both sides showing an uncompromising spirit. In 1854, preliminary motions were made to bring the matters into court for adjudication, and notice given to Ozaukee

County of the determination. Both parties were averse to the idea of a long and expensive litigation, and to avoid it a joint committee was appointed, three from each county, to review all claims presented by either county, with instructions to agree on a report favorable to an amicable settlement, if possible. In November, 1854, the Committee reported the terms of settlement agreed upon as follows:

Washington County was to take the county farm, with stock and all other property belonging thereto; and should in return therefor pay to Ozaukee County \$800, less \$280 for the furniture and fixtures of the old county offices, which was to become the property of Ozaukee County; and was further to maintain the paupers of Ozaukee County, then on the farm, till January 1, 1855, free of charge, and divide the indebtedness of the old county on payment of \$1,000, to be paid by Ozaukee to Washington County. The final contract of settlement was as follows:

The undersigned, J. C. Downs, Harvey Moore and Adolph Zimmerman, Committee appointed by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Ozaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, and invested with full power to meet a Committee on the part of Washington County, in said State, and to make and adjust a final settlement with said County of Washington, and William Rohn, James Rolfe and Chauncey Gray, Committee appointed by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Washington County to meet a Committee on the part of Ozaukee County for the same purpose, and with the same persons, have agreed upon and do hereby agree upon a final settlement of all claims, accounts and indebtedness of every kind, nature and description, between the said counties of Washington and Ozaukee to the date hereof, including a division of all property belonging to the two counties, to wit: All office furniture belonging to the several county offices, including safes, shall be the property of Ozaukee County.

The piece or parcel of land described as the northwest quarter of Section 2, Town 10, Range 20, known as County Farm, including all stock, furniture and farming utensils belonging thereto, shall be the property of Washington County.

All county orders mentioned in a schedule hereto annexed, and marked Schedule A, are to be redeemed by the respective counties, as set forth in said schedule, to wit: All orders contained in said schedule to be redeemed by the county of Ozaukee shall be paid and redeemed by said county of Ozaukee on presentation, and all orders therein mentioned to be redeemed by said county of Washington shall be paid and redeemed by said county of Washington on presentation; but, it is further agreed, that the Treasurer of either county shall pay any order contained in said schedule when presented for redemption, and the amount of orders so paid by the Treasurer of either county, which, by the terms of said schedule are to be redeemed by the other county, shall be charged to the county by whom such orders shall be redeemed according to said schedule, and shall be refunded on demand.

All tax certificates belonging to said counties at the date hereof are divided, and upon the execution hereof the respective committee of each county receives and takes possession of the proportion of certificates allowed to their respective county.

All claims existing against the county of Washington, at the time of the division thereof, may be audited by the Board of Supervisors of either county, and the amounts so audited shall be paid by the respective counties ratably, in accordance with the division act.

All accounts between the original county of Washington and the several towns comprising said county are to be settled as follows, to wit: The county of Ozaukee shall settle all accounts with the several towns within its boundaries, and the county of Washington shall settle all accounts with the several towns within its boundaries.

The sum of three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$399.58), due said original county from the State of Wisconsin, is divided as follows, to wit: Washington County shall be entitled to demand and receive two hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$233.75), and Ozaukee County the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-three cents (\$165.83).

In witness whereof the said members of said committees have hereunto set their hands and seals this seventeenth day of October, 1855.

(Signed)

J. C. DOWNS,

HARVEY MOORE,

A. ZIMMERMAN,

WILLIAM ROHN,

JAMES ROLFE,

CHAUNCEY GRAY,

} Committee of Ozaukee County.

} Committee of Washington County.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first business transacted at the first meeting of the County Board, after the division of the county, was to choose a committee to select suitable grounds on which to erect permanent county buildings. The committee, Messrs. B. Spinharney, C. Stearnes and I. Albright, reported as follows:

Your committee, appointed to select a site for county buildings, beg leave to report that they have examined the grounds known as the Park, in the village of West Bend, and four lots adjoining said Park, for which William Wigham proposes to execute a deed to the county of Washington, or its proper representatives, free of charge or expense, on condition that the Supervisors of said county proceed to erect a court house in the center of said Park as near as may be, and cause the same to be inclosed with a good and substantial board fence, with the proper

gates, etc., and clear the same from stumps, stones, logs and other rubbish, and that the deed for said Park and lots will be made as soon as called for by the proper individuals empowered by the County Board to receive the same. Your committee therefore recommend that the proposition of William Wightman be accepted, and that the Park be the site for the court house, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, empowered to receive the deed of the above-mentioned Park and lots.

The land above selected had been reserved, years before, by the original proprietors of the village plat, for the purposes for which it was now selected, and Mr. Wightman, in behalf of himself and others, procured the deed, which bears date of record August 16, 1853, and is signed by William Wightman and his wife Elizabeth, Byron Kilbourn and his wife Henrietta M., James Kneeland and his wife Anna Maria, and E. B. Wolcott and his wife E. J. Wolcott.

Under a special act of the Legislature, the site being thus provided, the Building Commissioners of the county, consisting of Paul A. Weil, William Wightman and George Ramsey, proceeded to the letting of the contract for the erection of a court house, jail and jailer's house. Much discontent was evinced at the provisions of the law, and the legality of the bonds they were authorized to issue (\$8,000) was questioned. The law was repealed while the buildings were in process of erection, and finished under the direct supervision of the County Board, through a committee of its members, but under the contract made by the Commissioners.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, January 2, 1855, the court house, jail and jailer's house were accepted from Joel Kneeland, the contractor, as finished, and rooms assigned to the different court officers as follows: Room No. 1, Clerk of the Court; No. 2, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; No. 3, Judge of Probate and District Attorney; No. 4, Register of Deeds; No. 5, County Treasurer; No. 6, Sheriff. The different offices as assigned were occupied at once. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the new court house was held July 5, 1855.

During the two years prior to the completion of the court house, the courts and sessions of the County Board were held in the village schoolhouse at West Bend. The offices were, for the most part, kept in the building of H. J. Weil, who furnished rooms for four months without rent, and, for a year after, for a rent of \$100 per year.

In November, 1855, \$1,500 was appropriated for the erection of a fire-proof building for county offices. It was completed in May, 1857, and has since been occupied by the Clerk of the Court, Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, County Treasurer and Register of Deeds, each department being in a separate room.

The Park, where the county buildings are located, is a beautiful elevation, in the southwestern part of the village of West Bend. The jailer's house is located on the south part of the tract. It is a two-story house, built of wood. The jail is in the rear of the house, surrounded with a high timber stockade or fence.

The court house is a substantial two-story building, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, but of ample size, and well adapted for the uses for which it was designed. It is situated on the summit of the hill, nearly in the center of the Park, overlooks the village, and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country.

The offices, in a fire-proof building, are located within the inclosure, on the north slope of the hill, near the northern boundary of the Park.

The total cost of the county buildings, not including the grounds, was \$10,000.

RAILROADS.

Two railroads pass through the county, the southern terminal point of both being Milwaukee.

The *Milwaukee & St. Paul*, the northern branch, which was the old Milwaukee & La Crosse Railway, enters the county at the southeast corner of Germantown, and runs northwest and west, through Richfield, Polk and Hartford. It was finished through the county in the summer and fall of 1855, being completed to Schleisingerville August 23, and to Hartford September 7.

The Chicago & North-Western, built in 1872-73, by the North-Western Union Railway Company, and now used as the direct trunk road of the Chicago & North-Western Railway between Chicago and Green Bay, via Milwaukee, also traverses the county from north to south, passing through the towns of Germantown, Jackson, West Bend, Barton and Jackson.

The two lines give desirable facilities for transportation and favorable markets for products in all parts of the county. Telegraph lines along both lines of road also bring all the modern advantages arising from the rapid transmission of intelligence through that means.

The means resorted to at an early day to build the first railroads through the State are so generally understood as to need but a casual mention here. There was no capital here except the farms, and to make that available for the enterprise, mortgages were quite generally given by the farmers along the proposed routes, for which they received certificates of stock, and the mortgages were hypothecated as security for money, wherewith to build the roads.

As early as 1856, the Milwaukee & Lake Superior road was started, intended to run something nearly on an air line from Milwaukee, through Washington County to Fond du Lac. Many farmers mortgaged their farms in aid of the enterprise, which, because of bad, not to say fraudulent, management fell through after having been built a few miles into the county, just far enough to make the mortgages good, as was unfortunately decided by the courts. Thus the farmers in their first efforts to get a railroad, became loaded with a debt contracted under fraudulent pretenses, got no return, and were ultimately obliged to pay up or sacrifice their farms.

The old La Crosse road was also begun under the same plan, and half the farms in the western part of the county were mortgaged. The road under the first management failed, fell into other hands, and the original stock received by the farmers in return for the mortgages given, became worthless. Great trouble, litigation and suffering grew out of it. Many farmers after contesting the payment for years found themselves totally ruined and forced to give up their farms altogether. The trouble lasted for many years, and rested like a cloud over the prosperity of the county. Even now some of the mortgages are unsatisfied. The road was, however, built, and the farmers had the advantage of it, leaving it a less bare-faced fraud than the case first mentioned.

The North-Western Union Railway Company also received aid in the early stages of the construction of the road, but in a manner that produced no individual disaster.

The towns of Kewaskum, Barton and West Bend took stock in the road, the two former to the amount of \$15,000 each, and West Bend \$25,000—\$55,000 in all. The stock has, up to the present time, borne only a nominal value, and has mostly been sold by the towns at from three to five per cent of its original cost. The roads, however, have doubtless enhanced the value of real estate far beyond the aggregate losses sustained, notwithstanding the apparent loss of all the original investment made by the inhabitants, and the prejudice against these invaluable highways of trade is rapidly dying out, leaving still, however, an innate jealousy toward all corporations, of which, in the light of their dear-bought experience, they have good cause to be wary.

THE DE BAR TRAGEDY.

One of the most shocking tragedies that has ever been enacted in the State, occurred in Washington County in the summer of 1855, comprising in its horrid details, murder, arson, and swift and fatal retribution to the leading character at the hands of a mob, who, in a frenzy of indignation, heaped on the crime of murder the further horror of a lawless and brutal execution of the murderer.

George De Bar, born somewhere in the United States and a native American, was, at the time the tragedy occurred, a resident of the town of Barton, where his parents had formerly resided, and, as is stated by some old residents, were then living. He had always been deemed an inoffensive and harmless though rather shiftless young man. He was of medium height, light hair, and blue eyes, which were wandering whenever he was directly addressed, giving him the air of diffidence. He walked with a somewhat shambling gait, and altogether had the make-up of a more than ordinarily harmless young man. He worked about by odd jobs among the farm-

ers of the vicinity, never long in one place. He had, during the summer, worked for some weeks for a farmer named John Muehr, who lived then, and still lives, on a farm in the town of Trenton, on the Newburg road, not far from the old "Young" saw-mill. The family consisted of Muehr, his wife and a boy, Paul Winderling, some sixteen years of age. He left Muehr's employ some time in July, and went to work for Christian Young at the mill. On the evening of August 1, it being a sultry night, De Bar left Young's house, saying he would sleep in the barn where it was cooler. He, however, went to the house of Muehr, as he himself afterward said, to collect a small amount still due him for work. While in the house, Muehr went into the cellar for beer; on his reaching the head of the stairs in returning, he was met by De Bar, who dealt him a murderous blow with a hammer or some other hard weapon, and fell, stunned and senseless, back into the cellar. De Bar then turned upon Mrs. Muehr, who was making frantic outcries for help, and attempted to dispatch her with a knife, stabbing her, and inflicting horrid but not fatal gashes on both sides of her neck. She fell fainting from loss of blood. The outcries of the woman had awakened the only other member of the family, the lad, who had already gone to bed. He came into the room while De Bar was dispatching the woman, and attempted to escape. He ran, pursued by De Bar, into a corn-field a few rods away, where he was overtaken by De Bar, who, cutting his throat from ear to ear, dispatched him on the spot. Dragging the half-decapitated and lifeless body of his victim to the house, within which he supposed were the dead bodies of the Muehrs, he set fire to the house and fled. Muehr recovered from his blow and succeeded in getting his wife, still alive, though horribly mangled, from the burning building. Her wounds were dressed by Dr. Kleffler, then and still a resident of West Bend, and she survived the horrors of the night for several years. De Bar, having as he supposed covered up the traces of his threefold murder, made his way to Milwaukee, where he was discovered the following day by John Wagner, of West Bend, arrested and lodged in the county jail to await trial.

The news of the butchery, so deliberately perpetrated, and that, too, without any apparent motive to prompt it, sent a chill of horror throughout the county, which was followed by a deep-seated and general determination that the murderer should not escape the Mosaic penalty of death, despite the recent abolishment of the death-penalty in the State. Other circumstances conspired to incite the people to take the law into their own hands; but a few months before, Mayberry, after trial and conviction for a no less atrocious murder, and after the extreme sentence of the existing law—imprisonment for life—had been pronounced on him, had been taken from the jail, where he was confined, in Janesville, and deliberately hung by a mob of infuriated lumbermen, and no attempt had been made to bring the lynchers to punishment. Thus public opinion seemed to tacitly justify the illegal execution and to condemn the recent law whereby all murderers, however atrocious their crime, were shielded from the retributive punishment of death.

On August 7, Judge Larrabee held a special session for the speedy disposal of De Bar's case. Threats were general and open that De Bar should not leave the county alive, and the opinion expressed by many who would shrink from any overt act, that whatever might be the outcome, he deserved hanging. The Judge, fearing the worst, had ordered two military companies, one from Port Washington and one from Milwaukee, to West Bend during the trial. The companies were both present. The grand jury found the indictment for murder; De Bar was arraigned, and having pleaded not guilty, was being taken back to jail till the jury panel could be brought in by the Sheriff. As the Sheriff and his assistant guards came out upon the court house steps, they were met by the infuriated and frenzied mob, who overpowered them, seized the prisoner and commenced to wreak vengeance on him. He was first knocked down, and rendered senseless by throwing a heavy stump and stones upon him. He was then seized by the feet and dragged down the street, being kicked in the head and pelted with stones as the crowd moved on. At one point it was proposed to draw and quarter him, but better counsels prevailed, and with ropes tied to his feet, he was dragged to a point nearly in front of the old grist-mill, and there hung, head downward, on a maple tree. There he dangled for a short time, when some citizens, who had not participated in the execution, cut him down. He was, at this

time, as was testified by Dr. Hayes at the trial of the lynchers, "alive, and breathing quite naturally." Other witnesses gave conflicting testimony on that point; at any rate, the mob were determined to leave no doubt, and seizing the rope, dragged him across the bridge, and again hung him to a tree near the eastern bank of the river; this time he was hung by the neck, and when cut down, an hour after, there was no conflicting testimony as to the fact that he was dead.

The body was taken down by William T. Barnes and others, and buried in Barton. The military, being no longer required, were dismissed.

Fifteen participators in the lynching affair were indicted and tried for the murder of De Bar in May, 1856. They were acquitted, as the testimony did not sustain the allegation that "he came to his death by hanging," there being a reasonable doubt as to his being alive when he was hung the last time.

The affair ultimately cost the county a large sum, as besides the trial of De Bar and the lynchers, much litigation grew out of claims made for services, all of which were at first denied. Later, most of them were paid or compromised. Among the many recorded were the following: William T. Barnes, for services at the burial of De Bar, and materials furnished for fitting the body for burial, \$9; Robert Wasson, Deputy Sheriff of Milwaukee, claimed \$100 reward offered for De Bar's arrest; S. Culber, for watching jail, and helping bury De Bar, \$8.50; Edwin Smith, for ordering men to watch for De Bar, and watching himself, \$17; E. Bordwell, for washing and dressing the body of De Bar, including burial services, \$27.50; S. Conover, for services getting military, \$26; B. Goetter, for provisions furnished military, \$79.02; Capt. Liebhaber, for services of his company from Milwaukee, to attend the trial of De Bar, \$202.50. Capt. Silberman also presented a bill for the services of his company. These are only a few of the many appearing on the records.

It was, as the reader can discern, a most lamentable affair from beginning to end. The completion of the history involves the necessity of a plain recital of the horror. Moralizing can be left to the reader, without detracting from the merits of this work.

The crime stands almost alone in the criminal annals of the county, which is and always has been, with this one exception, remarkably free from crime. The citizens of no county in the State are more orderly or more peaceably disposed.

THE GREAT DEFALCATION.

The only serious malfeasance in office which has occurred in the administration of county affairs, has been in the case of Albert Semler, who, after a continuous service of nearly nine years as County Treasurer, was found to be a defaulter for upward of \$14,000. Suspicion had been aroused in the minds of some at several times during his long tenure of office, and at one time a partial, but by no means thorough, investigation of his accounts was made by a special committee of the Board of Supervisors, who, in their report, explained away some suspicious circumstances in accordance, doubtless, with the light that Semler himself had thrown on the matter. After the defalcation became known, and the glamour of Semler's popularity no longer deceived, it became the wonder of the hour how a whole community could have been so long blind to the manifold evidences of his crookedness that had been constantly apparent for a long time, except for the total blindness of confidence in Semler which prevailed.

The final discovery occurred in the early part of July, 1876. Semler had just returned from attendance at the National Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, to which he was a delegate, and found the different School Commissioners anxiously awaiting his return, in order to receive their apportionment of the school fund, some \$4,000, which was in his hands, and should have been divided before he left for St. Louis. Semler pleaded pressure of business, made profuse apologies, and started for Milwaukee where he represented he had the funds on deposit, promising to return with the required funds on the next day. In Milwaukee he made most strenuous efforts to borrow the money required to bridge over the difficulty, as he had done often before. He failed to accomplish his purpose, and in an interview with Joseph Ott, Henry Glantz

and Matt Altenhofen, who had gone to Milwaukee to interview him, he confessed to the defalcation, giving as a reason that, in addition to heavy business losses incurred, he had been gambling desperately for the past six months in the hope to regain his losses and save the dreaded exposure and disgrace. The desperate remedy he had adopted had utterly failed. He begged a little time, he had hopes of immediate help from personal and family friends, to whom he had not yet made the extreme appeal to shield him from ruin and his family from disgrace. The gentlemen immediately returned to West Bend, when County Clerk Ott appeared before District Attorney O'Meara, and swore out a warrant for Semler's arrest.

Sheriff Miller went without delay to Milwaukee to make the arrest. The ruined man had fled to parts unknown before Miller's arrival. Miller, with one of his Deputies, Peter Boden, after a disappearance of two weeks, traced him to Omaha, where they took him, half insane and with nerves completely shattered, by the awful experiences of his flight and disgrace, and, on August 6, 1876, brought him back to the scene of his happiest days, a disgraced and ruined man, and lodged him in the county jail.

The Board of Supervisors met in special session so soon as the defalcation was known. The persons elected to guard the empty treasury was, in all respects, the opposite of the defaulter. He had been long a resident of the county, and had, by honesty and persistent industry, grown to be the wealthiest farmer in the county. No better selection could have been made than Peter Weimer, of Addison. His selection of B. S. Potter, of West Bend, as his Deputy, also gave general satisfaction. Under this new management the people knew full well that a repetition or continuance of the peculation was impossible, and that all that remained to be done was to ascertain the amount of the defalcation, recover what could be recovered from the ex-Treasurer and his bondsmen, and tax the county for the balance of the deficit.

The board accordingly appointed a committee, consisting of Philip Schneider, James Carrel and Ludwig Findorf, to examine the accounts of Semler, and report at a subsequent meeting the extent of the defalcation. The report was made, after a thorough examination, August 18, and arrived at the following summary :

Receipts of Semler since the beginning of the fiscal year, November 18, 1875, including balance then reported on hand.....	\$43,144 57
Disbursed during same time.....	29,095 95
Balance due.....	\$14,048 62
Actual balance on hand.....	16 57
Amount of defalcations.....	\$14,032 05

The gentlemen on Semler's official bond were: Henry Glantz, Charles H. Miller, John Pick, Jr., Peter Boden, William Wightman, I. N. Frisby and John B. Weber, of West Bend; Henry Fleischer, Germantown; J. M. Gans, Richfield; Matthias Fellenz, George Scheif and Matt Altenhofen, Kewaskum; John Kreutz, Hartford; Matthias Weinart, Polk; Nicholas Marx, Wayne; Franz Reis, Jackson; Matthias Lahr, Jackson; Jacob Bastian, Barton. The full amount of the bond was sufficient to indemnify the county.

Owing to the belief that the defalcation had been running through several years, whereas the present bondsmen could not be held liable for more than had resulted from the malfeasance of the term since they became holden, it was deemed unwise to enter into litigation or to prosecute for a full settlement. A compromise was made, whereby the bondsmen were to be released on the payment of \$4,000 in addition to \$1,000 to be furnished by Semler or his friends, amounting to \$5,000 in all. Most of the bondsmen who were able, and still residents of the county, promptly deposited their pro rata share under the agreement, as did the friends of Semler the \$1,000. Seven hundred and seventeen dollars could not be collected of the bondsmen under the agreement, those who had paid declining to pay any further assessment on account of any delinquencies of their fellow-bondsmen. After a delay of many months, the county authorities finally settled with the bondsmen November 22, 1877, receiving the sum of \$4,283. The balance of loss to the county was thus reduced to \$9,749. The expense incurred in the capture

of Semler, and other incidental expenses, amounted to some hundreds of dollars, and swelled the total loss of the county to about \$10,000.

After the settlement, Semler, who had been confined within the jail limits for many months, was released by *nolle prosequi* proceedings, and, so far as the county was concerned, the case was at an end. The experience was bought at a high price, but may perhaps prove to be worth, in the years to come, all it has cost.

Albert Semler, the defaulter, came to West Bend when a young man, and first entered the employ of James Vollmar, as a clerk in his store. He was extremely affable, open and frank in his demeanor, was personally attractive, showed a remarkable aptness for business, and rapidly grew into favor, not only with his employer but with the whole community. It was but a short time before he became a partner with Vollmar. The firm soon enlarged their business, and, with August Patzer, built a woolen-mill, which they afterward controlled, having bought out Patzer's interest. Semler, in addition to the extensive business he was doing in connection with his partners, became the man of affairs of the town. He had the principal insurance agency of the town; he loaned money as a fiduciary agent for foreign companies, and became the trusted fiscal agent and confidential adviser of half the credulous and confiding farmers of his part of the county. He became an active politician on the popular side, and, in 1867, was elected Treasurer of the county. For the succeeding eight years, he held the confidence of the people without limit or bounds, and was held in more general esteem than any man within its boundaries. During those years it appeared as though, in the general estimation of the people, the well-being if not the existence of Washington County, as a political organization, rested wholly on Semler's shoulders, and that, should death strike the shining mark, or other harm befall him, the whole fabric of Washington County society would go to "eternal smash." Worse than death befell poor Semler—dishonor, disgrace—yet the county survived, and goes on its prosperous way, chastened by its experience, while he, alone among a strange people, is bearing his weary load of regret and shame, regret for brilliant opportunities lost never to be regained, and shame for the weakness that led him through the delusive paths of vanity, extravagance and recklessness, out into the great highway of crime.

The lesson is plain now, and is written in characters not easily effaced. His failure aroused wide-spread misfortune outside the loss incurred by the county. Trust funds misappropriated, and money borrowed with an apparent recklessness, left scores of friends betrayed to regret the confidence so unworthily bestowed.

He remained for some years after his release in West Bend, and made feeble efforts to re-establish himself in business, and to regain the confidence he had suffered himself, in his weakness, to betray. It proved a hopeless task, and a few years since he left for the Far West, probably never to return. The feeling toward him now is by no means as harsh as the betrayal would seem to warrant; it is rather of regret at his fall, and pity for his consequent misfortune. Behind all there is still a vein of tenderness for Semler—the chivalrous, the benevolent, the infatuating, the shallow, the faithless.

THE WAR RECORD.

At the beginning of the war, in March, 1861, no county in the State showed less of the martial spirit evinced by voluntary military organizations in times of peace than Washington County. The population was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and took little interest in even the sham military displays of peaceful times. There were no military organizations worthy the name, nor had there ever been further than some few ephemeral companies organized, and generally disbanded within a few months after their organization. In early times, before the division of the county, Port Washington had boasted a military organization, and West Bend had, it is reported, a company of soldiers. In 1861, however, military matters were not numbered among the perceptible elements of interest in county affairs. The population was largely foreign, and many of the inhabitants had left the Fatherland to avoid conscription and army service, and came to America to follow the peaceful vocations of life undisturbed by the Government requirements for army service, which, in Europe, had been the great family dread and overshadow-



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owing evil, from time immemorial. They were intensely Democratic in their political faith, and opposed to the incoming party, with whose accession to power the great evil of civil war had appeared. They lacked, as was inevitable, that overweening love for the country which comes from birth and ancestral traditions handed down from father to son for many generations.

Under these circumstances, the record of their sacrifices for the general good during those years of general peril, show sterling qualities of patriotic principle and loyalty to the Government, equal to those displayed by the other counties of the commonwealth. The population of the county in 1861 was, in round numbers, 24,000, and the number of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to military duty, not far from 3,000. From this number the county furnished, during the war, either by personal service or substitutes, upwards of two thousand men.

It is stated that at the close of the last draft, before the war closed, there were towns in the county where nearly every able-bodied man had been drafted, enlisted or furnished a substitute. The soldiers, as furnished, did not as a rule enter any regiment in companies, but were assigned in squads, as they enlisted, to the various regiments being fitted at their time of enlistment. In many towns large sums of money were raised and commutation paid, or substitutes hired to fill the quotas, this being necessary, in an agricultural region, to prevent the entire paralysis of labor by the withdrawal of all the able-bodied laborers from the county. Following are the reports of the several towns, of money raised and expended for war purposes:

ERIN.	
Amount raised by tax.....	\$4,002 86
Amount by private subscription.....	1,350 00
Total	\$5,352 86
Voted but uncollected at the close of the war.....	\$1,400 00
HARTFORD.	
Amount collected by tax.....	\$17,600 00
Amount by private subscription.....	17,687 50
Total.....	\$35,287 50
Voted to be raised but uncollected at close of war.....	10,200 00
Paid to support soldiers' families.....	300 00
Paid commutation.....	6,300 00
Total.....	\$52,087 50
Uncollected.....	10,200 00
Actually paid.....	\$41,887 50
ADDISON.	
Total amount voted to be raised by tax.....	\$30,500 00
Total amount collected	\$19,273 00
Amount by private subscription.....	6,230 00
Actually paid.....	\$25,503 00
WAYNE.	
Amount raised by tax.....	\$11,600 00
Amount by private subscription.....	5,225 00
Actually paid.....	\$16,825 00
RICHFIELD.	
Amount raised by tax.....	\$4,150 42
Amount by private subscription.....	867 70
Actually paid.....	\$5,018 12

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POLK.	
Amount raised by tax.....	\$2,860 00
Amount by private subscription.....	418 00
Actually paid.....	\$3,278 00

WEST BEND.	
Amount raised by tax.....	\$10,600 00
Amount by private subscription.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$13,600 00
Voted, but uncollected at close of the war.....	\$2,000 00

BARTON.
No money was raised. The town chose to take its chances from volunteer enlistments and drafting.

KEWASKUM.	
Amount raised by tax.....	\$13,000 00
Amount by private subscription.....	8,205 00
Actually paid.....	\$21,205 00

GERMANTOWN.	
Amount voted to be raised by tax.....	\$25,600 00
Raised on town bonds.....	\$21,417 00
Raised by private subscription.....	9,878 00
Actually paid.....	\$31,295 00

TRENTON.	
Amount raised by tax.....	\$3,900 00
Amount by private subscription.....	5,437 00
Actually paid.....	\$9,337 00

JACKSON.	
Amount voted.....	\$8,000 00
Amount collected by tax.....	\$5,592 00
Amount by private subscription.....	6,620 00
Actually paid.....	\$12,212 00

FARMINGTON.
Total amount raised by private subscription..... \$1,295 00
NOTE.—This money was raised in 1864, and paid to seven men as volunteers in the United States service.

The amount raised in the county for war purposes was as follows :

Erin.....	\$5,351 86
Hartford.....	41,887 50
Addison.....	19,273 00
Wayne.....	16,825 00
Richfield.....	5,018 12
Polk.....	3,278 00
West Bend.....	13,600 00
Barton.....	
Kewaskum.....	21,205 00
Germantown.....	31,295 00
Trenton.....	9,337 00
Jackson.....	12,212 00
Farmington.....	1,295 00
Total.....	\$180,577 48

No money was raised by the county at large for war purposes.

DRAFTING.

During the first year of the contest, voluntary enlistments in the county were not as general as in other parts of the State. The people had no enthusiasm for the war, and the belief was quite general that under a compromise, or by some other means, it would be brought to a speedy end, and, having no appetite for the fray, they generally stayed at home waiting further developments.

The first draft, therefore, found the county largely behind in its quota. The call was made in August, 1862, and the quota of the State was 11,904 men. By the time the enrollment lists were completed, and the draft about to commence, many counties had nearly filled their quotas, as the following requisition on each county by Adjutant General Gaylord shows, the requisition on each county below named being as follows: Brown, 155; Buffalo, 16; Dane, 114; Dodge, 264; Door, 63; Green, 97; Green Lake, 74; Iowa, 223; Jefferson, 63; Kenosha, 180; La Fayette, 148; Manitowoc, 438; Marathon, 19; Marquette, 131; Milwaukee, 727; Outagamie, 99; Ozaukee, 529; Pepin, 74; Racine, 194; Rock, —; Sheboygan, 205; Vernon, 12; Washington, 807; Waukesha, 181; Waushara, 5. Total, 4,818.

When the above requisition was published, it was no wonder that the people were appalled at the demands made upon them, that suspicions were rife as to the fairness of the apportionment, and that general discontent and apprehension prevailed. They saw their quota larger than that of any other county in the State, in proportion to the population, with the single exception of Ozaukee; larger, with a population of 24,000, than that of Milwaukee, with four times that number. They were in no temper to coolly sit down and figure out the justice of the unpleasant situation, but rather approached the draft with surly discontent. The fact that Milwaukee had so overawed the authorities by her protests against her apportionment as to gain a postponement, and that Ozaukee had broken out in open resistance, was not calculated to soothe the people or allay apprehensions of trouble. The draft commenced at West Bend on Monday, November 10, 1862. The result was published in the *West Bend Post*, as follows:

THE DRAFT IN THIS COUNTY.

On Monday morning last, Commissioner E. H. Gilson commenced drafting in the court house, for the men yet due from Washington County. The draft for the towns of West Bend, Barton, Kewaskum, Farmington and Jackson was completed the first day, without any opposition whatever. The draft for the town of Trenton was completed on Tuesday, by 11 o'clock. The room was pretty well crowded, and quite an uneasiness was manifested by the men from Trenton, during the draft, and, as soon as the last name was drawn, one of the excited men stepped up on a chair, and spoke to the crowd in the German language, and also asked the Commissioner if he was ready to deliver up the papers. Sheriff Weimar, and others, endeavored to quell the crowd, which was becoming a mob, but they did not succeed. Mr. Gilson and Luretta J. Young, a little girl thirteen years old, who had been drawing the names, were advised to leave, which they did, with all the papers, unnoticed by the Trenton men. Gilson came down, and stopped at the Mansion House a few moments, and then started for the post office. He had not proceeded far, when he noticed that his escape from the court house had been ascertained, and that they were coming down the hill, on the run, after him. They caught him near Mr. Wightman's residence, but he jerked himself loose, and succeeded in getting near Frisby & Weil's law office, when he was again caught. A man had one arm around his body, and in the other hand he held a heavy stone, while one or two others had hold of his coat. He kept backing toward the office, telling them that he had only been doing his duty, and, if they wished, he would resign, and some one else might be appointed in his stead, but that he could not give up the papers. Some person then said that he would have them, or Gilson's life. Mr. Frisby came out and spoke for a considerable length of time to them. As he was a drafted man, they put some confidence in what he said. He advised them to hold a meeting in the afternoon, and, while they were consulting among themselves in relation to it, Mr. Gilson, more scared than harmed, got into the office, escaped from the back door, went to Mr. Green's farm, procured a horse, and then started for Hartford; took the cars there and went to Milwaukee, and upon receiving a dispatch from Madison, started for the latter place, to consult with the authorities there.

At the meeting in the afternoon, speeches were made by Judge Shelley, in German, and by F. O. Thorp, in English, which had the desired effect. A committee of one from each town was appointed, who drew up resolutions praying for two months postponement of the draft, they stating that they would in that time raise the quota. The resolutions, accompanied by a letter from Messrs. Thorp, Shelley and Vollmar, have been forwarded to Madison.

In the evening, the crowd, which was composed mostly of men from Trenton and Polk, marched through our street, in something like military order, to the store of H. Trakat, an Abolitionist, of whom they demanded something to drink, but as he did not gratify their wish, a few stones were hurled through the windows, whereupon they dispersed, and since then West Bend has been as quiet as ever.

This has been a disgrace to our county and the State. It was bad, but we are pleased that it passed off as easy as it has; that our village was not "cleaned out," as they threatened. We think the draft will yet be made. The papers are in this place, all safe. The Ozaukee trouble was the starting point of the muss here. Not more than fifteen or twenty men were really engaged in the affair, and we anticipate no further trouble.

The report as detailed gives an apparently truthful statement of the trouble, which was in no wise serious, and was countenanced neither by the press nor the citizens generally. The flight of the Commissioner, and the ordering of troops here from Milwaukee, as a wise precaution against further trouble, rather than to quell the slight outbreak, which was quickly over, has invested the affair with more importance than its magnitude would otherwise warrant. But for the times and circumstances attending, it would have not been deemed a riot of sufficient importance to find a place in this history.

Detachments from the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment were sent to the scene of the disturbance, and the draft completed. No other open disorder occurred in the county during the subsequent drafts, although they fell with crushing force on some of the agricultural towns.

The following roster of Washington County soldiers who did personal and gallant service during the war, is compiled from the State archives. The records at Madison are imperfect, but no other and better sources of information exist. The list is given as one which but approximates accuracy, and which represents part of the actual enlistments.

ROSTER.

TOWN OF WEST BEND.

First Infantry—Co. A—Alex Gregg. Co. D—William Ed Gregg. Company unknown—Frank Ross, Orrin Sprague.

Second Infantry—Co. K—W. Dennison, William Lowe, William Aikin, John Smith.

Fifth Infantry—Company unknown—Truman Darling, Otis Darling, John Staff, Henry Senft, John F. Culver.

Sixth Infantry—Company unknown—Herman Zipp, Conrad Fenzel, Alb Huchthausen, Nic Immel.

Ninth Infantry—Co. C—John Munich, Carl Voss, George Schneider, William Kurth, Julius Trakat. Co. F—Peter Schrofer. Co. K—Peter Immel, Lewis Guttenberg.

Tenth Infantry—Company unknown—Robert Moore.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Ebenezer S. Bunce, Mathias Lampert, Martin Lampert, John Jones, Oscar Rusco, Solon Darling, James Jackson, Henry Stannard, Wellington Stannard, Christ Smith, Harrison Green, Charles Waldo, John Cole, Thomas Farmer, Norman S. Gilson, Emery Smith, Ernst Fitzner, John Lampert.

Fourteenth Infantry—Company unknown—F. Kirchner.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. E—James Sullivan, Isaac Verbeck, Arthur Holcomb, Frank Luscomb, Henry Luscomb, Austin Baker.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. I—T. S. Lorenz.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Company unknown—George Staff.

Twenty-sixth Infantry, Washington County Rifles—F. J. Vockt, Charles Franz, Gottlieb Metzner, Jacob E. Mann, Jacob Heip, Charles Ottilie, John Horn, John Remell, Jacob Wagner, Carl Kasten, Henry Baudin, Peter Stoffel, Charles Heftman, Mathias Soeger, Emerson Smith, John Rilling, George H. Emmet, Daniel Steuerwald, J. W. Rusco, William Schnepf, Christian Franz.

Second Battery—John Degolyer, Phil Seelemann, Will Miller, Charles Lembke, Henry Kämpfer, John Helduser, Charles Doerr, Isarah Culver, James French. Company unknown—Lyman Green. Total, 83.

TOWN OF HARTFORD.

First Infantry—Co. B—W. H. Babcock, Ambrose Bixey, John Smitt, John Schwartz, William K. Barney, Orin.

Deming, Alexander Wiley, Barry O. Helmer, G. O. Scott, Richard Alton. Co. G—Albert Cook. Co. M—Justice Deming, John Crowfoot.

Fourth Infantry—Co. I—Andrew Madison.

Fifth Infantry—Co. F—Joseph Hesketh.

Sixth Infantry—Co. D—John Cook, Francis McKinney.

Ninth Infantry—Co. G—William Gautz, George Mengel.

Tenth Infantry—Co. A—William Chapman. Co. E—Alexander Pripell, John Waterman, Carl Lusensky, A. D. Worden, Ludwig Krieger, John Frader, Simon Deming, Christ Burdick, Robert McKann, Hamilton B. Dutcher, Silas H. Helmer, George Dewy, Orin Howe, George M. Westh, William Lecomt, James E. Cook, Henry E. Cook, John Tortz, Henry White. — Paddock, August Bellaw. Co. K—Robert Kohlesdorf.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. — —Ariel Howe, U. S. Reg.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. E—Boardman Paddock, Enoch Bailey, Thomas Garsed.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. unknown—Henry Laun.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Co. unknown—Carl Ritter, Harris Thayer, Elman Herrick, Dewitt Jackson, William H. Coon, Edward Paddock, J. H. Minner, Thomas Philpot, E. H. Pratt, Edmund Goodle, William Hartman, William Henry Calkins, James Alexander, James Pritchard, Philip Planz, Conrad Koller, James Crawford, Herbert Gould, Julius P. Gould, William S. Brown, Harrison A. Burdick, Lloyd V. Nawacawen, Wellington Dewey, Orange H. Chapman, William A. Wiley, Thompson M. Wiley, Luis Guest, Clark J. Towl, Emory Martin, Thomas Steven, John J. Barney, Daniel Ferguson, Charles Enoch, Oliver Bissel, Edward Yonger, Albert Anderson, C. P. Amton, William Just, Jacob Goll.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. unknown—Adolph Kuleg, Henry Guenther, Paul Wagner, John Huag.

First Cavalry—Co. M—Perry Winters, Ezra McKinney, Henry E. Staples, John White, Frank J. Morgan. Co. unknown—John Little, George H. King, Cornelius B. Osterhout, Andrew Mayer, Ch F. Wheelock.

Seventh Battery—Samuel Pickett, Orin Clark.

Regiment unknown—Co. unknown—Anton Utich, A. Helmer, Charles C. Bumpsey, Almore Fronfelder, Marta Mengel.—Total, 107.

TOWN OF TRENTON.

Sixth Infantry—Co. I—Fred H. Zipp.

Ninth Infantry—Co. A—Henry Schroeder. Co. I—Joseph Schaub, John Schaefer, Conrad Birne, Ferdinand Born.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Byron Fairbanks, Thomas Prat, Francis Granger, W. W. McDonald, Aaron Ruplins, William H. Porter, Allens Jenkins, James McHenry, Harrison Green, Christopher D. Smith, Charles C. Smith, Daniel Sullivan, Peter Lynch, Nathaniel Dutcher, William Dutcher, Will McCarty, Malcom Cameron, Joseph Starke, Hallow Waller, David Waller, Henry C. Newcomb, H. G. Strong, Pembroke Gilson, John McLaughlin, Edwin Frisby, William J. Norton.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. K—John Burdge.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. E—Henry Starke, James Young, William Downey, Dan Allen, Daniel McGee, Thomas D. Camfield.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—Andrew Byrnes.

Twenty-Sixth Infantry, Washington County Rifles—Jacob Weinand, Nicholas Young, Michael Young, Richard Daily, Cyrus N. Schaefer, Henry Wilson, Francis Ruho, John Mayer, John Cary, Frederick Skierwald, Julius Julson, Robert H. Templeton, Henry Allen, H. H. Warren, Hiram Carlow, Albert Story, Edward Schoenfeld, George W. McCarty.

Cavalry—John Klein, Charles R. Taylor, William Marklin.

Ninth Battery—Charles Schaefer, Lyman Green, George W. Schaefer, Samuel Sax, Richard C. Rohn.

Herrbich's Battery—Henry Merke, Edward Henke.

Artillery—Mathias Basch. Total, 69.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

First Infantry—Co. I—Albert Duncan. Co. K—William Lange. Company unknown—La Fayette Putnam.

Fifth Infantry—Company unknown—Peter Rheinsgans.

Sixth Infantry—Co. F—William Lehman, Gustave Resh, Carl Hausler, Daniel Hull, James Clark.

Ninth Infantry—Co. F—Nicholas Metzger.

Eleventh Infantry—Company unknown—Carver Wescott.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—George E. Ross, Willet R. Wescott, Erskine Wescott, James Harris, Nicholas Harris, George Wescott, John Holt, George Holt, Hugh Cowen, Eugene Callaghan, George Lusenden, Peter Linch, Franklin Smith, James R. Willis, Charles Wills, William Hockman, John McLement, Andrew Bullard, Ananias Wescott (discharged), Christoph Probst, Samuel Thompson, Guy Myers, Frank Clark. Company unknown—George Hemel.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. E—Thomas Callaghan, Thomas Callaghan, Jr., Michael Clark, Ebenezer Wescott, Samuel McLement, John Sullivan.

Twenty-Sixth Infantry, Washington County Badgers—Company unknown—Frederick Walters, Samuel A. Varney, William Hamilton, Jr., John Lussenden, Harry H. Wescott, Faner Wescott, Louis Pertheld.

First Cavalry—Co. K—William Lange, Fritz Abel.

First Illinois Cavalry—Co. A—Theodore Koch.

Second Battery—Fredrick Fikler, Fredrick Hauschen, Jacob Marbus, Ludwig Janke, Fritz Janke, John Ruf, Richard Bratz, Barton Wescott, Michael Young, Guido Baesler.

Regiment unknown—Company unknown—David Bullen, Patrick Cahoo, Charles Vansdrow, Thomas McCormick. Total, 65.

TOWN OF ADDISON.

Ninth Infantry—Co. G—Henry Moll, Lorenzo Watzinger, John Kahn, Sebastian Boeswald, Conrad Fetter, Emanuel von Buller, Leo Winterhalter, F. W. Ignatz Esser, Joseph Suller, John Stamp, August Zillsdorf, John Shack, Andrew Knobel.

Twenty-Sixth Infantry—Company unknown—Philip Illian, Henry Blenker, John Schultz, John Guenther, Henry Guenther, Henry Miller, J. Barrel, J. Fetting, Jr., Jacob Heins, F. Gihlsdorf, Peter Dellenbach, Joseph Schuts, Peter Kahl, William Wehe, Bern Daul, Jac Knoble, F. Chihlsdorf, P. Schnovrenberg, L. Weiss, Leo Schuh, Peter Ripplinger, Eugenius Haak, John Ritger, L. Groshanner, M. Stumpp. Total, 38.

TOWN OF BARTON.

Second Infantry—Co. K—George Van Eps, William Goodnough, William Potter, William Dutcher.

Third Infantry—Co. A—Charles Lord.

Fifth Infantry—Co. C—Martin Arno.

Ninth Infantry—Co. F—Andrew Smith, John Reeling, William Fenstermacher, Henry Frohman, Fritz Kocher, William Abel, F. Abel, Simon Geiger.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Christopher Eberhard, William Nungesser, Henry Taylor, Frank Tobacco, John M. Price (Captain), William L. Ball, George Bentley, I. E. Munger, Truman O. Phelps, James H. Randall, Henry Wispel, Nathaniel Dutcher, J. R. Wright, Henry Stark.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. I—George Porter, George W. Porter.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Company unknown—William Simon, George Koehler.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Co. I—Peter Dricken, William E. Stranchen, Frank Bidwell, Peter Randall, James Taylor, William T. Cole (Second Lieutenant), George Engelman, John Haber, George Schmidt, Charles Ostrander.

Regiment Unknown—Company Unknown—Frederick —; surname unknown; enlisted with Erastus Shumway. Total, 44.

TOWN OF JACKSON.

Fourth Infantry—Co. E—John E. Lewis.

Fifth Infantry—Company unknown—Fritz Bettler.

Ninth Infantry—Co. A—Ferdinand Jennings, August Jennings.

Tenth Infantry—Co. I—William Heyes, August Kurth.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. I—Ferdinand Kroening.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. E—John Osborn, Michael Sullivan, James Burns, Jr., Timothy Toom.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. I—James Lewis, Carl Miller. Co. K—Thomas O. Toole.

Twentieth Infantry—Company unknown—Franz Hener.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Company unknown—Herman Ohm, August Krause.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Co. C—Martin Eggut, August Eggut.

Ninth Battery—Richard Rohr, Henry Fullerton.

Washington County Rifles—Halmon Cassel, John Crowley, Gottlieb Schmith, Frederick Egenhaust, Robert Salter, George Emmitt, William Salter, Carl Haffeman, Henry Shotoco. Unknown—James Burns, Sr., Albert Koeller. Total, 32.

TOWN OF POLK.

Second Michigan Infantry—Company unknown—Stephen Hamentem.

Fifth Infantry—Co. C—John Conrad.
Seventh Infantry—Co. G—Peter Giver.
Ninth Infantry—Company unknown—J. Close, A. Harman, Jacob Schulteis, Peter Happel.
Tenth Infantry—Co. E—August Belan.
Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Jos. H. Stacks, Peter Farman. Co. I—Daniel D. Stacks.
Fifteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Henis Hoth.
Twenty-first Infantry—Company unknown—George Krause, John Gilman.
Twenty-second Infantry—Co. B—M. B. Stacks.
Twenty-third Infantry—Company unknown—George Menger.
Twenty-fourth Infantry—Company unknown—Emil Oberkircher, Peter Kurz, Peter Jochim, George Jochim.
Twenty-sixth Infantry—Company unknown—Mathias Dambach, Carl Fischer, John Weifenbach, Henry Renker, Frederick Mueller, Jos. Steinnetz, John Detling.
Second Cavalry—Co. M—John Schiltinger.
Fourth Illinois Cavalry—Co. B—Peter Gunner.
Ninth Battery—John Milling, John C. Foll, Marshal Fahrington, Henry Farman, Jacob Wallbrachstein. Company unknown—Nic Hoth, Christian Muller. Total, 36.

TOWN OF RICHFIELD.

First Infantry—Company unknown—Adam Roth.
Fourth Infantry—Co. D—Gerhard Callenbrach.
Eighth Infantry—Company unknown—Francis McManne.
Sixteenth Infantry—Co. B—Isaac Fritzinger, Joseph Kiehle.
Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Edward McManne.
Seventeenth Infantry—Co. G—Peter McManne.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Company unknown—Gerhard Glion, John Schaeffler, George Benze, Francis Benze, William Coats, Sacra Fuller, Anton Van Berger, Carl Miller, Mathias Muller, Fredreich Burghart.

Second Cavalry—Company unknown—Herman Knoll, August Knoll, Isaac Brown, William Benze, Michael Benze.

Third Cavalry—Co. E—Jacob Maurer.

Second Battery—Carl Doerr. Company unknown—Ferdinand Shupp. Total, 35.

TOWN OF WAYNE.

First Infantry—Co. C—William A. Fedder.
Ninth Infantry—Co. K—Peter Walter.
Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—John Saenger, Thomas McDonnel, John Schwendner, Christian Schwendner, Henry Mueller, George Rasskopf.
Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Patrick Hechert.
Twenty-sixth Infantry, Washington County Rifles—Joa-chim Wiedever, John Walter, Peter Walter, Jr., Peter Kuhn. Total, 18.

TOWN OF GERMANTOWN.

Ninth Infantry—Edmund Weimer, Jacob Wasserburger (Musicians), Valentine Henrich.
Seventeenth Infantry—Company unknown—Michael Porannlein.
Thirty-ninth Infantry—Co. D—Thomas Kinnaw.
Second Cavalry—Co. H—Fredrick Weimer, Peter Hacteel.
Washington Cavalry, D. C.—Edward Kinnaw Total, 8. Whole number, 520.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY.

These names are all that appear on the records, but the list is apparently incomplete, as two towns in the county are missing. What can be gathered to further complete the list will find mention in the town histories :

NAMES.	Organization.	Company.	First Commission.	Date of First Commission.	Promotion	Date of Promotion.	Close of Service..
HARTFORD:							
William K. Barney.....	29th Infantry.....	L. 1st Lieutenant	Sept. 24, 1862.	To Captain.....	Nov. 10, 1864.	Mustered out June 22, 1865.	
George E. Conant.....	3d Infantry.....	2d Asst. Surg.	April 29, 1862	To 1st Asst. Surgeon.....	June 7, 1862..	Discharged Nov. 22, 1862.	
Robert Kohlsdorf.....	10th Infantry.....	E. 1st Lieutenant	Sept. 26, 1861.	To Captain Co. K.....	Aug. 12, 1862.	Resigned Dec. 2, 1862.	
Roswell H. Lee.....	41st Infantry.....	C. 1st Lieutenant	June 9, 1864..	To Capt'n Co. B, 52d Inf.	April 10, 1865	Mustered out July 28, 1865.	
Lloyd V. Nascawen.....	43d Infantry.....	B. 2d Lieutenant.	Aug. 10, 1864..	To 1st Lieutenant.....	June 30, 1865	Mustered out June 24, 1865.	
Henry E. Staples.....	1st Cavalry.....	L. 2d Lieutenant.	April 7, 1864..	.....	.....	Mustered out Feb., 19, 1864.
George M. West.....	10th Infantry.....	E. 2d Lieutenant.	Sept. 26, 1861.	To First Lieutenant.....	Aug. 12, 1862	.....
George M. West.....	.....	.....	.....	To Captain.....	Dec. 5, 1862..	Killed in battle Sept. 20, '63.
Jesse D. Wheelock.....	41st Infantry.....	Major.....	May 20, 1864..	.....	.....	Resigned June 7, 1864.
Jesse D. Wheelock*.....	47th Infantry.....	L. Captain.....	Feb. 11, 1865..	.....	.....	Mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.
Justus K. Demming.....	1st Cavalry.....	M 1st Lieutenant	Jan. 6, 1865..	.....	.....	Mustered out Sept 29, 1865.
WEST BEND:							
Isaiah Culver.....	1st Artillery.....	D 2d Lieut., Jr....	Nov. 7, 1863..	To 1st Lieut. (junior)....	June 19, 1865	.....
Isaiah Culver.....	.....	.....	.....	To 1st Lieut. (senior)....	July 25, 1865	Mustered out Sept. 1, 1865.
Thomas Farmer.....	12th Infantry.....	D 1st Lieutenant	Oct. 4, 1861..	.....	.....	Resigned May 23, 1862.
Andrew J. Fullerton.....	26th Infantry.....	F. 1st Lieutenant	June 8, 1864..	To Captain.....	Oct. 19, 1864.	Mustered out June 13, 1865.	
Jacob E. Mann.....	26th Infantry.....	G. Captain.....	Sept. 10, 1862.	.....	.....	Resigned Dec. 8, 1862.
Jacob Heip.....	26th Infantry.....	K 1st Lieutenant	Sept. 10, 1862.	.....	.....	Resigned Nov. 19, 1862.
John B. Jones.....	44th Infantry.....	G. 2d Lieutenant.	Sept. 13, 1864	Transferred to Co. C....	Nov. 4, 1864.	Mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.	
Charles Lemke.....	43d Infantry.....	K 2d Lieutenant.	Aug. 10, 1864.	.....	.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
William J. Norton.....	12th Infantry.....	D 2d Lieutenant.	Oct. 14, 1861..	To 1st Lieutenant.....	May 7, 1862..	Dismissed April 21, 1864.	
Charles Otilie.....	9th Infantry.....	1st Asst. Surg....	Sept. 26, 1862	.....	.....	.....
Charles Otilie*.....	9th Veterans.....	1st Asst. Surg....	March 8, 1865	.....	.....	Mustered out June 30, 1866.
ADDISON:							
James Lonergan.....	34th Infantry.....	F. 1st Lieutenant	Dec. 24, 1862..	.....	.....	Mustered out Sept. 8, 1863.
Lambert Weiss.....	26th Infantry.....	G. 1st Lieutenant	April 6, 1865..	.....	.....	Mustered out June 18, 1865.
WAYNE:							
Ethan R. Jones.....	5th Infantry.....	C. 2d Lieutenant.	Dec. 31, 1864..	To Captain Co. A.....	April 22, 1865	Mustered out July 16, 1865.	
JACKSON:							
George W. Jones.....	26th Infantry.....	Adjutant.....	Jan. 19, 1865..	.....	.....	Mustered out June 13, 1865.
Herman Rohn.....	45th Infantry.....	G. 2d Lieutenant.	Jan. 6, 1864..	To First Lieutenant.....	July 11, 1865..	Mustered out July 17, 1865.	
Victor E. Rohn.....	45th Infantry.....	F. 2d Lieutenant.	March 7, 1865	.....	.....	Mustered out July 11, 1865.
BARTON:							
John Martin Price.....	12th Infantry.....	D Captain.....	Oct. 14, 1861..	To Major.....	Nov. 21, 1864	Wounded July 29, 1864; returned to duty Sept., 1864; died Dec. 20, 1864.	
William Nungesser.....	12th Infantry.....	D 1st Lieutenant	Oct. 7, 1864..	To Captain.....	Jan. 6, 1865..	Mustered out July 16, 1865.	
George H. Van Epps.....	1st Heavy Artillery	A. 2d Sen. Lieut..	May 3, 1864..	.....	.....	Mustered out Aug. 18, 1865.
FARMINGTON:							
George T. Wescott.....	12th Infantry.....	D 2d Lieutenant.	Jan. 6, 1865..	.....	.....	Mustered out July 16, 1865.
Charles Witte.....	45th Infantry.....	A. 2d Lieutenant.	July 11, 1865..	.....	.....	Mustered out July 17, 1865.
TRENTON:							
Harlow M. Waller.....	12th Infantry.....	D 2d Lieutenant.	May 7, 1862..	.....	.....	Resigned Sept. 17, 1864.

*Re-enlisted.

WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The preliminary steps for the organization of this society were taken at a meeting held for that purpose at the village of Hartford November 1, 1855. The officers elected were: President, Hopewell Coxe, of Hartford; Vice President, John Kessel, of Richfield; Treasurer, William Rohn, of Jackson; Recording Secretary, George C. Williams, of Hartford; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Toland, of Erin; Committee of Arrangements, Phillip Dhein, of Germantown, Thomas Hayes, of Richfield, and D. W. Maxon, of Polk. It was voted that the next annual meeting be held at the court house, in the village of West Bend, on the first Monday of November, 1856, and that the President be requested to prepare a constitution and by-laws for consideration and adoption at the next meeting.

At an adjourned meeting held at West Bend, November 8, 1856, the organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws presented by the President, Hopewell Coxe, and the election of a full board of officers, as therein provided. The name and style adopted by the society was, "The Washington County Agricultural Society," and its objects as stated were: "To promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts within the county of Washington." The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand amounting to \$110, received during the year for memberships. For some unknown reason the affairs of the new society languished; no fair was held in 1857, and the records show no meeting held till April 18, 1858, at which an election of a new board of officers was held, and a resolution passed requesting the Treasurer to collect what money may be due the society, and to report to the next meeting, which was adjourned to the third Monday of May, 1858. The adjourned meeting was not held, and the organization was considered defunct.

Re-organized.—A meeting was held November 9, 1858, by citizens of Washington County for the purpose of re-organizing the society, and putting it on a practical working basis. F. O. Thorpe, Silas Wheeler and William Rohn, were appointed a committee to draft a new constitution and by-laws for the society. The committee reported, and their report was adopted. The new constitution did not change the name of the society, nor vary from the old in defining the objects of the society. The membership fee was established at 50 cents, and the annual membership dues thereafter at \$1. The constitution, however, had a new provision, which at once gave life to the organization. It was as follows:

Article VI. The society shall hold an annual show or fair of agricultural and horticultural products; of agricultural and mechanical implements; of domestic manufacturers and of domestic animals; at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

From the establishment of an annual fair the society dates the commencement of its actual life. Although it had a nominal existence since 1855, it really dates its actual establishment for practical results from the meeting held at West Bend, December 8, 1858.

The first officers of the re-organized society were as follows: President, Densmore W. Maxon, of Polk; Vice President, James Volmar, of West Bend; Recording Secretary, F. O. Thorpe, of West Bend; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. McCracken, of Barton; Treasurer, William Rohn, of Jackson; Executive Committee (in addition to the above, who were also members), George Ramsey, Silas Wheeler and F. W. Nolting; General Committee, John Moran, West Bend; Peter Frazer, Barton; James Rix, Polk; Matthias Altenhofer, Kewaskum; Ludwig Joeckel, Jackson; John Graham, Hartford; Ulrich Senn, Wayne; William A. Smith, Farmington; John Sell, Addison; I. E. Vandercook, Trenton; James Kenealy, Erin; ——— Klumb, Germantown; Peter Schulties, Richfield.

The First Fair.—The first fair was held the week following the re-organization of the society, in the court house square at West Bend, December, 1858. Although somewhat insignificant in its display, and showing very diminutive prizes in comparison with the fairs now annually held by the society, it was a decided success and firmly established it in the interest of the farmers of the county. The whole amount paid for premiums was \$81, and a prouder set of

contestants never bore off the prizes from the Olympian games than those who won them at this first fair held in Washington County. The amounts won by the victorious contestants are not recorded, but their names and the character of their victories appear below :

Class No. 1.—Fruits and vegetables—Apples—David Jenner, first premium ; John Moran, second premium. Hungarian grass seed—Silas Wheeler, first premium. Corn—Ethan Maxon, first premium. Beans and potatoes—L. B. Root, first premium. Beets and carrots—Chauncy Gray, first premium. Peas—Ludwig Joeckel, first premium. Winter wheat—John Moran, first premium ; Ludwig Joeckel, second premium. Turnips—Andreas Werner, first premium.

Class No. 2.—Swine—Silas Wheeler, best Lester boar, first premium ; James Geer, best Suffolk sow, first premium ; Archbacker & Bro., best barrow hog, first premium.

Class No. 3.—The arts and mechanical productions—Pictures—Dinah Harrod, first premium. Printing—Josiah T. Farrar, first premium.

Class No. 4.—Domestic manufactures and household arts—Cheese—James E. Geer, first premium ; Casper Van Loon, second premium. Butter—Mrs. M. A. T. Farmer, first premium ; Mrs. William Wightman, second premium. Embroidery—Mrs. P. A. Weil, first premium ; Mrs. William Wightman, second premium. Knitting—Mrs. M. A. T. Farmer, first premium. Beer—Mayer Bros., first premium. Black-currant wine—Chauncy Gray, first premium. White-currant wine—John Findorf, first premium. Currant Jelly—Mrs. M. A. T. Farmer, first premium.

Class No. 5.—Cattle and sheep—Durham cow—John Moran, first premium. Best fat ox—Mayer Bros., first premium. Native cows—James E. Geer, first premium. Durham bull-calf—John Moran, first premium ; Silas Wheeler, second premium. Heifer-calf—James E. Geer, first premium ; Silas Wheeler, second premium. Merino buck—James E. Geer, first premium ; Silas Wheeler, second premium. Leicester buck—William H. McCracken, first premium. Merino ewes—James Geer, first premium. Native bucks and ewes—James E. Geer, first premium.

Class No. 6.—Horses—Stallion—Martin Loose, first premium. Native stallion—Ludwig Joeckel, first premium. Black Hawk colt—Paul A. Weil, first premium. Morgan colt—Christopher Eckstein, first premium. Morgan six-year-old—John Rix, first premium ; William Rohn, second premium. Breeding mares—Messenger, seven years old—Ethan Maxon, first premium. Morgan, eight years old—William Rohn, first premium. Black Hawk, six years old—William Hamilton, first premium. Vermont Morgan—John Rix, first premium. Native—John Findorf, first premium. French—Carl Wilke, first premium. Two-year-old mares—French—Christopher Eckstein, first premium. Morgan—James Rix, first premium. Morgan-Black Hawk—John A. Rix, first premium. Messenger—William Rohn, first premium. Black Hawk—D. W. Maxon—first premium. Matched teams—Native—Peter Lars, first premium. Native, four years old—L. B. Root, first premium. Business, eight years old—J. A. Rix, first premium. Duroc—John Moran, first premium. Best pair of mules—William W. Verbeck, first premium.

The Treasurer, at the close of the fair, reported all bills and premiums paid, and \$24.58 left in the treasury. Thus was fairly started the most valuable farmers' auxiliary, which has grown to be the great nucleus of the agricultural progress, development and excellence, which now distinguishes the county. Fairs have been held annually, with the exception of two years, since 1858. There is no record of any for 1860. In 1861, October 8, 9, 10, the fair was held at Cedar Creek. In 1862, it was postponed, owing to the absorbing excitement incident to the war. Since that year it has been held in October, each year, at West Bend.

The Grounds.—The first move for the providing of permanent grounds was made in the fall of 1856. A committee was appointed at that time to receive proposals for a proper tract, who reported, December 22, 1856, that it had received the following propositions :

From H. J. Weil, a lot on Section 13, West Bend, at \$100 per acre ; from John E. Mann, a lot in the town of West Bend, at \$100 per acre ; from John Wagner, eighty acres for \$3,500 ; from John Findorf, eighty acres for \$4,200 ; from J. L. and J. A. Rix, twenty acres in the town of Polk, at \$40 per acre.

After some discussion and modification of the terms, it was decided to buy a tract from Mr. John Findorff. The society did not, however, promptly fulfill their obligations in the premises, and the trade fell through. The following entry on the records, made by Secretary George H. Kleffler, gives the conclusion of the whole matter:

"The society having failed to comply with the conditions (to build a track and otherwise improve the grounds before receiving a deed) made by Mr. Findorff, and the agreement made between him and the society, Mr. Findorff withdrew his offer, leaving the society, in regard to fair grounds, in its former status. Several meetings were afterward held, and, in March, 1867, the society was so fortunate as to buy twenty acres of land from Mr. H. J. Weil, adjoining the village of West Bend. A more beautiful tract of land could not have been acquired. The track is made, and two buildings up. It cost \$1,500."

The lot above described was conveyed to the society April 6, 1867, by Henry J. Weil and Catharine Weil, his wife, the consideration being \$1,500. It embraces twenty acres, located on the southwest half of the southwest-quarter of Section 12. It is on the east side of the river, on a high level plat, about three-fourths of a mile northeast from the court house, and overlooking the village on the opposite side of the river. It has a fine track, is inclosed with a close fence, and is fitted up with a stand, buildings, booths, stalls and the other appointments of first-class fair grounds. Here the fairs of the society have been held annually, in October of each year, since its purchase, "Fair Week," constituting the grand gala season of the farmers each year.

The first fair held on the grounds, occurred on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October, 1857, and the speeding of horses was inaugurated, and has ever since been a leading feature of the fair. The prizes at the first races were won as follows: Running match—August Schmidt, \$20. Trotting match—S. J. Wilson, first prize, \$40; H. Taylor, second prize, \$25; S. J. Wilson, third prize, \$15.

The society is at present in a healthy condition. Its present officers (for 1880-81) are:

George W. Jones, President, Jackson; S. S. Barney, Secretary, West Bend; Ernst Franckenburg, Treasurer, West Bend. Vice Presidents, James Kenealy, Jr., Erin; John Rosenheimer, Schleisingerville; Nic Marx, Wayne; William Stewart, Farmington; J. T. Van Vechten, Kewaskum; Valentine Rhein, Germantown; John Pick, village of West Bend; John Moran, Hartford; John Sell, Addison; Gottfried Rosenthal, Barton; William Coughlin, Trenton; C. A. Wilke, Town of West Bend; Frank Salter, Jackson; Alfred Rolfe, Polk; John Kessel, Richfield.

WASHINGTON COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' CLUB.

This club was organized at the Washington House, West Bend, January 16, 1875. The following constitution was reported and adopted, and the following officers elected: President, William Wightman; Vice Presidents, Richard Rohn, J. T. Van Vechten, Willet Wescott; Secretary, S. S. Barney; Treasurer, B. Goetter; Marshal, Thomas Farmer; Executive Committee, Paul A. Weil, Chairman; W. Rix, Alfred Rolfe, Charles Wilke, Peter Frazer.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Any person of good, moral character, who settled in Washington County prior to the 1st day of January, 1856, may become a member of the Old Settler's Club of Washington County by signing this constitution, and paying a matriculation fee of \$1.

II. The officers of this club shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Marshal, and an Executive Committee of five members.

III. The officers shall perform such duties as usually devolve on such officers; but all matters relating to the club shall be under the control and management of the Executive Committee.

IV. The officers of the club shall be elected by ballot on the 22d day of February in each year, except when that day shall fall on Sunday, in which case they shall be elected on a day within a week of said date, which day shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, by giving notice through the papers of said county at least twenty days before such meeting.

V. The Executive Committee shall give notice through the papers of the county and otherwise of the time selected for the funeral of the deceased members; and all members, if possible, shall attend said funeral wearing the club badge.

VI. Whenever twenty members have signed this constitution, they may elect the officers of the club, and otherwise organize the same.

VII. There shall be an annual festival gathering of this club on the same day as the annual meeting heretofore provided for, which festival shall be under the general supervision of the officers of the club, and such sub-committees as they may appoint; and the members of the family of the members of the club shall be allowed to attend such gatherings.

VIII. This constitution may be amended at any regular annual meeting of the club, by a two-third vote of the members present at such meeting.

The following amendment was adopted at a meeting of the club, held February 22, 1875:

The officers of this club shall consist of a President, one Vice President from each town and incorporated village in the county which shall be represented by a member or members in the club, a Secretary, Treasurer, Marshal and an Executive Committee of five members.

Annual meetings are held February 22 of each year. Below is given the present roll of members as kept on the record of the club:

MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY OLD SETTLER'S CLUB.

NAMES.	DATE OF BIRTH.	PLACE OF NATIVITY.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.
William Wightman.....	June 20, 1798.....	Herkimer County, N. Y.....	October 20, 1846.
Leander F. Frisby.....	June 19, 1825.....	Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co., Ohio.....	October 1, 1850.
Samuel S. Barney.....	January 31, 1846.....	Hartford, Washington Co., Wis.....	January 31, 1846.
Paul A. Weil.....	July 22, 1829.....	Besancon, France.....	June 4, 1846.
William McHenry.....	December 25, 1814.....	Kilkenny County, Ireland.....	October 15, 1846.
J. Potter, Jr.....	December 25, 1821.....	Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y.....	March 1, 1849.
George Sussenden.....	April 15, 1812.....	Thombrane Parish, Kent Co., England.....	April 15, 1852.
Ananias Wescott.....	January 8, 1832.....	Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y.....	May 8, 1853.
John Shelley.....	February 1, 1817.....	York, York Co., Penn.....	January 7, 1854.
Henry Glantz.....	February 28, 1833.....	Mecklenburg, Schwerin.....	January 10, 1855.
Louis Miller.....	August 11, 1823.....	Hanover.....	November 5, 1845.
John E. Derfus.....	September 20, 1823.....	Hetzles, Bavaria.....	December 20, 1843.
Abraham L. Baer.....	February 17, 1845.....	Strasbourg, France.....	May 20, 1852.
M. Hirsch.....	December 24, 1829.....	Trimbach, France.....	June 15, 1847.
Charles H. Miller.....	September 26, 1826.....	Doebeln, Saxony.....	September 28, 1841.
George W. Knapp.....	June 27, 1831.....	Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y.....	May 15, 1846.
T. W. Nolting.....	June 22, 1822.....	Bremen, Germany.....	July 11, 1845.
James Garbadi.....	February 20, 1827.....	Bremen, Germany.....	January 15, 1854.
Jacob T. Van Vechten.....	May 8, 1823.....	Catskill, Green Co., N. Y.....	August 20, 1846.
Wareham V. Rix.....	March 19, 1843.....	Canada.....	April 15, 1845.
John A. Rix.....	December 26, 1834.....	Massachusetts.....	April 15, 1845.
Marvin Green.....	October 26, 1808.....	Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y.....	May 16, 1849.
Manson A. T. Farmer.....	August 19, 1808.....	Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y.....	May 21, 1845.
Reuben S. Rusco.....	October 18, 1816.....	Onondaga County, N. Y.....	November 5, 1846.
Thomas Farmer.....	October 27, 1838.....	Tioga County, N. Y.....	May 21, 1845.
B. S. Weil.....	June 29, 1802.....	Strasbourg, France.....	November 1, 1845.
E. S. Weil.....	February 4, 1847.....	Schleisingerville, Washington Co., Wis.....	February 4, 1847.
Casper Rehrl*.....	December 31, 1809.....	Salzburg, Austria.....	December —, 1855.
Nic Schwion.....	November 20, 1825.....	Heltzweiler, Prussia.....	October 10, 1848.
Willet R. Wescott.....	February 15, 1830.....	Tioga County, N. Y.....	October 4, 1845.
Thomas McHenry.....	May 17, 1846.....	Jefferson County, N. Y.....	October 15, 1846.
Horace Hauer.....	May 7, 1819.....	Jefferson, Schoharie Co., N. Y.....	November 10, 1845.
N. A. Potter.....	March 20, 1814.....	Pownell, Vt.....	July 12, 1849.
John A. Robinson.....	April 25, 1815.....	Greenfield, Hillsboro Co., N. H.....	February 22, 1854.
John Thielges.....	October 19, 1830.....	Rhine Province, Prussia.....	July 5, 1852.
William Rohn.....	October 1, 1804.....	Leitmeritz, Austria.....	September 10, 1846.
J. W. Everly.....	February 26, 1824.....	Dietlingen, Baden.....	August 15, 1843.
James Kenealy, Jr.....	November 18, 1840.....	Boston, Mass.....	August 15, 1843.
Carl D. Wilke.....	May 13, 1811.....	Lengefeld, Waldeck, Germany.....	August 15, 1849.
William Schroeder.....	May 10, 1823.....	Lengefeld, Waldeck, Germany.....	November 15, 1847.
S. F. Mayer.....	February 1, 1854.....	West Bend, Wis.....	February 1, 1854.
Andrew Pick.....	July 4, 1851.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	July 4, 1851.
C. H. Wilke.....	January 15, 1841.....	Lengefeld, Waldeck, Germany.....	August —, 1849.
John Pick†.....	March 9, 1849.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	March 9, 1849.
John Reisse.....	August 5, 1818.....	Hofgeismar, Germany.....	May 15, 1848.
Andrea Schmidt.....	March 6, 1839.....	Worbis, Prussia.....	October 15, 1852.
J. R. Kohlsdorf.....	December 29, 1815.....	Breslau, Prussia.....	July 1, 1853.
Mrs. P. O'Meara.....	December 15, 1850.....	West Bend, Wis.....	December 15, 1850.

* Casper Rehrl died in August, 1881.

† John Pick died in August, 1881.

NAMES.	DATE OF BIRTH.	PLACE OF NATIVITY.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT
Mary M. Goetz.....	August 18, 1846.....	Detroit, Mich.....	April 15, 1847.
Nathaniel Emery.....	December 21, 1827.....	Williamsburg, Canada East.....	June 8, 1847.
Julia E. Semler.....	July 20, 1842.....	Dresden, Saxony.....	October 4, 1847.
Joseph Mann.....	October 13, 1820.....	Randnitz, Austria.....	August 10, 1843. <i>a. 60</i>
Valentine Rhein.....	August 25, 1823.....	Sechesbach, Germany.....	August 28, 1842.
H. G. Fischbein.....	November 1, 1847.....	Saukville, Wis.....	November 1, 1847.
Frances M. Winkler.....	June 20, 1840.....	Lima, Mich.....	October 20, 1846.
G. E. Weiss.....	March 25, 1820.....	Murenberg, Saxony.....	October 1, 1847.
Robert Salter*.....	December 23, 1815.....	Ireland.....	June 18, 1846.
Charles Wright.....	September 12, 1822.....	Dutchess County, N. Y.....	May 20, 1855.
Ferdinand Daegling.....	September 24, 1810.....	Germany.....	September 15, 1846.
Samuel Ingalls.....	September 12, 1822.....	Genesee County, N. Y.....	September 15, 1853.
D. W. Maxon.....	September 30, 1820.....	Oneida County, N. Y.....	May 15, 1843.
Glenway Maxon.....	December 1, 1851.....	Cedar Creek, Wis.....	December 1, 1851.
M. S. Fischbein.....	October 18, 1849.....	Saukville, Wis.....	October 18, 1849.
William Little.....	July 27, 1850.....	Ireland.....	September 4, 1847.
Daniel D. Smith.....	August 17, 1795.....	Washington County, N. Y.....	September 4, 1847.
James Carrel.....	May 15, 1822.....	Addison County, Vt.....	May 15, 1851.
Samuel Anderson.....	November 22, 1815.....	Oneida County, N. Y.....	September 20, 1845.
Asa Varney.....	June 16, 1816.....	Addison County, N. Y.....	September 15, 1847.
Sanford J. Wilson.....	December 8, 1833.....	Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.....	November 18, 1844.
Richard C. Rohn.....	April 22, 1834.....	Leitmeritz, Austria.....	September 10, 1846.
Peter Schwin.....	September 19, 1808.....	Saarlouis, Prussia.....	July 10, 1845.
Jacob Simon.....	April 4, 1819.....	Saarlouis, Prussia.....	April 15, 1844.
William Stewart.....	August 16, 1816.....	Perth County, Scotland.....	October 15, 1846.
H. Schacht.....	October 1, 1825.....	Eriegen, Curhessen.....	September 1, 1850.
Peter Bach.....	July 24, 1827.....	Luxemborg.....	September 14, 1848.
Peter Boden.....	July 25, 1829.....	Lorine, Prussia.....	July 25, 1843.
James Finnigan.....	January 12, 1839.....	Ireland.....	May 20, 1850.
L. A. Clark.....	April 3, 1824.....	Oswego County, N. Y.....	January 27, 1846.
J. B. Rusco.....	April 26, 1822.....	Onondaga County, N. Y.....	April 18, 1843.
J. H. Meyers.....	September 18, 1827.....	Trumbull County, Ohio.....	November 15, 1847.
William Johnson.....	February 27, 1818.....	Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.....	October 15, 1852.
I. N. Frisby.....	March 6, 1820.....	Mesopotamia, Ohio.....	June —, 1850.
William Clapham.....	July 23, 1827.....	Lincolnshire, England.....	November 1, 1855.
Fred O. Rohn.....	March 5, 1839.....	Leitmeritz, Austria.....	September 10, 1846.
John S. Songler.....	April 8, 1821.....	Madison County, N. Y.....	October 18, 1846.
Leopold Mann.....	March 18, 1834.....	Roundnitz, Bohmen.....	July 3, 1846.
Frank Salter.....	June —, 1816.....	Scollan, Ireland.....	June 6, 1846.
Gregory Cole.....	May —, 1830.....	Scollan, Ireland.....	May 8, 1849.
Matthew F. Hiley.....	January 10, 1846.....	Washington County, Wis.....	January 10, 1846.
Owen Harns.....	July —, 1809.....	Ireland.....	April 22, 1854.
Dr. Otto Boesewetter.....	February 18, 1840.....	Germany.....	November 10, 1855.
Clara Arzbacher.....	March 13, 1835.....	Germany.....	April 1, 1852.
R. B. Salter.....	April 11, 1854.....	Jackson, Wis.....	April 11, 1854.
Fred Scheiber.....	September 2, 1843.....	Rhenish Prussia.....	September 2, 1847.
Peter Fraser.....	February 12, 1819.....	Livingston County, N. Y.....	September 22, 1846.
A. C. Fuge.....	April 25, 1835.....	Tastunzen, Prussia.....	June 20, 1847.
P. T. Brissel.....	November 5, 1822.....	Hesse-Darmstadt.....	June 4, 1848.
A. M. Thomson.....	May 30, 1822.....	Pittsburgh, Penn.....	April 19, 1848.
P. W. Harns.....	July 3, 1849.....	Monroe County, N. Y.....	April 22, 1854.
Fred H. Haase.....	June 5, 1831.....	Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany.....	February 20, 1855.
John Clow.....	February 3, 1808.....	Athens, Greene Co., N. Y.....	June 15, 1848.
Andrew Martin.....	June 1, 1830.....	Germany.....	June 26, 1853.
Mrs. Lovina Frisby.....	November 29, 1793.....	Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt.....	September 20, 1848.
Mrs. Joseph Ott.....	January 19, 1855.....	West Bend, Washington Co., Wis.....	January 19, 1855.
Mrs. William Wightman.....	October 8, 1808.....	East Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.....	October 20, 1846.
Mrs. E. L. Thomson.....	February 7, 1822.....	Barre, Washington Co., Vt.....	April 19, 1848.
Henry Abinger.....	September 19, 1823.....	Cure Hessen.....	October 15, 1844.
Peter Walter.....	January 28, 1832.....	Cure Hessen.....	August 15, 1854.
Martha E. Miller.....	August 13, 1833.....	Lima, Mich.....	October 20, 1846.
Eliza A. Weil.....	November 3, 1832.....	Angelica, N. Y.....	October 1, 1851.
Mary A. Frisby.....	October 20, 1848.....	Allentown, Penn.....	
Abigail A. Johnson.....	July 3, 1833.....	Bradford County, Penn.....	
L. E. Ingalls.....	November 10, 1828.....	Genesee County, N. Y.....	
John Borenheimer.....	June 25, 1847.....	Addison, Washington Co., Wis.....	June 25, 1847.

* Robert Salter died in Newburg, in 1876.

NAMES.	DATE OF BIRTH.	PLACE OF NATIVITY.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.
B. Goetter.....	May 24, 1817.....	Hesse-Darmstadt.....	August 15, 1846.
Samuel S. Geiln.....	March 27, 1839.....	Niederwiessen, Hesse-Darmstadt.....	April 15, 1855.
S. May.....	March 10, 1815.....	Heppenheim, Hesse-Darmstadt.....	September 16, 1853.
William J. Le Count.....	February 29, 1834.....	Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.....	June —, 1854.
Charles Smith.....	February 6, 1826.....	Hatfield, Mass.....	September 1, 1845.
E. Franckenberg.....	November 1, 1827.....	Hanover, Germany.....	March 1, 1856.
William I. Timpleton.....	November 26, 1848.....	Trenton, Washington Co., Wis.....	November 26, 1848.
Dorsey Smith.....	September 13, 1850.....	New Berlin, Wis.....	January 1, 1852.
H. P. Eames.....	November 29, 1815.....	Washington, Mass.....	October 23, 1853.
Frederick Roll.....	May 5, 1819.....	Switzerland.....	November 12, 1844.
John Lacraft.....	July 20, 1820.....	Toronto, Canada.....	November 21, 1847.
M. L. Schwinn.....	August 10, 1851.....	Farmington, Washington Co., Wis.....	August 10, 1851.
Damian Hirschboeck.....	February 27, 1831.....	Bavaria.....	April 1, 1855.
Herman Gruhle.....	May 30, 1832.....	Saxony, Germany.....	May 1, 1849.
J. R. Taylor.....	March 28, 1813.....	Cayuga County, N. Y.....	January 25, 1845.
P. C. Schmidt, Jr.....	May 17, 1853.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	August 19, 1856.
John Moran.....	June 24, 1821.....	Gahel, King Co., Ireland.....	September 13, 1850.
B. S. Patten.....	February 3, 1836.....	Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y.....	September 6, 1856.
Mrs. J. T. Van Vechten.....	April 14, 1831.....	Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y.....	February 4, 1851.
Mrs. H. P. Eames.....	January 14, 1818.....	Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass.....	October 23, 1853.
Mrs. W. R. Wescott.....	September 25, 1846.....	Wauwatosa, Wis.....	September 15, 1847.
Daniel W. Lynch.....	November 15, 1847.....	Cedarburg, Wis.....	November 15, 1847.
Michael Bohan.....	June 22, 1832.....	Templemore, Ireland.....	May 25, 1846.
Mrs. M. Lacraft.....	August 14, 1825.....	Ashtabula, Ohio.....	November 19, 1847.
Mrs. E. C. Knapp.....	August 28, 1843.....	Jordan, N. Y.....	July —, 1849.
Mrs. N. A. Potter.....	May 27, 1819.....	Skaneateles, N. Y.....	July —, 1849.
Mrs. A. J. Wright.....	June 29, 1827.....	Onondaga County, N. Y.....	July 7, 1855.
Mrs. N. N. Emery.....	September 5, 1836.....	Livingston Co., N. Y.....	October 14, 1846.
Mrs. M. L. Rix.....	November 19, 1847.....	Jackson, Washington Co., Wis.....	—, 1852.
Mrs. Ellen S. Barney.....	December 2, 1843.....	Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y.....	—, 1852.
Mrs. Mary A. Fraser.....	March 25, 1823.....	Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.....	March 2, 1854.
Mrs. M. B. Potter.....	February 27, 1827.....	Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y.....	March 1, 1849.
Mrs. D. W. Maxon.....	February 22, 1828.....	Catskill, N. Y.....	August 27, 1837.
Mrs. A. L. Wilke.....	July 21, 1843.....	Saxony, Germany.....	February 5, 1855.
Mrs. A. H. Schroeder.....	July 9, 1836.....	Saxony, Germany.....	February 5, 1855.
J. Ross Rice.....	June 6, 1842.....	Medina County, Ohio.....	May 4, 1855.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are at present three weekly papers published in the county—the *West Bend Democrat*, the *West Bend Times* and the *Washington County Republican*.

The *West Bend Democrat* is the oldest paper in the county. It was started under the name of the *Washington County Oryan*, soon after the organization of the county, some time during 1854, by — Wentworth, a practical printer. In size, it was a small affair. Wentworth ran it with considerable ability, but also managed, in slang parlance, to “run it into the ground.” Its good will, and a dilapidated subscription list, with a meagerly furnished printing office, was all that was left of it at the close of 1855. Isaiah T. Farrar and Mr. Fonda bought Wentworth out, and on its ruins started the *Washington County Democrat*, issuing the first number of the first volume of what is now the *West Bend Democrat*, January 1, 1856. So far as the proprietorship and editorship of the paper can be traced from the imperfect files still existing, and from the recollection of early settlers, it is as follows: Farrar & Fonda were the proprietors, and Farrar the editor, till January 14, 1861. At that time it appeared as the *West Bend Post*, and was run by Charles D. Waldo and Ed P. Kellogg, till March 25, when Jacob E. Mann bought an interest in the paper. Mann & Waldo owned and conducted it till January, 1863, when John E. Mann became the sole proprietor, and Erastus W. Root was employed as editor. February 14, 1864, Waldo & Mann again became proprietors, and Jacob E. Mann assumed the editorship. In September, 1864, Mann sold out to Waldo, who ran it alone, as editor and proprietor, till 1866. At that time it was purchased by Maxon Hirsch, who remained its proprietor for a long time—nearly ten years. During his proprietorship, Mr. Paul A. Weil and Abram L. Baer were editors, and perhaps others. In 1875, Franckenberg

& Walters bought the paper, and it appeared as the *West Bend Democrat*, Mr. William Walters becoming the editor. The paper was continued with varying success under that management till 1878, when Frankenburg retired. The publishing firm became at that time Walters & Murtha, Walters still remaining the editor.

In March, 1880, a corporate company was formed under the style of the "Washington County Publishing Association." The proprietorship became vested in the company, and so remains at present (1881). Mr. Walters remained the nominal editor till November 15, 1880, when Mr. Michael Bohan, an old citizen of the county, and a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, was called to the editorial management, which he still holds. The paper has ever been and still remains a staunch and sincere advocate of Democratic doctrines, and is, under its present management, ranked among the leading country papers of its political faith in the State. The first editor to establish the paper on a lasting basis was Isaiah T. Farrar. He was cut off in the midst of his usefulness. At a meeting of the Old Settlers' Club, held February 22, 1875, Dr. G. F. Hunt, in response to the toast, "The Press," paid him the following tribute: "The first paper established in the county was in 1854, called the *Washington County Organ*, under the editorial charge of Mr. Wentworth. The paper soon passed into the hands of Mr. Farrar, who, by his industry, wit and editorial ability, raised the paper from an insignificant sheet to be one of the leading papers in the State, and an ornament and honor to the county. He possessed in an eminent degree those rare and natural endowments which every man must possess in order to make a paper readable, entertaining and instructive. Under his management the paper increased in circulation, gained in influence, and attained a wide celebrity. The paper which he did so much to put upon a sure footing, still lives, and is in a prosperous condition; but Farrar, the wit, poet, versatile writer and whole-souled editor, has passed away. Consumption, that destroyer of so many literary lights of the world, fastened upon him in early manhood, and soon bore him away from among us." This paper furnished its full quota during the war. Three editors and eight compositors enlisted at different times.

The *West Bend Times* is a young and promising candidate for journalistic favor. It was established June 3, 1860, by B. S. Potter and C. L. Powers. June 27, 1881, Mr. Potter sold his interest to his former partner, Mr. Powers, who is now the sole proprietor. Mr. C. L. Powers has had the editorial management since its establishment, and to his literary and journalistic ability its rapid growth in favor is to be entirely attributed. Its present circulation places it on a paying basis not often achieved by a new paper in so short a time. It is Democratic in its politics, and has all the brilliant possibilities of success before it that its warmest friends could wish. Its history is to be written in the years to come.

The *Washington County Republican*, the only Republican paper in the county, is now published in Hartford. It was first established in West Bend under the name of the *West Bend Republican*, September 13, 1872, and was edited by S. S. Barney. The proprietorship became vested in a corporate company styled "The West Bend Publishing Association." From January 9 to June 12, 1874, Dr. G. F. Hunt was its editor. At the latter date, Mr. William George purchased an interest in the paper and became its editor. July 21, 1876, having become the leading proprietor, he removed the office to Hartford, where he has continued the publication up to the present time. At the time of its removal, it assumed the name it has since borne, the *Washington County Republican*. It has ever been a staunch supporter of the doctrines and measures of the Republican party, and is the favorite local paper in the western part of Washington and the eastern part of Dodge Counties.

Several papers not now in existence have at times flourished and had their day within the bounds of the county.

The *Home League* was started in Hartford early in 1861, by Hon. A. M. Thompson. As stated in the prospectus, it was "devoted to the interests of the six thousand railroad farm mortgagors of Wisconsin; the friend of labor, and the uncompromising foe of swindling corporations." It was conducted with signal ability and attained a wide circulation, not only in the county but in all parts of the State where the evil of farm mortgages existed. It ceased to ex-

ist after the questions which it had discussed had been decided by the courts and further championship of the lost cause was useless. Mr. A. M. Thompson, who has since gained so widespread and favorable reputation as an editorial writer on the *Janesville Gazette*, *Milwaukee Sentinel*, *Chicago Tribune* and *Chicago Journal*, won his first laurels on this modest little paper, devoted to the interests of a deceived, swindled and helpless class of his fellow-citizens.

Several attempts have been made to establish German papers in the county, but they have not resulted in permanent success. A paper was started in 1858, by Gustav Grahl, in West Bend—the *Phoenix*. It lasted about one year.

Mr. Hirsch also published a German paper for a year or two, in connection with the *West Bend Post*, during his proprietorship of that paper. He had some extraneous help from county advertising and other sources, it being the only German paper in the county, but with all it did not prove a paying enterprise, and was abandoned after a trial of two years. John G. Lever was at one time connected with this paper as an editor.

In August, 1861, Mr. F. Orthwein started a German paper—the *West Bend Democrat*. He gave up his paper in September and joined the army.

SCHOOLS.

The county system of school supervision was inaugurated in 1861. The first County School Supervisor elected at that time was Frederick Regenfuss, an old teacher, who had been intimately connected with the schools of the county prior to that time. He held the position uninterruptedly for fourteen years, and under his administration brought the schools of the county to a high grade of efficiency. In 1875, he was succeeded by S. S. Barney, under whose successful direction the schools remained for four years. He was succeeded by James Finnegan, the present incumbent.

Teachers' Institutes.—There has never been a Normal School in the county. The teachers have for many years received their special training at teachers' institutes, which are held annually during the summer vacation, and are fully attended by the teachers and those being educated for that profession. They have become a part of the school system of the county, and annual reports of their success are embodied in the report of the County School Superintendent.

The schools of the county are conducted thoroughly under the State common school system, under the direct supervision of a County Superintendent. The following summary of the report of the County Superintendent, Mr. James Finnegan, to the State Superintendent, made in August, 1880, gives full and reliable data on the educational affairs of the county:

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, SCHOLARS, TEACHERS, AND RATE OF WAGES.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	SCHOOL DISTRS.		NO. OF SCHOLARS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 4 AND 20.		NO. OF TEACHERS				AV. MONTHLY WAGES OF TEACHERS.		Free High Schools.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		
	Part.	Whole.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Numbr.	No. Scholars.	No. Teachers.
Addison	4	7	385	328	713	5	2	7	\$34 80	\$23 33	.....	3	123	4
Barton	5	5	240	288	528	3	5	8	37 50	26 66	.....	5	137	5
Erin	6	4	254	237	491	1	8	9	30 00	21 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	6	6	355	336	691	7	8	15	35 00	19 00	1	.....	.....	.....
Germantown	1	9	431	375	806	5	6	11	35 00	25 00	.....	1	45	1
Hartford	6	6	515	453	968	8	7	15	40 33	20 80	1	2	49	2
Jackson	2	8	368	398	766	4	6	10	32 25	20 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaskum	1	5	279	268	547	2	6	8	42 50	20 57	1	4	.....	5
Polk .....	.....	10	352	328	680	10	4	14	35 24	20 30	.....	2	12	2
Richfield	7	4	365	318	683	7	2	9	36 66	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	8	4	448	402	850	3	12	15	37 35	23 50	.....	1	.....	1
Wayne	5	5	337	338	675	7	2	9	30 12	24 00	.....	3	44	3
West Bend	6	3	180	189	367	3	4	7	35 50	21 83	.....	1	27	1
West Bend (village) .....	.....	1	199	195	394	1	4	5	80 00	29 00	.....	2	56	3
Schlesingerville (village) .....	.....	1	79	45	124	1	.....	1	45 00	.....	1	1	20	1
County totals and averages .....	.....	.....	4787	4498	9285	67	76	143	\$39 15	\$21 02	4	25	613	28

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY AND YEARLY EXPENDITURE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Whole Number.	Built of Brick or Stone.	Cash valuation of Buildings.	Cash valuation of Sites.	Cash value of Apparatus.	Total Cash Value.	Total amount expended for year ending Aug 31, 1880.
Addison.....	7	6	\$6,670	\$325	\$262	\$7,157	\$1,554 17
Barton.....	5	4	6,678	380	210	7,268	1,283 09
Erin.....	4	2	2,300	115	140	2,555	1,185 41
Farmington.....	8	4	6,650	325	152	7,127	2,225 35
Germantown.....	10	4	3,700	750	975	5,425	2,812 91
Hartford.....	8	3	10,450	1,150	630	12,230	4,245 55
Jackson.....	8	4	4,550	520	323	5,393	1,975 04
Kewaskum.....	6	3	5,550	490	236	6,276	2,043 64
Polk.....	10	8	8,250	390	683	9,323	2,913 37
Richfield.....	7	5	6,050	225	340	6,615	1,906 45
Trenton.....	9	5	5,500	450	535	6,485	2,093 75
Wayne.....	8	2	3,100	225	512	3,837	1,733 99
West Bend.....	6	4	2,475	150	240	2,865	971 82
West Bend (village).....	2	2	6,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	1,921 03
Schleisingerville (village).....	1	.....	400	150	150	700	459 76
Total for whole county.....	99	54	\$78,223	\$6,645	\$6,388	\$91,256	\$29,422 23

COUNTY GOVERNMENT—SUPERVISORS AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS, 1853 TO 1862.

TOWNS.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58
Erin.....	Charles Lynch.....	John Whales.....	Henry Wier.....	James Murphy.....	James Kenealy.
Hartford.....	Timothy Hall.....	Gustav Streckwald	Gustav Streckwald	Gustav Streckwald	Francis Fitzgerald.
Wayne.....	Conrad Schleisher	Ludwig Myer.....	Patrick Connely...	Patrick Connely...	Ulrich Senn.
Kewaskum.....	B. Spinharney.....	D. C. Bowen.....	William Borden.....	William Borden...	M. Altenhofen.
Newark, 1854, Barton	W. P. Barnes.....	M. L. Delaney.....	M. L. Delaney.....	Paul A. Weil.....	John Reisse.
West Bend.....	B. S. Weil.....	Walter Demmon...	John Findorff.....	Charles Pfening...	James Vollmar.
Polk.....	D. W. Maxon.....	James Rolf.....	Thomas Jenner.....	Thomas Jenner...	Thomas Jenner.
Richfield.....	Michael Fahey.....	Thomas Hayes.....	Thomas Hayes.....	John Kelly.....	Leonard Brugger.
Germantown.....	Philip Zimmerman	P. Zimmerman.....	V. Schaezel.....	Fred Krueger.....	Fred Krueger.
Jackson.....	William Rohn.....	Wm. Rohn.....	James Fagan.....	James Fagan.....	James Fagan.
Trenton.....	S. H. Van der Cook	S. H. VanderCook	T. E. Van der Cook	T. E. VanderCook	T. E. VanderCook.
Farmington.....	O. D. Norton.....	C. W. Detmering...	Norman Terrill...	George Ramsey...	George Ramsey.
Addison.....	Chauncey Gray....	Chauncey Gray....	Michael Lonergan	Michael Lonergan	Adam Schantz.
<i>Officers—</i>					
Presidents.....	Timothy Hall.....	M. L. Deleaney....	James Fagan.....	Gustav Streckwald	George Ramsey.
Clerks.....	Jesse H. Myers....	.....	Chauncey Gray....	Chauncey Gray....	Chauncey Gray.
Treasurers.....	John Fitzpatrick.	Joseph Knapp.....	O. Kauffman.....	A. Kauffman.....	George Regenfuss.
Registers of Deeds.....	Adam Schantz.....	Adam Schantz.....	John Reisse.....	John Reisse.....	George Ippel.

TOWNS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Erin	Thomas Berry.....	Bernard Kelly.....	William Foley.....	William Scollard.
Hartford.....	Gustav Streckwald.....	Gustav Streckwald.....	Timothy Hall.....	Luzerne Frost.
Wayne	George Kiefer.....	George Kiefer.....	George Kiefer.....	George Kiefer.
Kewaskum.....	Mathias Altenhofen.....	Mathias Altenhofen.....	Philip Smith.....	Philip Smith.
Barton	John Reisse.....	M. L. Delaney.....	John Reisse.....	John Reisse.
West Bend.....	Christopher Eckstein.....	George Ippel.....	George Ippel.....	George Ippel.
Polk.....	Paul A. Weil.....	D. W. Maxon.....	John Woolfitt.....	John Metz.
Richfield.....	Michael Malloy.....	Michael Malloy.....	John Kessell.....	John Kessell, Jr.
Germantown.....	Fred Krueger.....	Val Schaetzel.....	George Beyer.....	George Beyer.
Jackson.....	Charles Milbraith.....	Charles Milbraith.....	Charles Milbraith.....	James Fagan.
Trenton.....	Tisdell E. Vander Cook.....	Tisdell E. Vander Cook.....	Tisdell E. Vander Cook.....	Tisdell E. Vander Cook.
Farmington.....	E. A. Duncan.....	William Stewart.....	George Ramsey.....	Stephen Wescott.
Addison.....	Adam Schantz.....	Adam Schantz.....	Adam Schantz.....	Adam Schantz.
<i>Officers—</i>				
Presidents.....	Paul A. Weil.....	M. L. Delaney.....	George Ramsey.....	Adam Schantz.
Clerks.....	Chauncy Gray.....	Daniel Bohan.....	Daniel Bohan.....	Michael Bohan.
Treasurers.....	George Regenfuss.....	Ludwig Joeckel.....	Ludwig Joeckel.....	Sebastian Koenig.
Registers of Deeds.....	Peter Schulteis.....	Peter Schulteis.....	Iuco Bertschy.....	Iuco Bertschy.

The law was changed throughout the State in 1862, whereby the government of the county was put into the hands of a Board of Commissioners, numbering one from each Assembly District, and one from each ward of each incorporated village and city in the county. Under the new law the Commissioners were as follows:

COMMISSIONERS AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS, 1862 TO 1870.

YEAR.	Commissioners.	District.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Treasurers.	Registers of Deeds.
1862-63	James Kenealey.....	First.....	James Kenealey..	Michael Bohan.....	Sebastian Koenig..	Charles H. Miller.
	John G. Liver.....	Second.....				
	Adam Staats*.....	Third.....				
1863-64..	Members unchanged.....		James Kenealey..	Michael Bohan.....	Lorenz Guth.....	Charles H. Miller.
1864-65	James Kenealey.....	First.....	James Kenealey..	Michael Bohan.....	Loernz Guth.....	John Dettling.
	John G. Liver.....	Second.....				
	Philip Schneider.....	Third.....				
1865-66..	Members unchanged.....		James Kenealey..	Michael Bohan.....	Nic Theissen.....	John Dettling.
1866-67	Nicholas Mann.....	First.....	James Fagan....	Michael Bohan.....	Nic Theissen.....	Valentine Dettling
	John G. Liver.....	Second.....				
	James Fagan.....	Third.....				
1867-68	Herman Sternman.....	First.....	H. Sterneman...	Michael Bohan.....	Albert Semler.....	Valentine Dettling
	John G. Liver.....	Second.....				
	Ferdinand Bublitz.....	Third.....				
1868-69	L. E. Peck.....	First.....	L. E. Peck.....	Michael Bohan.....	Albert Semler.....	Valentine Dettling
	J. G. Liver.....	Second.....				
	Ferd Bublitz.....	Third.....				
1869-70	Jacob Bion†.....	First.....	John G. Liver...	Michael Bohan.....	Albert Semler.....	Valentine Dettling
	John Kessel.....	Second.....				
	F. Bublitz.....	Third.....				

* Died in office; succeeded by Philip Zimmerman.

† Seat contested by L. E. Peck; Bion retired to save expense.

The law was again changed and the old form of government adopted, giving each town and village a representative in the County Board through the Chairman of its Board of Supervisors. The first meeting of the board under the new law was held November 15, 1870. The law has remained unchanged since, and the officers and Supervisors of the County Board have been as follows:

SUPERVISORS AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS, 1870 TO 1881.

TOWNS.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Addison	Adam Schantz...	Adam Schantz...	Adam Schantz...	Adam Schantz...	Adam Schantz...	John Wolf.
Wayne	Ulrich Senn.....	Ulrich Senn.....	Ulrich Senn.....	Ulrich Senn.....	Ulrich Senn.....	Ulrich Senn.
Richfield	John Kessel.....	John Kessel.....	John Kessel.....	Michael Fahey...	Michael Fahey...	Michael Fahey.
Polk.....	Fred. Anspach...	Nicholas Grau...	Nicholas Grau...	Nicholas Grau...	Nicholas Grau...	Nicholas Grau.
West Bend.....	J. A. Robinson...	Lud. Findorff...	Lud Findorff.....	L. Findorff.....	L. Findorff.....	L. Findorff.
West Bend (village)	— Potter.....	John Shelley...	John Shelley...	John Shelley...	John Shelley...	John Shelley.
Barton.....	M. L. Delaney...	M. L. Delaney...	M. L. Delaney...	M. L. Delaney...	John Kapfer.....	Martin Gayhart.
Kewaskum.....	George Schleif...	Philip Schmidt...	Philip Schmidt...	James Carrell...	James Carrell...	James Carrell.
Germantown.....	Geo. Beyer.....	George Beyer...	George Beyer...	Fred Kreuger...	Fred Kreuger...	Fred Kreuger.
Trenton.....	Jer. Riordan...	J. Riordan.....	D. Steuerwaldt...	J. Riordan.....	Jacob Harmes...	Jacob Harmes.
Farmington.....	P. Schneider...	P. Schneider...	P. Schneider...	P. Schneider...	P. Schneider...	P. Schneider.
Erin.....	Wm. Scollard...	Thos. O'Neil...	Thomas O'Neil...	Wm. Scollard...	Wm. Scollard...	James Murphy.
Hartford.....	L. E. Peck.....	John Simon.....	John Simon.....	John Simon.....	John Schroeder...	John Schroeder.
Schleisingerville (village)	J. Toll.....	J. Rosenheimer...	J. Rosenheimer...	H. Sternemann...	H. Sternemann...	H. Sternemann.
Jackson.....	Ferd Bublitz...	Ferd Bublitz...	Ferd Bublitz...	Herman Koepke...	Herman Koepke...	H. Koepke.
<i>Officers—</i>						
Chairmen	M. L. Delaney...	Adam Schantz...	George Beyer...	P. Schneider...	Adam Schantz...	P. Schneider.
Clerks	M. Bohan.....	George Ott.....	George Ott.....	Joseph Ott.....	Joseph Ott.....	Joseph Ott.
Treasurers	A. Semler.....	A. Semler.....	A. Semler.....	A. Semler.....	A. Semler.....	A. Semler.
Registers of Deeds	Francis Noll.....	Francis Noll.....	Francis Noll.....	Francis Noll.....	A. Schmidt.....	A. Schmidt.

TOWNS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Addison.....	John Wolf.....	John Wolf.....	William Rusch....	William Rusch....	William Rusch.
Wayne.....	John L. Koerber...	John L. Koerber...	Ulrich Senn.....	Ulrich Senn.....	Ulrich Senn.
Richfield.....	Michael Fahey...	John Kessel.....	John Kessel.....	Andrew Ennis.....	Andrew Ennis.
Polk.....	Jacob Brissel...	Jacob Brissel...	Jacob Brissel...	Philip J. Bissell...	John Koch.
West Bend.....	Ludwig Findorff...	Louis Miller.....	Louis Miller.....	Francis Ganzel...	Francis Ganzel.
West Bend (village)	John Shelley...	Geo. H. Kleffter...	John Shelley...	John Pick.....	John Shelley.
Barton.....	John Kapfer.....	Fred Kluver.....	Fred Kluver.....	Fred Kluver.....	Martin Gayhart.
Kewaskum.....	James Carrell...	James Carrell...	James Carrell...	James Carrell...	James Carrell.
Germantown.....	Fred Krueger...	Fred Krueger...	Fred Krueger...	Valentine Dhein...	J. H. Goelzer.
Trenton.....	Jacob Harmes...	Jacob Harmes...	Jeremiah Riordan...	Jacob Harmes...	Jacob Harmes.
Farmington.....	Philip Schneider...	F. C. Schuler.....	F. C. Schuler.....	F. C. Schuler.....	F. C. Schuler.
Erin.....	James Murphy...	James Murphy...	James Murphy...	Michael Fahey...	John Murphy.
Hartford.....	John Schroeder...	John Schroeder...	F. Hildebrandt...	John Schroeder...	John Schroeder.
Schleisingerville (village)	H. Sternemann...	John Rosenheimer...	J. Rosenheimer...	J. Rosenheimer...	J. Rosenheimer.
Jackson.....	Herman Koepke...	Herman Koepke...	Herman Koepke...	Herman Koepke...	Herman Koepke.
<i>Officers—</i>					
Chairmen	Philip Schneider...	James Carrell...	James Carrell...	James Carrell...	James Carrell.
Clerks	Joseph Ott.....	Joseph Ott.....	Joseph Ott.....	Joseph Ott.....	Joseph Ott.
Treasurers	Peter Weimer...	Peter Weimer...	Peter Weimer...	Fred Krueger...	Fred Krueger.
Registers of Deeds	Andrew Schmidt...	Andrew Schmidt...	Andrew Schmidt...	Andrew Schmidt...	Hugo Koenen.

* P. Weimer appointed in place of Semler, who defaulted.

THE COURT.

Judges of the Circuit Court, Third circuit, and officers of the Court for Washington County, from 1853 to 1881. (Terms of office commence January 1, succeeding date of election. Judges' term, six years; officers, two years.)

Date of Election.*	Judges.	District Attorneys.	Sheriffs.	Clerks of the Court.
1853.....	Charles H. Larabee†.....	John Shelly.....	Joseph Schantz, Jr.....	Patrick Toland.
1854.....	Charles H. Larabee.....	Frederick O. Thorp.....	B. Spinbarney.....	Patrick Toland.
1856.....	.....	Edmund Neff.....	Joseph Schantz, Jr.....	Patrick Toland.
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	George H. Kleffler.
1858.....	A. Scott Sloan†.....	Edmund Neff.....	Theodore Weimar.....	George H. Kleffler.
1860.....	John E. Mann.....	Edmund Neff.....	Charles N. Kron.....	George H. Kleffler.
1862.....	.....	Paul A. Weil.....	Theodore Weimar.....	George H. Kleffler.
1864.....	.....	Paul A. Weil.....	William Sturm.....	William H. McCracken.
1866.....	David J. Pulling.....	Paul A. Weil.....	John E. Diefuss.....	William H. McCracken.
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	George H. Kleffler.½
1868.....	.....	George H. Kleffler.....	Hugo Koenen.....	James Kenealy, Jr.
1870.....	.....	George H. Kleffler.....	George L. Arnet.....	James Kenealy, Jr.
1872.....	David J. Pulling.....	George H. Kleffler.....	Hugo Koenen.....	James Kenealy, Jr.
1874.....	.....	Patrick O'Meara.....	Louis Miller.....	James Kenealy, Jr.
1876.....	.....	Patrick O'Meara.....	Hugo Koenen.....	James Kenealy, Jr.
1878.....	David J. Pulling.....	Patrick O'Meara.....	Franz Eder.....	M. P. Rix.
1880.....	.....	Patrick O'Meara.....	Peter Boden.....	M. P. Rix.

In the winter of 1881, a new Judicial Circuit was created by the Legislature, embracing the counties of Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee. It is known as the Thirteenth Circuit. Hon. A. Scott Sloan has been elected Judge of the Circuit, and will enter on his judicial duties January 1, 1882.

COUNTY COURT.

The probate business of the county, from its organization to the present time, has been ably and honestly conducted, but few changes having occurred. The County Judges have been: George C. Williams, who served till the election of John Shelly in the spring of 1857, when he resigned, and L. F. Frisby was appointed, serving till Mr. Shelly's official term commenced, January 1, 1858. Judge Shelly will, on the expiration of his present term, December 31, 1881, have held the office continuously for twenty-four years. That he has been a just Judge, in the strictest sense of the term, is unquestionably proven by his long term of service and his many re-elections by the people whose interests he has so faithfully subserved. He retires full of honors, and universally respected and beloved. His successor is Hon. H. W. Sawyer, of Hartford, whose official term will begin January 1, 1882.

LEGISLATORS.

Since the division of the county, new apportionments for representation in the State Legislature have been made every five years. The changes in the county representation have been as follows:

1856—Senatorial District No. 4—Washington County alone. Assembly District No. 1—Erin, Hartford, Addison and Wayne. Assembly District No. 2—Richfield, Polk, West Bend, Barton and Kewaskum. Assembly District No. 3—Germantown, Jackson, Trenton and Farmington.

1861—Senatorial and Assembly Districts unchanged.

1866—Senatorial District unchanged. Assembly District No. 1—Wayne, Addison, Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Farmington and Trenton. Assembly District No. 2—Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Erin, Richfield and Germantown.

* Judges elected in April, County Officers in November.

† Incumbent of the office at the time the county was organized.

‡ Sloan was appointed to fill vacancy on the resignation of Larabee, who was elected to Congress in the fall of 1858.

§ Kleffler elected at a special election in May, McCracken not qualifying.

1871—Senatorial District made to comprise the two counties of Ozaukee and Washington, and numbered 33. Assembly Districts unchanged.

1876—No change in representation.

1881—No change.

The following list embraces the names and post office addresses of all who have served in either branch of the State Legislature since the organization of the county :

1854—Senate—Balthus Mantz, Meeker. Assembly—Adam Schantz, Addison ; Philipp Zimmerman, Germantown.

1855—Senate—James Rolf, Jackson. Assembly—Mitchell L. Delaney, Barton ; Byron Smith, Erin.

1856—Senate—Baruch S. Weil, Schleisingerville. Assembly—Thomas Hanes, Richfield ; John Sell, Addison.

1857—Senate—Baruch S. Weil, Schleisingerville. Assembly—Hopewell Coxe, Hartford ; James Vollmar, West Bend ; James Fagan, Cedarburg.

1858—Senate—D. W. Maxon, Cedar Creek. Assembly—James Kenealy, Erin ; Paul A. Weil, Richfield ; Charles W. Detmering, Newburg.

1859—Senate—D. W. Maxon, Cedar Creek. Assembly—Gustav Streckewald, Hartford ; James Vollmar, West Bend ; Philip Zimmerman, Staatsville.

1860—Senate—D. W. Maxon, Cedar Creek. Assembly—George Kiefer, Nenno ; Mathias Altenhofen, Kewaskum ; T. E. Vander Cook, Newburg.

1861—Senate—D. W. Maxon, Cedar Creek. Assembly—Nathan Tucker, Hartford ; Leander F. Frisby, West Bend ; Valentine Schaetzel, Menomonee Falls.

1862—Senate—Fred O. Thorp, West Bend ; Assembly—Thomas Barry, Erin ; Michael Maloy, Richfield ; Robert Salter, Newburg.

1863—Senate—Fred O. Thorp, West Bend. Assembly—Adam Schantz, Addison ; Henry Hildebrandt, Station ; Martin Schottler, Staatsville.

1864—Senate—Fred O. Thorp, West Bend. Assembly—Nicolaus Marx, Wayne ; Henry Hildebrandt, Station ; Martin Schottler, Staatsville.

1865—Senate—Fred O. Thorp, West Bend. Assembly—George C. Williams, Hartford ; Mitchell L. Delaney, Barton ; Ernst Franckenberg, Newburg.

1866—Senate—Fred O. Thorp, West Bend. Assembly—James Kenealy, Erin ; Mitchell L. Delaney, Barton ; Philip Schneider, Barton.

1867—Senate—Fred O. Thorp, West Bend. Assembly—Charles H. Miller, West Bend ; Densmore W. Maxon, Cedar Creek.

1868—Senate—Adam Schantz, Addison. Assembly—George H. Kleffler, West Bend ; Densmore W. Maxon, Cedar Creek.

1869—Senate—Adam Schantz, Addison. Assembly—John Kastler, Wayne ; Densmore W. Maxon, Cedar Creek.

1870—Senate—Adam Schantz, Addison. Assembly—Henry V. R. Wilmot, Newburg ; Densmore W. Maxon, Cedar Creek.

1871—Senate—Adam Schantz, Addison. Assembly—Baruch S. Weil, Schleisingerville ; Densmore W. Maxon, Cedar Creek.

1872—Senate—Senator from Ozaukee. Assembly—Densmore W. Maxon, Cedar Creek ; Baruch S. Weil, Schleisingerville.

1873—Senate—Adam Schantz, Addison. Assembly—Hiram W. Sawyer, Hartford ; Baruch S. Weil, Schleisingerville.

1874—Senate—Adam Schantz, Addison. Assembly—Hiram W. Sawyer, Hartford ; Jeremiah Riordan, West Bend.

1875—Senate—Gilead J. Wilmot, West Bend. Assembly—Andrew Martin, Reisville ; Philip Schneider, Barton.

1876—Senate—Gilead J. Wilmot, West Bend. Assembly—Andrew Martin, Reisville ; Philip Schneider, Barton.

1877—Senate—Philip Schneider, Barton. Assembly—Frank Fitzgerald, Hartford; Nicolaus Marx, Kohlsville.

1878—Senate—Philip Schneider, Barton. Assembly—Cornelius Coughlin, West Bend; William Scollard, Hartford.

1879—Senate—Senator from Ozaukee. Assembly—J. H. Muckerheide, Kewaskum; John G. Frank, Jackson.

1880—Senate—Senator from Ozaukee. Assembly—Jacob C. Place, Hartford; Baruch S. Weil, West Bend.

1881—Senate—George F. Hunt, West Bend. Assembly—John F. Schwalbach, Germantown; Joseph W. Holehouse, Barton.

GROWTH IN WEALTH.

The following table shows the total number of acres and the valuation as reported by the Boards of Equalization, for the years designated (1853 to 1868 inclusive):

YEARS.	Total No. of Acres.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Village Property.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.
1853.....	264028	\$473405	\$21181	\$12900	\$507186
1854.....	267831	499372	28020	16585	543977
1855.....	267660	556804	35847	20113	612764
1856.....	270557	697390	40020	30699	768109
1857.....	273307	1233966	48699	34395	1317060
1858.....	272687	2974481	240217	536100	3750798
1859.....	272573	3082259	221847	253805	3557911
1860.....	272573	3094934	230601	582743	3908278
1861.....	273771	2930972	199302	536994	3667268
1862.....	273771	2945848	202671	462235	3610754
1863.....	268527	2858009	202649	437323	3497981
1864.....	268978	2882417	202669	531060	3616146
1865.....	270423	2783772	235169	523669	3542610
1866.....	270423	2783772	235169	552903	3571844
1867.....	271417	3363468	261018	675131	4299617
1868.....	270358	3352774	274040	675131	4301945

Since 1868, the records of the Board of Equalization do not separate the village property from the other real estate.

TABLE SHOWING THE COUNTY TAXES FOR TWENTY YEARS.

YEAR.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Total Amount.
1861.....	\$6922 05	\$8000 00	\$3121 28	\$18043 33
1862.....	11913 49	7000 00	3771 28	22684 77
1863.....	8293 58	6000 00	4146 79	18440 37
1864.....	18632 15	9316 08	4658 04	32606 27
1865.....	19034 57	11000 00	5000 00	35034 57
1866.....	6530 70	16600 00	6500 00	29630 70
1867.....	12496 15	23000 00	7100 00	42596 15
1868.....	10381 26	20300 00	7100 00	37781 26
1869.....	10082 98	12750 00	7100 00	29932 98
1870.....	11940 25	13350 00	7100 00	32390 25
1871.....	10808 49	13912 00	7100 00	31820 49
1872.....	13266 61	14450 00	5900 00	33616 61
1873.....	11773 77	14800 00	5900 00	32473 77
1874.....	10222 73	14000 00	6900 00	31122 73
1875.....	11410 00	13650 00	6900 00	31960 00
1876.....	12647 38	10000 00	6900 00	29547 38
1877.....	11133 10	12075 00	6900 00	30108 10
1878.....	14078 69	10380 00	6900 00	31358 69
1879.....	11765 49	12010 00	6800 00	30575 49
1880.....	16045 48	11805 00	6800 00	34650 48

Below is given the valuation of real estate and personal property as appears on the county records, from 1868 to 1880.

YEAR.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.
1869.....	.....	.....	\$4304700
1870.....	\$3961771	\$1148037	5109778
1871.....	.....	.....	5545000
1872.....	.....	.....	5546000
1873.....	4403000	1195000	5598000
1874.....	.....	.....	5536000
1875.....	.....	.....	5561000
1876.....	4341000	1239000	5880000
1877.....	4346000	1238000	5584000
1878.....	5697000	1725000	7422000
1879.....	6005000	1350000	7355000
1880.....	6105000	1385000	7490000

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN VALUATION OF TOWNS FROM 1853 TO 1880.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	1853. Total Valuation.	1880. Total Valuation.
Erin.....	\$85,256	\$475,000
Hartford.....	49,836	820,000
Addison.....	40,475	615,000
Wayne.....	32,232	570,000
Richfield.....	40,389	545,000
Polk.....	44,054	540,000
Schleisingerville (village).....	.....	75,000
West Bend.....	38,707	385,000
West Bend (village).....	.....	295,000
Barton (Newark).....	34,666	395,000
Kewaskum.....	23,830	390,000
Germantown.....	46,720	650,000
Jackson.....	39,767	650,000
Trenton.....	42,977	570,000
Farmington.....	38,577	565,000
Total.....	\$507,486	\$7,490,000

The following comparison of the Presidential votes of Washington County for 1856 and 1880, shows the change that has occurred in the political complexion of the vote during the past twenty-four years :

TOWNS AND VILLAGES	1856.			1880.			
	Democratic.	Republican	Total.	Democratic.	Republican.	Greenback.	Total.
Erin.....	213	.....	213	200	59	16	275
Hartford.....	265	219	484	312	328	2	642
Addison.....	284	25	309	295	83	.....	378
Wayne.....	187	12	199	134	192	.....	326
Richfield.....	245	33	278	255	82	.....	337
Polk.....	330	33	363	190	167	.....	357
Schleisingerville village.....	.....	.....	.....	44	35	.....	79
West Bend.....	149	87	236	113	63	2	178
West Bend village.....	.....	.....	.....	181	74	.....	255
Barton.....	113	74	187	193	95	.....	288
Kewaskum.....	119	43	162	141	172	4	317
Germantown.....	308	31	339	196	158	.....	354
Jackson.....	168	13	181	134	172	8	314
Trenton.....	137	126	263	262	72	24	358
Farmington.....	128	117	245	191	153	.....	344
Total county vote.....	2616	813	3459	2841	1905	56	4802

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Presidential vote at each election since 1856 has been as stated below :

YEAR.	Democratic Candidates.	Number of votes cast.	Republican Candidates.	Number of votes cast.	Greenback Candidate.	Number of votes cast.	Total number of votes.
1856.....	Buchanan	2647	Fremont	813	.....	.....	3460
1860.....	Breckenridge	2747	Lincoln.....	939	.....	.....	3686
1864.....	McClellan	2923	Lincoln.....	664	.....	.....	3587
1868.....	Seymour	3073	Grant.....	1213	.....	.....	4286
1872.....	Greeley	2727	Grant.....	947	.....	.....	3674
1876.....	Tilden	3047	Hayes.....	1321	.....	.....	4368
1880.....	Hancock	2841	Garfield.....	1906	Weaver.....	56	4803

POPULATION.

The enumeration of population has been as follows : Total enumeration by State census of 1855, 18,897 ; Federal census of 1860, 23,622 ; State, 1865, 24,019 ; Federal, 1870, 23,905 ; State, 1875, 23,862 ; Federal, 1880, 23,251.

CENSUS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, IN 1880, BY TOWNS.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Erin.....	1,265	Barton.....	1,287
Hartford.....	2,707	Kewaskum.....	1,469
Addison.....	1,770	Germantown.....	1,943
Wayne.....	1,594	Jackson.....	1,764
Richfield.....	1,716	Trenton.....	1,868
Polk.....	2,060	Farmington.....	1,670
West Bend.....	855		
West Bend (village).....	1,283	Total.....	23,251

PAUPERISM.

The county has never shown any remarkable poor list, but has, on the contrary, had the smallest average number of paupers of any county of like population in the State. They are supported and cared for on the Poor Farm, which is located in the town of Polk, and has been owned and run by the county ever since the division occurred in 1853. The average number of paupers supported on the farm, from 1853 to 1865, was twenty, at an annual expense for each person of \$42.83. Since 1865, the number of paupers has increased hardly in proportion to the increase in population. The latest report (1880) gives the average number for the year at thirty-four, and the annual cost for the support of each at \$58.10. The farm consists of something over 160 acres, and is under a high state of cultivation. The main building is of stone, was built in 1864, at a cost of \$1,775, and has room for sixty-four inmates.

RETROSPECT.

The changes of the past thirty years have been so gradual as to be almost imperceptible from year to year, yet the beginning and the end of the period show in striking contrast.

In 1853, there were no railroads, and the only means of transportation was that of the horse and ox team. The mails were carried by the stage-driver, some of the remote towns being served but twice weekly. There was no telegraph line nearer than Milwaukee, now two lines of railroad traverse the county, and there is telegraphic connection with every considerable village.

At the time the county was divided the population already numbered upward of 15,000 souls. The land had been nearly all occupied, and the work of subduing the forest was already begun in earnest by a hardy set of pioneers. They were all poor. It is doubtful if the wealthiest man in the county was worth \$5,000, and there were not above half a dozen men who could show \$1,000 in available property outside their homesteads. The whole taxable personal property of the county at that time was but \$12,900. In 1880, it had increased to \$1,385,000.

The increase in population has not been rapid, and for the past twenty years the number has remained essentially unchanged, varying from 23,000 to 24,000. In population the county has its growth as a farming community, the available land for farming purposes being all occupied, and mostly owned by the occupants. Nothing can materially further increase the population, except the utilizing of the various water-powers, and the building-up of manufacturing industries at the many available locations in the county. It will be the duty of the future historian to chronicle the inevitable progress that will ensue.

There is not a single millionaire in the county. The wealth is more generally diffused than in any other county in the State, and shows an average, per capita, much in excess of ordinary agricultural communities, as well as a wonderfully rapid increase in wealth. In 1853, with a population of, say 15,000, the total valuation of the county was, in round numbers, \$500,000—\$33 per capita. In 1880, with a population of 23,200, the valuation was, in round numbers, \$7,500,000—\$326 per capita. The increase of population during the period has been nearly 50 per cent; the increase in wealth, 900 per cent. The crop statistics for the harvest year of 1880, gathered from official sources, are given below :

KIND.	Acres.	Amount.	Value.
Wheat.....	47,300	694,000 bu.	650,000
Corn.....	10,000	463,000 bu.	185,000
Oats.....	13,100	551,000 bu.	165,000
Barley.....	7,600	203,000 bu.	150,000
Rye.....	4,400	70,000 bu.	56,000
Potatoes.....	2,000	170,000 bu.	68,000
Apples.....	.....	108,000 bu.	80,000
Butter.....	.....	500,000 lbs.	75,000
Cheese.....	.....	100,000 lbs.	10,000
Total home valuation.....	.....	.....	\$1,439,000

The summary of the returns shows, outside the sale of stock, a farm production of \$1,439,000. The apple-orchards embrace 2,000 acres, having 650,000 fruit-bearing trees. The milch cows number 9,000. The growing timber in the county aggregates 51,000 acres.

Forty-five years ago, the old primeval forest covered the lands of Washington County. The birds built their nests unscared in its impenetrable shades. The bear, the deer, and the wolf, held joint possession with the wild red men of the Menoninee. Innumerable waterfowl brooded in the marches and fluttered on the bosom of the shimmering lakes. The partridge drummed upon every sunny hillside, and the industrious beaver built his dam, undisturbed by conflicting title, and unvexed by suits for flowage from his neighbors—the otter and the mink.

The forest is gone; cottages dot the landscape; villages smile along the streams; the lands teem with bountiful crops, and the peaceful music of lowing herds and bleating flocks is heard among the hills. These changes, so like a dream now they are passed, have come within the memory of men who still live to recount the story of labor and toil in which they bore their sturdy part, and by which the wondrous change was wrought under the fostering care of the wisest Government on the face of the globe.

CHAPTER III.

TOWN HISTORIES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WEST BEND—VILLAGE OF WEST BEND—HARTFORD—VILLAGE OF HARTFORD—POLK—SCHLEISIN-
GERVILLE—FARMINGTON—KEWASKUM—VILLAGE OF KEWASKUM—BARTON AND VILLAGES—
TRENTON—JACKSON—WAYNE—ADDISON—ERIN—GERMANTOWN—RICHFIELD.

WEST BEND.

West Bend, situated immediately north of the center of Washington County, of which it is the county seat, was organized by an act of the Legislature on the 20th of January, 1846.

The act reads as follows: "All of that part of said county (Washington) comprised in Towns 11 and 12 north, of Ranges 19 and 20 east, is hereby set off into a separate town by the name of West Bend, and the first election shall be held at the house of Isaac Verbeck." At that time, and until February 11, 1847, it comprised all the territory included in the present towns of West Bend, Barton, Trenton, Farmington and Kewaskum.

On the 11th day of February, 1847, that portion of West Bend comprised in Town 12 north, of Range 19, was set off and constituted a new town under the name of North Bend, and, at the same session, that portion of the town situated in Town 12 north, of Range 20 east, was set off and constituted another new town under the name of Clarence.

And, on the 11th of March, 1848, the territory of West Bend was again reduced by the organization of another new town under the name of Trenton, and, at the same time, the name of the town of Clarence was changed to Farmington. Until August 19, 1848, all of the present town of Kewaskum, and the north half of what is now the town of Barton, was embraced in the town of North Bend; but the Legislature of that year passed an act setting off "two miles from the south of the town of North Bend, and two miles from the north side of West Bend," and constituted a new town by the name of Newark.

This act seems to have been repealed and another passed, which reads as follows: "So much of Washington County as is embraced in two tiers of sections from the north side of West Bend, and two tiers of sections from the south side of North Bend, shall constitute a separate town, and shall be called by the name of Newark."

The Supervisors, unable to satisfy themselves that the above act had been legally and officially published to avoid difficulty and dispute, "Ordered that sections from 25 to 36 of Township 12, and sections from 1 to 10, and the north half of Sections 11 and 12 north, of Range 19, be, and the same are, hereby set off and constituted, and shall be known and recognized, from and after this 8th day of May, 1849, as the town of Newark; the next election to be held on the first Tuesday of April at the house of Martin Foster, in the village of Newark."

And it was also ordered, for the purpose of defining the precise boundary of the present town, "that the south half of Sections 11 and 12 of Range 19 shall be, and are hereby attached to, and made a part of West Bend." The half-sections in the northeast corner of the town were attached to West Bend to preserve, undivided, the village plat, and to avoid any possible misunderstanding or dispute in relation to the mill property.

By referring to the various acts and orders recorded in this work, the precise limits and boundaries of the present town of West Bend will be understood; and it will be seen that, instead of its being a regular township six miles square, it is a *town* comprising only twenty-four whole and two half sections.

The Milwaukee River, running from north to south through the northeastern sections of the town, making a sharp horseshoe bend at a point spanned by the railroad bridge, and thence

through Section 13 to the town of Trenton, is a beautiful, rapid stream, affording a valuable and reliable water-power.

The town has many natural advantages. Its hills, valleys, rich bottom and fertile uplands, patches of woodland, remnants of primitive forests, numerous springs, the sources of lakes and streams sufficient in number and volume to afford an abundant supply of excellent water for all ordinary purposes, with but few remaining morasses requiring the adoption of practical sanitary measures, constitute exceptional natural conditions of health and prosperity.

The land is productive and peculiarly adapted to cereals, vegetables and fruit, and, although the soil varies, and is in the central and eastern portions of the town, composed mainly of sand and a light mold, in other parts rich clay and marl abound.

In some portions of the northwestern sections hills and peculiar mounds, with their corresponding depressions, vulgarly called "Potash Kettles," abound, and the soil is in such localities almost worthless for ordinary agricultural purposes.

The range of hills upon which they are found, passing from the north through Kewaskum, Barton, the western portion of West Bend, a part of Hartford and Erin, embracing "Hermit Hill," the highest point in the county, constitutes a water-shed, all springs and streams rising upon the eastern slope, or east of this range, finding their way to the Milwaukee River, while those rising on the west empty into Rock River, and other streams flowing toward the Mississippi.

For several years after the arrival of the first settlers, the history of agriculture in the town shows that when the soil was first broken it yielded abundant harvests; that, in 1847, the yield of winter wheat from a portion of Mr. Farmer's land, on Section 24, was forty bushels per acre, and that Nelson Rusco, without even re-plowing a field from which he had taken a crop of corn, had thirty-five bushels per acre from a portion of Section 26. Reuben S. Rusco, the present owner, is now, thirty-four years later, harvesting wheat from the same ground, and does not expect it to yield more than fifteen bushels per acre.

In recent years the chinch-bug has seriously injured spring wheat. After its first appearance it left for a time, but soon returned, and is now troublesome in dry seasons, and in locations where the soil is sandy or of light mold.

LAKES.

The more important lakes of the county are in the southern part of West Bend, although Hartford has Pike Lake, and Barton has Smith Lake, the former being an important one.

Cedar Lake, beginning on the north, in Section 17, covering portions of several sections as far south as Section 5, in the northern part of the town of Polk, is four miles in length and about one mile in width.

It is supplied by many unseen springs, which, at its bottom, are its secret and reliable sources, and help to supply Little Cedar Lake and Cedar Creek.

Little Cedar Lake, situated about one mile east of its more important sister, on Section 33, is little more than one mile in length, and about half a mile in width, and is supplied from the larger lake, and probably from springs at its bottom. Cedar Creek rises in and is supplied from Little Cedar Lake; but the water from both lakes find an outlet in the creek.

Silver Lake, on Section 27, is a smaller but more charming body of remarkably clear water, is fed by springs at its bottom, and has its outlet in Silver Creek, which runs north to Hoppe's mill-pond, on Section 14, thence east, and empties into the Milwaukee River on Section 11.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Thorough examinations of all records relating to West Bend, frequent conversations with early settlers residing in this and other towns, and a correspondence with such as have removed to other localities, conclusively show that M. A. T. Farmer and Isaac Verbeck, with their families, were the earliest actual settlers.

Amos Verbeck, and Abigail, his wife, parents of Isaac Verbeck, came in soon after their son with the family. The family was numerous, the roster being as follows: Boys—Isaac, Nelson, Amos, Philip, Joseph, William, Anson, Charles and Sidney. Girls—Abigail, Mary and Sarah. Following are sketches of several of those who came in at this early period.

PERSONAL PIONEER SKETCHES.

Joseph and William Verbeck, born and reared in Pennsylvania, came to Wisconsin and settled, for a time, near Menomonee Falls, in Waukesha County, in the spring of 1844.

They found settlers in that vicinity, and in the southern part of Germantown, and, although the people who had been in that county for several years were still living in shanties, they had cleared considerable land.

The Verbeck's worked land on shares for one Sam Cole, completed the clearing of an eight-acre lot for James Platt Vaughn, who kept a primitive tavern just over the line in Germantown, and, in the following winter, they cleared nine acres for themselves.

On the 10th of May, 1845, M. A. T. Farmer, with his wife and four children, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Isaac Verbeck, his wife and their five children, left Pennsylvania, traveled by land and lakes, and, on the 20th, landed in Milwaukee, from which point they reached Menomonee on the 21st and joined their two brothers. They brought with them 2,000 pounds of household goods securely packed in boxes, and when one of these was taken apart each of the four men had a door for his shanty, taken from his Eastern home.

Mr. Farmer has still in his possession ancient pieces of furniture which had a place in the homesteads in New York and Pennsylvania, and a portion of a flail—a swingle—swung by his father a century ago, and a bell borne by a favorite cow from Menomonee to their new home, is still preserved.

Isaac, who did not take kindly to drudgery, becoming restless, started on foot to visit the western portion of Washington County. He had heard, from travelers who now and then tarried at Vann's tavern, of lakes and beautiful lands in the vicinity of the shanty of Timothy Hall, who had settled in the northeastern portion of Hartford, on the old Fond du Lac road. Arriving there, he heard enchanting stories of Indian Prairie, whither he went, spending a night in camp with one hundred and fifty Indians.

The red men who remained in Washington County were peaceable and loyal.

A German settler shot a deer that was pursued by a party of Indians, who, on finding him in possession of the carcass, demanded it; but the German refused to relinquish his claim, whereupon "John," known as "Bad Indian," retreating in the forest and leveling his weapon fired upon him, while he in self-defense shot and killed his assailant. The other Indians coming up removed the body, acknowledging that "John," being the aggressor, received his just deserts. This circumstance, occurring in the county, illustrates their honor and love of justice. On the following morning, while Isaac was viewing the prairie from the wigwam, a chief said: "White man, *go on*," and we next hear of his examining lands in different localities, particularly those on the section line running north and south, between Sections 23 and 24.

Pleased and apparently satisfied, he returned to Menomonee, had a conference with Mr. Farmer and his brothers, in which Mary, Jannett and the older children took an active part, discussed the situation and prospects pro and con, finally deciding to go at once to the land office at Milwaukee and pre-empt portions on different sections. Three days later they were erecting shanties, one on Section 24 for Mr. Farmer (which was *the first structure* of any description in what is now the town of West Bend), and the other for Isaac Verbeck on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, on what is now known as "Battle Creek," while Joseph, being unmarried, and having no present use for a house, simply chopped some wood and made a brush heap on the southwest corner of Section 24, now the residence of Mr. Kohlsdorf, to show Walter Demmon that "some one had been there while he was gone."

In September, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, their two boys and Isaac, spent four weeks in their new shanty, improving the premises, and, in company with Ben Thompson, assisted Barton

Salisbury, of Mequon, who was preparing to build the first shanty in what is now the village of Barton.

Leaving their effects in their shanty, they returned to Menomonee, remaining six weeks to harvest their crops and prepare for the coming winter, and, on November 7, Isaac and family removed to their new home. On the 9th, Mr. Farmer with his family, and Joseph and William Verbeck removed their goods and chattels, and became permanent settlers.

Walter Demmon visited what is now West Bend, in August, 1845, for the purpose of selecting a desirable location, but omitted to secure any land before visiting his home in New York, where he remained five weeks. Upon his return, in October, the portions of the section upon which he had partially decided to settle, had been taken, and Joseph H. Verbeck's "brush heap" marked the spot.

On the 12th of January, 1846, Mr. Demmon became a permanent settler and erected a superior log cabin, 18x24 feet, on Section 26, where he now resides. He has held many offices of trust in the town, and has served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Jacob E. Young first visited West Bend in January, 1846. He says: "Traveling on foot from the South, I arrived at Verbeck's shanty in the evening of a cold January day, but, finding it already occupied, I was informed that one Charles Buck had a shanty a mile farther north at which I could stay overnight. Following the section line, I soon arrived at my destination. In the morning upon returning to Verbeck's and finding him absent, 'Jannett,' who commanded a nimble tongue, described the land near the river and gave me any quantity of advice.

"A young man who was present, Edward Helm, said he would show me some of the pieces described. I liked Section 13, and after returning to the shanty for lunch, I started for the land office at Milwaukee, walking the whole distance that afternoon. Next day, I entered and paid for a quarter-section, and also purchased of Kilbourn, Wolcott & Co., two lots in the village plat situated on the east side of Section 14. I had \$1,000 in gold on my person, but after leaving the Receiver's office, and wishing to purchase some article at a store, the money could not be found. I was absent-minded then, as I am now, but remembering where I had been, returned to Helfenstein's office, who, upon seeing me, said, 'D—m you, you ought to have a guardian appointed to look after you,' and, laughing, handed me the bag of money.

"I soon removed my family and effects from Milwaukee, and, boarding at Verbeck's for a time, I built a shanty for present use, and in the spring erected a commodious log house, 12x24 feet. Removing into it, we thought to enjoy private life, but several mechanics desiring accommodations, almost positively refusing to be turned away, we yielded to their demands." Mr. Young was one of the first Justices of the Peace and held the office many years.

Christian Young, with his wife, two children and mother, came in the fall of 1846, and is, like his brother, an encyclopedia of facts and incidents pertaining to the early history of the town. It is stated that he was at first homesick and seriously threatened to go back into civilized life, but on being appointed Deputy Sheriff by Solon Johnson, an office which he held for many years thereafter, he saw encouraging dawns of civilization in his new home, and gradually assumed the air of a contented citizen.

George N. Irish, having lived in a shanty at Cedar Creek, came to West Bend in 1846, and built a log house on the block south of William Wightman's present residence. It was a commodious structure and in it he kept his famous tavern. The mills were then being built. Men from Milwaukee, owning extensive tracts of land and the water-power, were coming and going; their mechanics must be accommodated, either at the shanty of Verbeck or at the tavern of Irish. It does not appear that he gave his hotel a name in 1846, although it is probable he did, as, at a later day, it was known as the "American House."

Jehiel H. Baker came from Michigan in the summer of 1846, and erected the *second frame building*, a short distance south of Weil's "sharp corner" store. It was occupied as store and residence early the following autumn. The front part is now the store of Jonathan Potter, Esq.

Mr. Baker was one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1848, to lay out a "Territorial Road" from Waukesha, in Waukesha County, to West Bend.

B. (Schleisinger) Weil owned property, and erected what was at the time considered an elegant residence on Section 31, west of Cedar Lake, about 1847, where he lived for a time. The village of Schleisingerville derives its name from him.

Moses Weil was born in Soultz, in the department of the Lower Rhine, France, in the year 1798. He was one of the few survivors of the last century. He lived in Paris during a large part of the time in which Napoleon the First was making Europe tremble, and saw him, on his arrival at Paris, after Waterloo.

Mr. Weil came to West Bend in November, 1845, accompanied by his two sons. Paul A. and Henry J. purchased a large tract of land near Cedar Lake, and made some improvements there before coming to this part of the town in the summer of 1846. In the month of August of the same year, he built the store known as the "Sharp-corner Building"—the first frame structure in the town. All the lumber used in its construction was brought from Milwaukee by his son Paul A. with his ox teams, and the merchandise to fill it was brought in the same manner by the young man partly from Port Washington, but principally from Milwaukee. The Weil Store was a prominent business center in those early times, a large business being carried on for several years. The first frame dwelling-house in the town was also built by Mr. Weil, and he early became one of the proprietors of the mill, and continued in the active business management of it until the year 1856. He died at Cedar Lake, at the residence of B. S. Weil, on the 6th of August, 1863. A friend writes of him as follows: "As a business man, he was honest and industrious, prompt in all his engagements, and deservedly possessed the confidence of the whole community. By his enterprise and liberality, he contributed much to the growth and prosperity of this village in its early settlement. A man of temperate, abstemious and scrupulously regular habits, of plain and genial manners, he was kind-hearted to all, and charitable to the poor.

"Possessed of a mild and friendly disposition, courteous and honorable to all classes, he went to his final rest, regretted by all who knew him, and sincerely mourned by his family and friends."

William Wightman, of Washtenaw County, Mich., came early in the summer of 1846, and being pleased with the country, authorized James Kneeland, of Milwaukee (a half brother of Mrs. Wightman), to purchase certain property for him. Leaving Michigan the following autumn with his wife and four daughters, in a comfortable covered-wagon drawn by horses, the journey was rendered pleasant by visits to relatives and friends along the route. Arriving at a shanty on Section 24, they purchased a loaf of bread of Huldah Farmer and passed on to the store and residence of their old acquaintance, Jehiel H. Baker.

Visions of the old home rising before Mrs. Wightman in contrast to this new life they were to enter upon, caused her to feel that she could not leave the wagon; but better judgment prevailing, she determined that as this must be her future home, it should be a happy one. This was in October, and before January Mr. Wightman had prepared the frame for his house, but when everything was ready heavy snows delayed the raising, and a shanty was erected instead. To be once more in their own home, however rude, was happiness indeed, although one side of the store must be parlor while the other was kitchen. After the erection of his frame house, it was opened and kept for ten years as a hotel, and will be remembered as the West Bend House. Mr. Wightman has been prominently identified with the town and county, faithfully serving his constituents at all times when they have called him into public life. He is still living in West Bend, carrying sturdily the weight of over eighty years.

The early settlers known to have settled within the limits of the town in 1845-46, were the Verbecks with their families, M. A. T. Farmer and family, Moses Weil and family, William Wightman and family, G. N. Irish (the first tavern-keeper), the Rusco brothers, Jehiel H. Baker, Walter Demmon, the Young brothers with their families, Daniel Freer, Edward Helm, Elder Babcock, Lewis Bates, Mrs. Betsey Visgar, James L. Bailey, Mr. Sinn, the blacksmith, and Mr. Bullins.

During the next two years, the lands within the present limits of the town were rapidly

taken up by actual settlers, and the clearing-up of the beautiful farms that now cover the whole town was begun on nearly every section.

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The town was incorporated by act of the Legislature, as has been stated, January 21, 1846, which was soon after the earliest settlers began to come in. The first town meeting was held at the house of Isaac Verbeck, the only precinct designated in the act of incorporation for the town which embraced at that time what is now comprised in the towns of West Bend, Barton, Kewaskum, Farmington and Trenton. It was held April 7, 1846. For several years the records were kept on loose sheets and stored away in a bag. The bag is lost, and the particulars of this first town meeting are gathered from the recollections of old settlers still living who were present at the meeting. Jacob E. Young's account is substantially as follows:

"We had trouble about that first town meeting. We had to organize from the stump, and how we were to manage was the question. We had no officer, no authority to put the machine in motion. I had been in the same fire in 1838 at Two Rivers. There we elected a Board of Inspectors, Judges of Election and a Clerk. Having no officer to swear the Board and Clerk. I suggested that one of us swear the Clerk, and the Clerk could then swear the Inspectors and others. I therefore administered the oath to Joseph H. Verbeck as Clerk, who, in turn, swore the Inspectors, and then we were in running order. I was elected Justice of the Peace, and there were three others elected (whose names I do not remember), and three Highway Commissioners. They were Joseph H. Verbeck, Nelson Rusco and myself. Verbeck was elected Clerk and Farmer was Treasurer. Barton Salisbury, and, I think, Charles Higgins, ran for Chairman of Board of Supervisors, Salisbury being elected. I think Ben Thompson and some one else ran for Supervisors, and each had the same number of votes. It is said that Verbeck's coffee-pot was the ballot-box. I think, however, an old candle-box was used for that purpose. I think there could not have been more than forty voters."

Walter Demmon says: "A town meeting was held at the house of Isaac Verbeck, as had been ordered by the Legislature, when the town was set off and named in April, 1846. The four townships being represented at this precinct. I knew we had a difficulty to overcome—we had no one to swear in the officers. Jonathan Bailey, a Justice of the Peace from Mequon, was here on business, and I asked him to administer the oath, which he did. I ran for Chairman of the Board of Supervisors against Barton Salisbury. My opponent was elected, he having a majority of two votes. I think Jacob E. Young was elected Justice of the Peace, and Joseph Verbeck, Clerk. W. P. Barnes, Mr. Waite and myself were elected Assessors. I do not remember names of other officers. We were all strangers. I think there were not more than thirty voters."

These statements must be accepted as the record in the absence of a better one, and, although the witnesses differ on some minor and immaterial points, both are, in the main, correct.

Mr. Young evidently refers to swearing Inspectors of Election and then Clerk before voting commenced; Mr. Demmon to administering the oath to the officers elected.

Of course, no poll list of this first meeting is now in existence, but the list of votes polled at the ensuing fall election, held in November, 1846, is on file at the County Clerk's office, and is as follows:

John M. Pickle, John A. Avery, Barton Salisbury, William H. Morehouse, Russell Rusco, Joseph H. Verbeck, Charles Higgins, Jared S. Blount, Daniel Freer, Jacob E. Young, Reuben Rusco, George Irish, Peter Buck, John S. Rusco, John S. Vanepes, Stephen Irish, Joshua Bradley, William W. Verbeck, De Lafayette Waite, Peter Buck, Nelson Rusco, Harvey Moore, Isaac Verbeck, Joseph Mann, Harman Mann, Sylvester Rowe, James Costello, Patrick Costello. Total number of votes polled, 27.

The above list comprised all who voted at that time within the limits of the four townships then embraced in the town of West Bend.

FIRST SCHOOL.

In the fall of 1846, the first school money was drawn. The parents and number of children reported were as follows: M. A. T. Farmer, four children; Isaac Verbeck, five; Charles Higgins, one; Walter Demmon, two; Lewis Bates, two; Russell Rusco, one; Nelson Rusco, three; Moses Young, four. Total, 22. There is no record of any school being kept, although it is quite likely there was one during the previous summer. The earliest school-teacher who can be traced was Miss Cynthia Sinn, a daughter of Sinn, the blacksmith, afterward Mrs. Everly. She taught in 1847.

OTHER FIRST MEN, WOMEN AND THINGS.

The first marriage was solemnized in 1846 between Anson Verbeck and Hannah McDonald. The ceremony was performed by Jacob E. Young, who was the first Justice of the Peace.

The first death was that of a child of Dr. Pickett. It was buried near Kohlsdorf's place, south of the village, where it was then contemplated locating the burying-ground.

The first religious service was held at the house of Walter Demmon by Rev. Bela Wilcox, or Elder Babcock. Authorities differ.

The first tavern was kept by George N. Irish in 1846.

The first saw-mill was built by E. B. Wolcott in 1846, and the first lumber sawed by George N. Irish.

The first grist-mill was built in 1847 by E. B. Wolcott.

The first millers were the Cotton brothers.

The first frame building was erected in 1846—Weil's "Sharp-corner Store"—built by the Weils, father and sons, and still standing.

The first lawyer was Ira Spencer, who was also the first Postmaster.

The first physician was Dr. Spencer, a brother to Ira.

The first large spinning-wheel was brought in by Mrs. M. A. T. Farmer in 1845.

The first wheat was grown by M. A. T. Farmer, who also was the first white settler who owned a dog.

The first village lot was sold to Jacob E. Young.

The first blacksmith was Nelson Verbeck.

The first family jar was at Battle Creek, south of the village, which gave the locality its name.

The first newspaper was the *Washington County Organ*, published by a Mr. Wentworth, who was the first printer and editor. He set up in 1854.

The first span of horses owned in the town was a span of grays bought in Indiana by Paul A. Weil and brought to West Bend by him.

The first shanty was built by M. A. T. Farmer, and the second by Isaac Verbeck.

The first male school-teacher was William H. Ramsey. He taught the village school in the winter of 1847-48. He now lives at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The first white woman in West Bend was Mrs. Ben Thompson.

THE VILLAGE OF WEST BEND.

The village is built along the western bank and up the slopes from the Milwaukee River, mostly on the northeast quarter of Section 14, and extending on to the adjoining sections 11, on the north, and 13 on the east.

The river, running in a southerly course, here makes a sharp bend to the southwest and sweeps round to the northeast within a radius of two miles, making a semicircle. The land slopes up from the river banks on either side. The river runs through the valley, having a fall of some fifty feet in a course of four miles.

No more beautiful site for a village can be imagined, and it is no wonder that, with its splendid water-power, it was early marked as the destined central village of the surrounding region. Almost as soon as the first settlers came in, speculating prospectors had discovered its natural advantages and secured the land on which the village was afterward built.

E. N. Higgins had, prior to September, 1845, pre-empted the land covering the water-power. During that year, Byron Kilbourn, of Milwaukee, an energetic and farseeing man, since known as the prime mover in all the early public improvements of the State, made an exploring trip through Washington County and discovered, as he thought, one of the most valuable powers in the country at West Bend. He and two other Milwaukee men, James Kneeland and Dr. E. B. Wolcott, purchased eight eighty-acre lots adjoining Higgins's, and took Higgins in as a partner, to secure the water-power, as he had already pre-empted the land about the falls. The purchases from the Government and the formation of the copartnership was consummated in the fall of 1845, and the village plat made before January, 1846. The original owners were Byron Kilbourn, James Kneeland and Erastus B. Wolcott, of Milwaukee, and E. N. Higgins, who lived at West Bend. William Wightman subsequently became interested. Jasper Vliet, then of Milwaukee, was the surveyor and platter.

The village having been laid out, improvements on the water-power were begun forthwith. E. B. Wolcott entered into a contract with his co-partners, whereby he was to own the water-power on the building of a dam, saw-mill and grist-mill at his own expense, to be finished at the times specified, in 1846 and 1848, and to be afterward maintained by him in good working condition. Wolcott built the dam and saw-mill in 1846, commenced the grist-mill in 1847, and completed it in 1848. The saw-mill was leased to George H. Irish, and he began to saw lumber for the building that was now being vigorously pushed by the incoming settlers. The first lumber sawed went into William Wightman's house, which he had already commenced to build. The grist-mill, on its completion, was leased to Daniel Cotton and his brother. While these improvements were progressing, many settlers had come into the place and it now put on all the appearances of a thriving spot, as it certainly was.

There was a post office kept by Ira Spencer; Weil Brothers and Ishiel H. Baker were doing a profitable business in dry goods and groceries with the farmers of West Bend and the surrounding towns; Verbeck and Sinn were each running a blacksmith-shop; the three taverns of Irish, Wightman and Zimmerman were filled with travelers nightly, and the streets by day were crowded with those who came with grists to mill and to make their purchases. The trade and traffic of the western part of the county centered here, and rapidly built up the town. During the years from 1850 to 1860, the town grew to approximate its present size and put on its present appearance sufficiently to have a family resemblance to the village of to-day. It had during that time, added to its milling and lumber manufactories, a brewery: in 1863, a woolen factory was added; it had two more hotels: the main street (River) was well built up. The village had become the county seat, and the county buildings had been erected. Three churches had also been built. In 1857, the population was 600, and, in 1860, it was not far from eight hundred. It had a newspaper and supported a high school. Thus, at the beginning of the war, it had grown to be one of the most promising villages of the State. For the succeeding ten years, the village remained nearly stationary. Since 1870, the growth has been gradual, the population being, in 1880, 1,283.

A SHORT-LIVED CITY.

November 25, 1853, West Bend lost its identity. At a session of the County Board of Supervisors held on that day, the town of Newark was changed to Barton, and the town of Farmington to Carbon; whereupon the member from West Bend moved to change the name of West Bend Village to Lamartine City, and it was accordingly done by vote of the board. During the evening the change became known, and was, to put it mild, not graciously accepted by the citizens. On the following morning, a petition, generally signed, was presented to the board, praying that Lamartine City be changed to West Bend. It was accordingly so done. The city had an ephemeral existence of eighteen hours.



Geo. L. Mearns, M.D.

THE CHANGES.

Many changes have occurred during the past twenty years, calculated to affect the business interests of the village. The old saw-mill has gone altogether, the old grist-mill, still standing, seems to have outlived its usefulness and contents itself with grinding now and then a grist in memory of its youth, when it ran night and day.

The woolen-mill was long ago burned, and the water-power lies virtually idle, waiting the hand of enterprise once more to direct it again to profitable and beneficent uses.

INCORPORATED.

The village was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1868. The first meeting under the act of incorporation was held April 7, 1868, and the following board of village officers was elected: Trustees, John Shelley, President, Simon Hornstein, B. S. Potter and Ernst Lemke; Assessors, William Smith, Louis Reisse; Clerk, H. G. Treveranus; Marshal, Charles T. Haas; Justices of the Peace, H. J. Weil, F. H. Haase; Constables, August Luckow, Theodore Glantz.

The village tax for 1868, the first year of its corporate existence, amounted to \$4,754.38, of which sum \$2,591 was raised for schools. The amount of village tax for 1880 was \$5,013.26, of which sum \$2,217.91 was expended for the support of schools.

The present board of village officers, elected April 6, 1881, is as follows: Supervisor, Henry Krieger; President, John Reisse; Trustees, F. H. Haase, John Thielges, George Leisgang, Mathew Regner; Clerk, Adolph Arzbacher; Treasurer, Jacob Herdt; Assessor, John Knippel; Justices of the Peace, John Ekstein, L. Neuburg; Constables, John Burkardt, Jacob Heipp; Marshal, John Koester.

In 1873, the Chicago & North-Western Railroad was completed through the county, and gave to West Bend railroad and telegraphic communication with the outside world, and a fresh start. The depot grounds are on the east side of the river, which is now spanned by two substantial bridges and several lighter structures for foot passengers.

Thus has been briefly outlined the material growth of the village from its beginning, in 1845, to the present time. The inhabitants have been characterized by, honesty, thrift and patriotism. Some of the first to settle in the village still remain, but they see few of their old companions of thirty-five years ago. Of the original owners of the village, Messrs. Kilbourn and Wolcott are dead; James Kneeland is still living in Milwaukee, and William Wightman alone enjoys a peaceful and contented old age in the beautiful village he helped to build.

OTHER EARLY COMERS.

Of those who came in at a later date, but sufficiently early to be termed old settlers, and who have been honorably identified with the growth and good name of the village, it is fitting to mention such as have been prominent, or are still active in its affairs.

John Potter, Jr., came in in the spring of 1849, and after an honorable and successful mercantile career of thirty-two years, is still engaged in business at the old stand.

Leander F. Frisby, the oldest law practitioner in the county, came in October, 1853, and is still engaged in his profession, in company with Paul A. Weil, with whom he has been associated continuously since 1858.

John E. Mann, now County Judge of Milwaukee County, was one of the early lawyers of West Bend, being associated with L. F. Frisby from 1854 to 1858.

B. Goetter, now the oldest hotel-keeper, proprietor of the Washington House, and a wealthy and respected German citizen, came in the spring of 1849, started the first brewery, and in 1852 built and opened a hotel on the site of his present building. It was burned and rebuilt by him in 1864. He is one of the oldest German settlers now living in the village.

Charles H. Miller, now a lawyer in West Bend, is one of the oldest settlers now living in the county. He came into Mequon with his parents in 1841, when only fifteen years of age.

He was, at the time of the division of the county, living in Port Washington. He moved to West Bend in 1853.

John Shelley, who held the office of County Judge for twenty-four successive years, came to the village in 1854, and is still a resident.

John Wagner came in 1848. He first followed his trade as a mason, then became a merchant, and finally retired to a farm. He died of consumption July 23, 1870. He was a citizen of sterling worth and unspotted character. His two sons still live in the village. Herman J. Wagner, born May 15, 1852, is a blacksmith, of the firm of Wagner & Knippel. Adam M. Wagner, born September 29, 1858, is in the employ of John Potter, Jr.

George F. Hunt, M. D., came into the county and settled in the town of Barton in 1860. In 1861 he removed to West Bend, where he has resided ever since. He is one of the oldest and most skillful practitioners in the county. He has also been active in public affairs, having been Postmaster for eight years. He was elected State Senator in 1880. He has also been connected with the press, and is an able writer and lecturer on anatomy and other kindred subjects. He was President of the village in 1879-80, and has held other offices of trust and honor.

George H. Kleffler, one of the earliest German residents of West Bend, settled in Barton as a physician as early as 1851, came to West Bend in 1853, when the county seat of the new county was established here, and has since been an honored resident of the village. He has had more offices conferred on him by the suffrages of the people than any other citizen of the county. He also inaugurated the practice of celebrating the Fifth of July, a practice peculiar to West Bend and vicinity.

I. N. Frisby is one of the oldest lawyers in the county, having commenced the practice of law in 1854, the next year following the organization of the county. He is a careful lawyer of ability, far above the rank his own modesty would ascribe.

THE WAR PERIOD.

West Bend was the central rallying point for the eastern part of Washington County during the war period, and its history during those years shows the intense feeling of loyalty and patriotism that pervaded the community. The surface show of discontent that at one time prevailed is insignificant when compared with the deep and abiding current that swept through the county from the beginning to the end. The record below is creditable alike to West Bend and the surrounding towns of Barton, Kewaskum, Farmington and Trenton, whose soldiers helped to swell the ranks of the West Bend companies. The credit to these adjoining towns equally is accorded to them although it is appropriate and convenient to give the history without the mutilation that would occur from an attempt to separate specifically the exact work of the various towns allied with West Bend in her patriotic work.

The first call for a war meeting is published in the *Post* of April 22, 1861. It reads as follows:

CITIZENS, TURN OUT!!

A mass meeting of the citizens of West Bend and vicinity, irrespective of party, will be held at the court house to-morrow evening (Tuesday), at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the state of the country, and make response to the call of the President for the maintenance of the Government against traitors in arms, and also to hoist our National Flag upon the Court House.

Parker & Brother's Band will be present, and the meeting will be addressed by Hon. L. F. Frisby, F. O. Thorp and others. Let all who love their country respond.

In pursuance to the foregoing call, a large and enthusiastic Union mass meeting of the citizens of West Bend, Barton and vicinity, without distinction of party, and in defiance of a pelting rain-storm, was held at the court house. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled, and after three cheers for the old flag, the meeting was called to order, and Col. Daniel McHenry chosen President, and N. S. Gilson, Secretary. Short and patriotic speeches were made by W. P. Barnes, L. F. Frisby, G. H. Kleffler, F. O. Thorp and I. N. Frisby.

The following resolution was offered by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted :

WHEREAS, Our Government has been attacked by rebels and traitors, and the Union thereby endangered ; therefore,

Resolved, That our sentiments are, "The Union Forever," and, if necessary, our blood and treasure to sustain it.

G. H. KLEFFLER,

B. S. POTTER,

W. P. HORTON,

W. P. BARNES,

L. F. FRISBY.

After three more cheers for the Star-Spangled Banner, and three more for the Union, the meeting adjourned.

George H. Kleffler, Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin State Militia, was at this time in West Bend forming a volunteer company to be called the "Garibaldi Guards," and young men were fast enlisting both in that company and in others that were being formed in larger places. Among those who went thus early, we find the names of Oscar Rusco, William Lowe, Isaiah Culver, W. W. Aiken, W. W. Denison, William Dutcher and Thomas Farmer.

THE FIRST WAR COMPANY.

The Union Guards—A company raised in West Bend, and containing in its ranks some of the best blood of that and the adjoining towns, was organized in the latter part of September, 1861. On September 11, forty members enlisted and were sworn in for the war, among whom was Charles D. Waldo, junior editor of the *Post*. The officers were: John Martin Price, Captain; Thomas Farmer, First Lieutenant; William G. Norton, Second Lieutenant; Harlow Waller, C. D. Waldo, John B. Jones, F. B. Wheeler, William Nungesser, Sergeants; H. G. Newcomb, O. A. Rusco, James Harris, Daniel J. Sullivan, George T. Wescott, G. R. Holt, Christoph Eberhardt, Vinal Norton, Corporals; W. R. Wescott, Fifer; Erskine Wescott, Drummer; W. H. Gordon, Color Bearer; J. H. Wright, Wagoner.

Thursday morning, October 31, the company numbering 109 men, after being presented with a splendid silken banner by the ladies, took a solemn oath to support their country under all circumstances, and bring back the banner just presented to them unsullied, or die in its defense. The next morning they took their departure for Madison, and, upon arriving there, went into quarters at Camp Randall. The company was assigned to the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry as Company D; remained in camp until January, 1862, and was then ordered to Weston, Mo. On the 15th of February, they went into camp at Leavenworth. Here the regiment was assigned to form part of Gen. Lane's Southwest expedition, the troops to concentrate at Fort Scott.

In May, 1862, they were re-assigned to Gen. Mitchell's brigade, and ordered to Columbus and thence to Humboldt, Tenn., in which vicinity the regiment remained doing duty in guarding railroads, as scouts, etc., through the summer. In October, the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade at Bolivar, and remained there until Gen. Grant started on his Vicksburg campaign. Through the winter of 1862-63, the regiment was marching and counter-marching—guarding railroads and skirmishing, but was in no serious battle. In the spring of 1863, the Twelfth took part in the operations before Vicksburg; remained in that locality until the surrender of the city, and, in August, went into camp at Natchez. They remained at this place the most of the winter of 1863, and, in January, 1864, returned to Vicksburg, where the regiment was re-organized as a veteran regiment, 520 men having enlisted. In February, 1864, they formed a part of Sherman's Meridian expedition. On this trip they marched 416 miles in thirty-one days, the Twelfth being highly complimented for its gallantry. On the 13th of March, they left for Wisconsin on veteran furlough. April 30, went to Cairo on order of Gen. Sherman for re-assembling of veteran regiment; joined the "Army of the Tennessee" on the 8th of June, and became identified with the Atlanta campaign. At Kennesaw Mountain twenty-five men from Company D, with the same number from five other companies of the Twelfth Regiment, under Capt. Maxon, were detached to dislodge a large force of rebels from a strong position which they held. Their success and bravery won commendation from Gen. McPherson and the Division and Brigade commanders.

On the morning of the 20th of July, 1864, the Twelfth and Sixteenth formed the advance of the charging column in the attack on the enemy's works on Bald Hill. The Twelfth, in fifteen minutes, out of less than 600 men engaged, lost 134 in killed and wounded, and captured more small arms than it had men engaged. Four color bearers were shot, and the two flag-staffs were shot off.

On the following day, during the desperate effort of the rebels to retake the captured works, Capt. Price, of Company D, was wounded, and in the list of "killed or died of wounds" are the names of Corporal Emery B. Smith, Privates Edwin E. Frisby, William Hockman, Mathias Lampert, Wellington Stannard, Chris Smith, Nicholas Harris, David M. Waller and Moses Whalan, all of Company D. The two latter died at Andersonville.

From this time until their arrival at Atlanta on the 13th of October, the deaths of Henry Goldner on August 12, and that of John M. Holt on the 11th of October, are all that are reported from Company D.

In October, Capt. John M. Price was promoted to Major, and on the 19th of December, when near Savannah, his life was very sadly and unfortunately brought to a close by a mistake of a Union soldier. He was shot as he was walking near the lines between the pickets.

The company with its regiment proceeded from Savannah to Washington; was present at the grand review; mustered out at Louisville, and returned to Wisconsin in July, 1865.

SECOND COMPANY—WASHINGTON COUNTY RIFLES.

On Tuesday, the 12th of August, 1862, a war meeting was held in West Bend, which was addressed by Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, Hon. Arthur McArthur, Capt. Charles Lehman, Moritz Schoeffler and others, calling upon the citizens to respond to the call of the Governor for more troops. On Wednesday, the 12th, a meeting was held in the court house at 7 o'clock in the evening, F. O. Thorp, Esq., presiding, and Paul A. Weil acting as Secretary.

After addresses from Messrs. L. F. Frisby, Eugene S. Turner, of Ozaukee County, and Judge Mann, \$460 was subscribed for the benefit of the Washington County Rifles, a company being raised at the time by Jacob E. Mann, Esq., editor of the *West Bend Post*. Twenty-one persons enlisted at the close of the meeting. The company was organized with the following list of officers: Captain, Jacob E. Mann; First Lieutenant, Jacob Heipp; Second Lieutenant, Charles Otilie; Sergeants, John Crowley, John Horn, John Rimmel, Phillip Illian, Henry Blenker; Corporals, John Schultz, Jacob Wagner, Carl Karsten, H. Guenther, George Koehler, A. H. Cassell, John Guenther, A. Rusho.

The company was assigned to the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry as Company G, and left West Bend September 4 for Camp Sigel, Milwaukee. The following greeting appeared in the *Post* of September 13, 1862, showing that loyalty and patriotism was not confined to the soldiers of the war:

"My husband, Jacob E. Mann, and my brother, Charles D. Waldo, editors of this paper, having both gone to the war to fight the battles of our country, I have taken the editorial chair for the time being, and propose to run this establishment to the best of my ability. I hope our kind readers, under such circumstances, will make all due allowance while the paper is in our charge. While those who are dear to us are helping to put down this accursed rebellion with the weapons of war far away from home, we here will try and wield the pen for the same purpose. We will willingly give up the editorial chair when the Union is re-established upon a permanent basis, as we are for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is.

"CARRIE MANN."

The Twenty-sixth was ordered to report at Washington, and left the State on the 6th of October, 1862. It was assigned to the army corps commanded by Gen. Sigel, and immediately put on duty. On the 2d of November they marched to Gainesville, remaining in that vicinity until December, when operations for the winter having closed, the regiment went into camp at Stafford Court House. While here the company lost by typhoid fever Orderly Crowley, the second death in the company, the first being Conrad Mack.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d day of May, 1863, Company G lost its Captain, Charles Pizzala, who had succeeded Jacob E. Mann, he having been obliged to resign on account of sickness. The list of killed and wounded in this battle shows that the Washington County Rifles never "showed the white feather." Besides Capt. Pizzala, there were killed, or died of wounds, Corporal Henry Guenther, Privates Jacob Lauerman, Jacob Wieman, George W. Rusco, Jacob Dixheimer, Richard Daly, Kilian Schnepf, Joseph Steinmetz, John Schmidt, John C. Vetter and Franz Zieldorf. Company G was in the fight at Gettysburg July 1, entering the field with thirty-two men, and coming off with only seven uninjured. Besides these, there were eight men on picket, giving a total of fifteen men in the company fit for duty. Corporals George Keohler, Fritz Zieldorf and John Pitger, and Privates Ferdinand Fritz and Julius Jenslon were killed or mortally wounded.

The regiment was transferred to the army in Tennessee, and was engaged in the brilliant action at Mission Ridge. On the 29th of November, marched to Knoxville, a peculiarly hard march, "the weather being cold, the country rough, the roads muddy, rations short, shoes worn out and clothing scanty."

On the 15th of May, the regiment having been transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps for the Atlanta campaign, took part in the battle of Resaca. Company G lost Privates P. Stoffell and Albert Wolf. In the battles near Dallas, Corporal Robert H. Templeton and Privates Emerson L. Smith and George Dillenbach were killed. The conduct of the Twenty-sixth Regiment in the battle of Peach Tree Creek is thus spoken of by Col. Wood, of the Third Brigade, in his official report:

"Where all behaved well, it may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me I cannot discharge my duty in this report without pointing out for especial commendation the conduct of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the brunt of the enemy's attack fell upon it. The brave, skillful and determined manner in which it met this attack, rolled back the onset, pressed forward in a counter charge and drove back the enemy, could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise." Nicholas Vollmar, First Lieutenant of Company G, was mortally wounded in this battle.

On the 15th of November, with its regiment, the company moved forward with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea; was at Washington at the grand review; arrived at Milwaukee on the 17th of June, where it was given a grand reception and banquet; marched to Camp Washburn, and was there discharged and paid off on the 29th of June, 1865.

Carl Karsten, who was the Orderly Sergeant of the company, and was with it during its whole term of service, kindly furnishes the following information concerning the members of the company from the town of West Bend:

Captain—Jacob E. Mann, resigned December 8, 1862.

First Lieutenant—Jacob Heipp, resigned December 4, 1862.

Sergeants—John Horn, discharged April 10, 1863; John Rempel.

Corporals—Jacob Wagner, discharged February 14, 1863; Carl Karsten, promoted to First Lieutenant.

Wagoner—Joseph Steinmetz, killed at Chancellorsville.

Privates—Henry Banten, discharged June 8, 1863; John Cary, promoted to Corporal; Jacob Dixheimer, killed; Richard Daily, killed; Christian Frenz, wounded; Charles Frenz, wounded and discharged; John Rilling, discharged February 11, 1863; George W. Rusco, killed; Peter Ruplinger, wounded; Peter Stoffel, killed; Emerson Smith, taken prisoner; afterward killed; John Schmidt, killed.

Mr. Karsten was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and commanded his company at the battle of Burnt Hickory. Out of twenty-two men, all then left fit for duty, they lost that day: killed, 3; wounded, 4; missing, 1. Other information furnished by him of members of the company from other towns will appear in the several town histories.

THE WOMEN'S WORK.

The ladies of West Bend were not behind their sisters all over the country in their exertions and sacrifices for the benefit of the soldiers. Fairs and festivals were held, aid societies

organized, hospitals supplied with nurses, and every means that woman's sympathy could devise, and skill and ingenuity or self-sacrifice carry out, was resorted to before the weary, waiting days were over, and in all this work, the women of this little village bore their part.

March 7, 1863, the *Post* says:

The net proceeds of the Ladies' Festival amounts to \$89.50. Soldiers' families who are in need of aid can apply to the under-signed committee:

MRS. PAUL A. WEIL,	MRS. JACOB E. MANN,
MRS. C. H. MILLER,	MRS. CHARLES MAYER,
MR. JAMES VOLLMER,	MR. R. R. PRICE
MRS. J. POTTER, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

On February 11, 1864, a Ladies' Aid Society was organized, and the following officers elected: Mrs. John Potter, Jr., President; Mrs. Charles Mayer, Mrs. Jacob E. Mann, Vice Presidents; Miss Ella McHenry, Secretary; Mrs. Albert Semler, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles H. Miller, Mrs. Beckel, Mrs. I. N. Frisby, Mrs. F. O. Thorp, Mrs. Paul A. Weil, committee on cutting; Mrs. Barney Potter, Mrs. F. Everly, Mrs. L. F. Frisby, Mrs. Hurlburt, Miss D. Irish, committee on packing.

The society, through its Secretary, made its appeal to the farmers for vegetables, particularly potatoes, those being, at the time, especially needed. It also solicited aid in money and clothing from the citizens of West Bend and the adjacent villages, and soon was able to send a well-filled box to the "boys in blue."

The last meeting of the society was held on Saturday June 28, 1865, nearly two years after its formation. It contributed its full share toward relieving the wants of soldiers' families, and its later efforts were directed toward raising funds for the Soldiers' Home, since erected in Milwaukee. At the Fair held in Milwaukee for the benefit of this undertaking, West Bend was worthily represented by Mrs. Miller, Miss Ella McHenry and Miss Hattie Wightman. An agricultural wreath which Mrs. Miller contributed was said to be the most beautiful specimen of the kind on exhibition. The total amount paid into the Soldiers' Home Fair treasury from Washington County was \$339.77. Of this, \$85 was donated in cash by the West Bend Ladies' Aid Society, and the remainder received from the sale of goods by the West Bend and Hartford Societies at the Washington County table in the Fair building.

WEST BEND VILLAGE IN 1881.

The village has a population of about one thousand three hundred. It is three-fourths German, the remaining quarter being largely American. Of the German population, over half are of American birth or came to the county in early childhood. It has seven churches, two school edifices, a court house and at Schlitz Grove a large assembly hall capable of seating 800 people; it has five general stores, two drug stores, a book store, two printing offices, two weekly newspapers, a bank, five hotels, three furniture shops, one jeweler's shop, several dealers in clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, millinery, agricultural implements, and other special branches of trade are well represented. There are two elevators for the shipping of grain, one grist-mill, a foundry and machine-shop, a stove factory, two breweries, a lumber-yard and other industries that will be more specially mentioned.

The older buildings, which are of wood, are being rapidly displaced by brick structures. The brick are of the cream color peculiar to Milwaukee, and have come into such general use for buildings as to already give to the village the cream-colored complexion of that city.

There are two weekly newspapers now published in the village, the *West Bend Democrat* and the *West Bend Times*, both of which have more special mention in the history of the county at large.

The *Deutscher Beobachter*, published in Fond du Lac, in the German language, has a good circulation in West Bend and other parts of Washington County, among the German population. Mr. Carl A. Bruederle is the business manager and local editor at West Bend, where he has an office.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of the village rank equal to those of any village of its size in the State. They are graded into five departments—first and second primary, first and second intermediate and high school. The high school is under the charge of a male teacher, the four lower grades being taught by females. The total amount expended for school purposes for 1880, was \$1,927.03. The total amount raised for 1881 is \$2,217.91. By the school census for 1880, the whole number of scholars reported was 394. The common-school attendance is but a little more than half that number, as many are being educated in the flourishing Catholic school in the village. The latest report will show the condition of the schools at the close of the spring term of 1881, it being for the month of May. It is as follows :

	High School.	First Intermediate.	Second Intermediate.	First Primary.	Second Primary.	Total.
Number of pupils registered.....	27	34	30	41	41	198
Number of cases of tardiness.....	30	...	13	41	63	147
Time lost by tardiness (hours).....	7	...	3	5	13	25
Number of pupils paying tuition.....	4	...	...	...	...	4
Average daily attendance.....	22	25	23	28	33	131
Whole number of days' attendance.....	442	571	462	557½	654	2,386½
Whole number of days' absence.....	77	109	108	162½	119	575½
Per cent of attendance.....	91	80	76	80	81	81
Number of visitors.....	1	...	4	...	2	7

CHURCHES.

There are six churches in the village. Many of the members reside in the farming country outside the village, and in the adjacent towns. The Baptist and Methodist membership is largely made up from the rural population. The records are not accessible, and the reports are necessarily incomplete.

Six churches are of the following denominations: One Catholic, one Lutheran, one German Methodist, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Episcopalian. Such special information as was attainable is given below :

The Catholic Church.—Catholics began to come in in 1847–48, and had services occasionally at private houses, performed by missionary priests, with an occasional service by such ministers as were sent to them by Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee. In 1849, there were some twelve to fifteen families in the towns, and the permanent establishment of the church was effected through the commencement of a church edifice. It was quite modest in its pretensions as to size and expense, being but 24x34 feet in size, and calculated to cost when finished \$1,000. It was begun in 1849, but not finished till 1853. It was located on Lots 11 and 12, in Block 11, on the village plat. The congregation worshipped in this church till 1867, increasing in strength and numbers.

The new church was begun in 1866, and finished for occupancy in 1867. It is a large brick structure, and when the spire (not yet completed) is added, will be the most conspicuous and ornamental edifice in the village. Its cost will be not far from \$14,000. It was consecrated October 20, 1867. On that day Cecilia Kirchner was christened—the first baptism solemnized in the new church.

The old church was appropriated to further use as a parish school, for which it was occupied till 1879, when it was removed from its site to give place to the fine brick school building, which was completed in 1880. It is still in existence, owned by John Knippel, and is used as a store-house and granary.

The new school building is a two-story brick structure, 36x50 feet in size, with a side addition for the dwelling of the Sisters of Notre Dame having charge of the school, 28x30 feet in size.

The congregation now embraces 100 families, and the pupils of the school number eighty to one hundred. The officiating priest, prior to 1869, was Rev. John Rundle; since then, Rev. M. Renchengruber.

The *German Evangelical Lutheran Society* was started by a few of the earliest German settlers of West Bend and Trenton. Among the first members were Carl D. Wilke, Carl, Fritz and Wilhelm Schroeder, the Schroeder family, Ludwig Ottmar and H. Treviranus. Subsequently new-comers were added to the society, among whom were Carl Karsten, F. Kahl, W. Schmidt, Job Premlia, W. Hildebrand, Fried Braumann, Joachim Nieman, John Althaus, Hen Voss, Fr. W. Mueller, F. Kesting and others. Rev. Heis was the first Pastor, and remained in charge of the society till 1853. At that time the society divided, and the members from the town of Trenton built themselves a block church on Ottmar's farm, where they still continue to worship. The West Bend portion of the society continued to worship in the schoolhouse of District No. 2, till the church was built in 1864. November 16, 1858, the church was incorporated as the "German Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes' Society, of the unaltered Augsburg Confession." Rev. H. Roell, President; Wilhelm Schmidt, Secretary. In 1859, the society joined the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin and other States.

The Pastors have been: Rev. Heis, till 1853; Rev. Oswald, of West Bend, till the fall of 1855; Rev. Koshler, of Addison, till spring of 1858; Rev. H. Roell, who took up his residence in West Bend, where he remained till December, 1863. He was succeeded by Rev. G. Vorberg, who, on December 15, 1864, dedicated the new brick church, in which the society have ever since worshipped.

The charge of Rev. Vorberg embraced in addition to the West Bend society, the Emanuel's Church, at Trenton; St. Johannes', at Newberg, and a church in Farmington. He was succeeded by Rev. Earl Gauzewitz, in December, 1865, who remained in charge till March, 1872, when he was dismissed at his own request. June 31, 1872, Rev. Ernst Mayerhoff, the present minister, was called to the pastorate of the societies of West Bend, Newberg and Trenton. He was installed August 11, 1872.

A parochial school was established in August, 1872, and the schoolhouse was built in September, 1872. H. Denninger is the present teacher, and the scholars number about one hundred.

The church bell was dedicated September 1, 1872. The present membership of the West Bend society is 126, and the three societies above named, under the charge of the present pastor, embraces 572 souls, admissible to the Holy Supper of our Lord.

Episcopal Church (St. James').—The church is a mission church connected with the Milwaukee Diocese. The chapel was built in 1870. The first officiating clergyman was Rev. Wilkinson. He was succeeded by Rev. E. R. Ward, who held occasional services till 1880. Services are now held at irregular intervals by Rev. Dr. Ashley, of Milwaukee. The church is small, embracing not over a dozen families.

St. Matthias' Church (Catholic) is outside the village, but in the town of West Bend. It is on Section 18. It was built of logs in 1849. The first Pastor was Rev. Father Baeter. A new church was built on the site in 1867, in which the first services were held by Father Rehl, who died September 3, 1881. The first members of the church were Nicholas Holrith, Matthias Weber, John Fox, Valentine Goring, Nicholas Miller, Michael Deutsch, John Boden, Nicholas Paelne, Nic Brown, John Wilkomm and — Schemenhauer.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

West Bend Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 138.—The first preliminary meeting was held July 4, 1862, of which Joseph Fischbein was Chairman, and Chauncy Gray, Secretary. The petitioners for the establishment of a lodge at West Bend were Fred O. Thorpe, O. D. Norton, Chauncy Gray, David Bullen, S. H. Bois, Jason Swett, T. E. Vandercook, A. W. Coe, Joseph Fischbein, and George Elliott. L. F. Frisby and John C. Mann also signed the petition after the meeting had adjourned. The following were recommended as the first officers: Albert W.

Coe, W. M.; Joseph Fischbein, S. W.; Chauncey Gray, J. W. Dispensation was granted August 21, 1862, and the lodge instituted September 12, 1862, by Grand Lecturer M. L. Young. The charter bears date June 10, 1863, and the first officers were: A. W. Coe, W. M.; Joseph Fischbein, S. W.; Chauncey Gray, J. W.; F. O. Thorp, Treasurer; G. Elliott, Secretary; L. F. Frisby, S. D.; D. Bullen, J. D.; N. Reynolds, Tiler.

Present officers (1881) are: R. S. Rusco, W. M.; Charles Silberzahn, S. W.; Morgan M. Gage, J. W.; Fred Wolfrum, Treasurer; G. A. Kuechenmeister, Secretary; W. M. Johnson, S. D.; ———, J. D.; Jacob E. Young, Tiler.

West Bend Turnverein.—The first meeting for organization was held in West Bend; May 27, 1858. The meeting organized with Joseph Hernitz, President; Robert George, Secretary. The organization was perfected June 6, 1858.

The first officers were: First Speaker, Adolph Horstman; First Turnwart, John Schmidt; Secretary, H. Senft; Treasurer, O. George; Steward, W. Peters. It was known as the Turnverein of West Bend and Barton.

The present officers (1881) are: First Speaker, Ernst Franckenberg; Second Speaker, John Eckstein; First Secretary, William Ehrhardt; Second Secretary, Arthur Franckenberg; Treasurer, John Schlitz; Stewart, Bernhardt Sturm; First Turnwart, Adolph Harms; Second Turnwart, Charles Keller. The present membership, active and honorary, numbers forty-one. The meetings are held in Schlitz's Hall.

Germania Lodge, No. 426, D. O. Harugari.—Organized July 17, 1880. First officers were: William Franckenberg, O. B.; Jacob Young, U. B.; Jacob Heipp, Secretary; Joe Zettel, Treasurer; John Eckstein, J. W.; August Bastian, A. W. Present officers are: S. Keller, O. B.; Gustav Trescher, U. B.; John Eckstein, Secretary; Joe Zettel, Treasurer; August Bastian, J. W.; Ch. Hoppe, A. W.

The I. O. of O. F. have a lodge, but the records were not accessible for an extended sketch.

BANDS.

There are two music bands in the village, both well drilled and in constant practice as outdoor brass bands and orchestral for dances and in-door assemblies.

Luckow's Band is the oldest in the county, and was organized in 1861 by August Luckow, who is still the leader. The band is now organized as follows. August Luckow, Leader, E flat clarinet and first violin; Oscar Seliger, E flat alto posthorn and second violin; Ferdinand Kadiz, trombone; Emil Seliger, first E flat alto; Emil Lummer, first B flat cornet; John Hirschboeck, A clarinet and snare drum; Frank Brown, tuber bass; Wenzel Brown, drum, cymbals and double bass.

Geier's Band.—This excellent band has been organized some seven years. It is made up of Mr. Geier, Sr., two sons, and the best talent that can be procured to render it a first-class band. The Geier family are all thoroughly educated musicians, having had long practice and tuition under Christ Bach, of Milwaukee, and other eminent musicians.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

The West Bend Brewery, S. F. Mayer & Co., proprietors, was built in 1848 by B. Goetter, who conducted the business about two years and then leased it to Christopher Eckstein, and soon after sold to Stephen and Charles Mayer, who carried on the business, enlarging and extending it during the remainder of their lives; Stephen Mayer died in 1867. Under Charles Mayer's management, the brewery was rebuilt and enlarged in 1868, and managed by him till the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1871. In the next four years, the business was conducted in the interest of the heirs, and, in 1875, an arrangement was made by which business was re-organized under the present management of S. F. Mayer & Co. At this writing, the brewery is 200x40 feet in size, having a yearly capacity of 3,500 barrels of beer. A 24-horse-power engine is used, and employment given to seven men;

a new double kiln, 30x22 feet, with new growing floors and storing rooms, 28x52 feet, have been added.

The Eagle Brewery.—Adam Kuehlthau, proprietor, was erected by Christopher Eckstein about 1856. The business was conducted by him till 1860, when he sold to Adolph Arzbacher, who ran it till 1875, when he leased it to Kuehlthau & Jahnsen. This firm carried on the business till 1880, when the property was bought by its present proprietor. The building covers an area of 120x60 feet, partly two and a half stories high, and part one story. In 1880, a new engine of ten horse-power was put in operation, the boiler capacity being equal to double that of the engine. Six men are employed, and 2,000 barrels of beer are manufactured per year.

The foundry business was first started by Louis Lucas in 1859. He had previously, from 1852 to 1859, been engaged in business at West Bend as a tin-plate worker and copper-smith. At that time he built the West Bend Foundry, on River street, near the lower bridge, where he carried on the business till 1873, when he sold to Jacob Young, who conducted the business in company with John Kunz and other partners till 1878. At that time, Charles Silberzahn became his partner. The present firm is Silberzahn & Young. The scope of business has been enlarged, and embraces all departments of iron, lathe and machine work required in the repair of agricultural machinery.

The West Bend Stave Factory was first started by Michael Ruplinger June 1, 1878. During the first year it cut 800,000 staves. The next year, up to August 31, it had cut 1,200,000 staves. At this time it was consumed by fire, entailing a loss to Mr. Ruplinger of \$5,500. He commenced rebuilding in October, 1879, and finished the new structure in December of that year. The new factory was 30x50 feet in size, fitted with a fifteen-horse-power engine, and gives employment to seven workmen. Its production for the year ending January 1, 1881, was 1,500,000 staves. Mr. Ruplinger still remains the sole proprietor.

The Bank of West Bend is the only banking institution in the county. It was first started in the fall of 1867, with a capital of \$25,000. Its principal stockholders were James Vollmar, Christopher Eckstein, R. R. Price, C. H. Miller, Albert Semler, Charles Broich, B. Goetter and James Garbade. Until 1869, it was managed by Charles H. Miller, who was Cashier, Christopher Eckstein being the President. In 1869, Maxon Hirsch became the sole proprietor of the bank by purchase. He sold to the present proprietor, Ernst von Franckenberg, in 1875.

West Bend Marble Works are owned and carried on by P. W. Harnes. He commenced the business in 1875. It now extends through the States of Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. It embraces all kinds of marble and other stone ornamental work for cemeteries and building purposes.

The Grain Elevators.—The first elevator was built in 1874 by Franckenberg & Karsten, who shipped the first grain by railroad from West Bend. The annual amount of their shipments is 100,000 to 125,000 bushels. The second was built by B. Goetter the same year, who handles annually from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of grain.

Cigar Manufactories.—V. J. Kohout established his business in 1872. He manufactures annually 200,000 cigars; Seliger & Luckow established in 1875. They employ four hands, and produce 150,000 cigars annually.

The old grist mill now owned by Mann Brothers, of Milwaukee, still does a custom business. John Eckstein is the present lessee.

The lumber business is represented by Alexander McDonald, who has an extensive lumber yard under the direction of Mr. J. Vetch.

PLACES OF RESORT.

West Bend Schuetzen Park was established by the West Bend Schuetzenverein in June, 1868. It is situated west of the central part of the village. It embraces five acres, and is shaded by a beautiful grove. It remained the property of the "verein" till October 28, 1876,

when Mr. C. F. Hoppe, and his sister, Mrs. Sophia Richter, purchased the property and fitted it up as a summer garden in the spring of 1877. There is a dancing hall 60x72 feet in size; also a bowling alley, dining hall and band stands. It is a popular summer resort, as is shown by the receipts for July 4 and 5, 1881, which amounted to \$900.

Schlitz Grove is the popular resort of the town and county, and is a favorite point for excursionists from Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, and other large places along the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It is situated on the east bank of Milwaukee River, just where the sharp bend occurs, the south boundary being on the banks of the river. It consists of a magnificent grove of sixty-five acres of forest trees of the natural growth. The building covers an area of 100x200 feet, and embraces under one roof a large hall, 58x75 feet, with twenty-five feet stage, dressing rooms, stage scenery, turners' apparatus, and all other conveniences for popular assemblies, dancing, and theatrical representations. It has also a dining-room, billiard-room, bar-room, and all else required by the guests of a first-class restaurant. In the grove are band stands, tables, seats, swings, turners' bars, and the best facilities for outdoor summer enjoyment. The cost of the building, furniture and fixtures was \$20,000. Mr. Schlitz offers land within the boundaries of the Park at moderate rates to sojourners who desire to erect summer cottages.

THE BAR.

West Bend being the seat of justice of the county, has had a larger representation of lawyers than any other village in the county, and mention of them embraces all the leading members of the Washington County bar outside the town of Hartford. The following sketch is drawn from the memory of one of the oldest members:

Ira Spencer practiced in West Bend in 1849. He left in 1850, before the county was divided.

L. F. Frisby came in 1850 and is still in practice, and is the oldest member of the Washington County bar.

B. O. Thorp and John Shelley came in 1853-54, and opened a law office under the name of Thorp & Shelley. Mr. Shelley is still a resident, having served as County Judge for twenty-four years.

John E. Mann came in 1853 and entered into partnership with L. F. Frisby. The firm continued till 1859, at which time Mr. Mann was elected as Circuit Judge. He is now a resident of Milwaukee, where he is serving his second term as Judge of Milwaukee County.

I. N. Frisby was admitted to practice in 1853, and is still an honored member of the Washington County bar and a resident of West Bend.

N. W. Tupper, a promising young lawyer, came from Sheboygan in 1855. He was associated with I. N. Frisby till 1859, when he moved to Illinois. He entered the army during the earlier years of the rebellion and was killed in the service.

Ansel Tupper, brother of the above, was admitted to the bar in 1859-60. He left the State with his brother, and was also killed in the service.

G. Neff came in 1857 or 1858. He remained a few years.

C. H. Miller came to West Bend from Port Washington in 1853. He was in business several years as Cashier of the bank of West Bend. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and has since been in legal practice in West Bend.

Patrick O'Meara came in 1870-71, and for ten years was associated with Mr. Miller in the law business. He has been District Attorney since 1875.

Paul A. Weil studied law and was admitted in 1859-60. He has been a law partner of L. F. Frisby since that time.

Col. N. S. Gilson entered the office of L. F. Frisby as a law student in April, 1860, where he remained till the fall of 1861, at which time he enlisted as a private and entered the service. He served as Judge Advocate, was promoted to a First Adjutancy; then appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth United States Colored Infantry; was breveted Colonel; and finally left the service in 1866. He finished his law studies at the Albany Law School. He commenced

practice, after graduating, at Fond du Lac. He is now County Judge, and served in the State Legislature of 1880-81.

Henry J. Weil and H. H. Blanchard practiced from 1867 to 1871.

George H. Klettler was admitted to practice in 1865. He is still a resident of the village.

S. S. Barney studied with Frisby & Weil, and was admitted in 1872. He became a member of that firm, where he remained several years. He is now the senior member of the firm of Barney & Kuechenmeister, West Bend.

Frank Gilson, another student in the office of Frisby & Weil, was admitted in 1872.

Richard D. Salter, now a practicing attorney at Colby, Marathon Co., Wis., studied law with Frisby & Weil, and was admitted to the bar in 1879.

Paul M. Weil, now of the law firm of Van Wyke & Weil, was also a student with Frisby & Weil, and was admitted in the spring of 1879.

G. A. Kuechenmeister was admitted in the fall of 1879, and is now associated with S. S. Barney.

James Kenealy was admitted in 1879, and now practices in the town of Erin.

P. C. Schmidt, Jr., is at present the youngest member of the bar. He completed his studies in the office of Frisby & Weil, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The village was the scene of the closing act in the De Bar tragedy, in August, 1855, an account of which appears in the history of Washington County. No other startling crime is found in the annals of the village.

The most destructive fires have been: The burning of the Washington House, which occurred January 1, 1864. It was rebuilt the same year by Mr. Goetter, and was re-opened with a ball and other festivities on the 15th of October.

The burning of the woolen-mill occurred December 10, 1869. Mr. Charles Heberlein was drowned the following day in the mill-race of the factory just burned.

The most serious conflagration that ever visited the village occurred on Saturday, August 16, 1879. It was first discovered at 1 o'clock in the morning, breaking out of both the front and rear of Peter Detuncq's furniture-shop. It had at the time of its discovery made such headway that it could not be subdued before the block was consumed. The buildings burned, including those in the rear of the street front, were eleven in number. Very little of their contents was saved. The principal losers were: Peter Detuncq's store and stock, valued at \$3,000; G. S. Foster, building, \$2,000; John Findorf, building and saloon fixtures, \$2,000; Nic Immell, buildings and stock of furniture, \$2,800; John Jungbluth, building, \$3,000; John Althaus, building, \$2,500; John Goetz, building, \$300; and A. C. Fuge, barn and contents, \$100. The block burned, on the west side of River street, has since been nearly rebuilt, the last structure erected on the site being the new brick store of Franckenberg & Karsten. The origin of the fire was never satisfactorily ascertained.

The great freshet of 1881, caused by the sudden melting of the unprecedented accumulation of snow, was the most devastating that has ever occurred. The river became suddenly swollen, and swept out every dam on the river between Young America and Grafton, as well as the upper bridge at West Bend and the bridge at Barton. It is here recorded as the most serious freshet since the settlement of the country.

THE TOWN IN 1881.

Exclusive of the village, the population of the town, according to the census of 1880, was 855. The town is dotted with farmhouses and covered with farms in a high state of cultivation. Nearly every farm has a reservation of growing timber upon it. The total area of woodland in the township is 2,900 acres. The principal agricultural products for 1880, were in amount and variety as follows: Wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 22,000; oats, 26,000; barley, 13,000; rye, 3,600; potatoes, 7,500; apples, 10,000; butter, 21,000 pounds; cheese, 7,000. In grain,

4,600 acres were sown. There are 135 acres of apple-orchards containing 4,260 trees in bearing. The farmers are enlarging the dairy and stock business from year to year. In 1880, 452 milch cows were reported. Excellent roads run through every section, and peace and plenty abound.

The town officers for 1881, were: Supervisors, Francis Ganzel, Chairman, Joseph Bauer Peter Holrith; Town Clerk, Stephen Lang; Treasurer, Michael Deutch; Assessor, John Witteman.

The Lucas Mineral Springs are located on the northwest quarter of Section 22. The curative properties of these springs have been known from the earliest settlement of the town. The springs have been recently opened for the convenience of visitors. There are six in all, within an area of thirty feet. Four are inclosed in a single coping. The other two are separately inclosed. The volume of water discharged is 2,000 gallons per hour, and the flow is unvarying. The pressure is sufficient to raise the water fifteen feet above the ground level. The spring is located in the most picturesque portion of the town, being three-fourths of a mile north from Silver Lake, and one and one-half miles east from Cedar Lake. The analysis made by Prof. Gustav Bode, of Milwaukee, shows the mineral constituents of the waters to be identical with the far-famed medicinal waters of Waukesha.

Jacob's Well is owned by Jacob Engmann. It lies one mile west of the court house on Section 15. It is a mineral spring—one of a group numbering a dozen or more within an area of four acres. It has been resorted to by inhabitants of the town, for its curative qualities, since 1849. The analysis made February 26, 1878, by Prof. Bode, of Milwaukee, shows:

Chloride of sodium.....	0 1597
Sulphate of soda.....	0 7618
Bicarbonate of soda.....	1.3679
Bicarbonate of lime.....	9.6399
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	6.0026
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.0245
Alumina.....	0.0127
Silica.....	0.7372

The water is entirely pure and free from organic matter. The quantity of salts it contains as well as the kind, and the manner in which they are combined, is precisely the same as the well-known Waukesha water, and the same favorable results may be expected from its use as a medical agent.

Signed, GUSTAVUS BODE.

One gallon United States measure contains the above. There are two large bath-houses fitted up at considerable expense, and a full knowledge of the various springs, varying in their quality, will eventuate in making it one of the most popular invalid resorts in the State.

There is a brick-yard in the town, owned and run by P. W. Schmidt, on Section 26. He established the business in 1874. He manufactures building brick, well brick, tiles and scouring brick—300,000 per year.

Hoppe's saw-mill, on Silver Creek, Section 15, was built by Frederick Hoppe in 1850. It was rebuilt, in 1867, by his son Charles, who still owns and runs it. It is now furnished with modern circular saws, and has a capacity of 5,000 feet per day. The flowage of his pond is about fifty acres.

Kohlsdorf's Mills.—In 1873, J. R. Kohlsdorf purchased the mill privilege known as "Young's Saw-mill;" a year after commenced work, and in the spring of 1876, completed his large flouring-mill. A new dam was built to replace the one carried away by the spring freshet of 1873, and also a fine bridge. The foundation of the mill—of stone, laid on piling covered with planks—cost about \$2,000. The building, without the basement, is three stories and a loft; the machinery is the best that could be procured from the establishment of E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee. It has four run of stones, and cost, with machinery, \$25,000. It is located one mile east of the village.

An attempt was made in the spring of 1880 to establish the culture of cranberries by Louis Lucas, who, at that time, prepared the ground and started the first vines. He has at present two acres of vigorous vines, and the enterprise promises to add another valuable source of agricultural income to those already existing in the town.

Much of the farm property of the town is insured in the West Bend, Polk and Richfield Farmers' Mutual Town Insurance Company. It comprises the farm risks in the towns of Richfield, Polk, Hartford, Trenton and West Bend. It was organized January 6, 1880. The officers were: John Kessel, President; Henry T. Thoma, Secretary; John George Lofey, Treasurer, and C. F. Leins and Charles Thoma, who completed the Board of Directors. The officers at present (1881), remain unchanged. Amount of property insured January 1, 1881, was \$860,-133. Losses during the year 1880, \$79.

TOWN OF HARTFORD.

The town of Hartford was known and described under the Government survey as Town 10, Range 18 east. It is the second town in the western range of townships in Washington County going north, and is bounded on the north by the town of Addison, east by Polk, south by Erin, and west by the town of Rubicon in Dodge County. It is well watered by numerous small creeks and springs. The Rubicon River, a tributary of Rock River, has its source in the town, and runs through it from east to west, furnishing a most excellent and reliable water-power at the village. Pike Lake, the second largest sheet of water in the county, lies a little east of the center of the town, on Sections 23, 22, 27 and 26. Its area is nearly one square mile, and is heart shaped, which gave it its Indian name, "Nokum," signifying "heart," in the Indian tongue.

The town was in a state of nature, covered with a growth of hardwood timber on the uplands, and impenetrable thickets of cedar and tamarack along the margins of the streams that wound between the hills. It lies mostly west of the range of hills, which makes the water shed of the county, and the hills are only of sufficient size to distinguish the country from the rolling prairie that opens out a few miles to the west of the town.

The first white man who came into the township with the apparent intention of remaining was Jehial Case. The records do not show any entry of land made by him. He squatted near Section 12, where Timothy Hall found him in his shanty on his arrival in the summer of 1843. When he came in is unknown. He was a Canadian. He left his squatter's claim in the fall of 1843 or winter of 1844. He sold his improvements, which consisted of a small clearing, and the first shanty ever built in the town, to a Mr. Scheitz, who came in 1844-45.

The first actual settler who took up Government land and helped to build the town was Timothy Hall. There is a record of an entry of 160 acres on Section 12, made by Hall, August 2, 1842. This may be a clerical error, as he did not come in till the middle of July, 1843, at which time he astonished Jehial Case, the Canadian squatter, by putting in an appearance with his wife and all his worldly goods. He came in with an ox team from Milwaukee, settled on Section 12, where he built him a cabin, the second built in the town, and began in earnest the life of a pioneer. The house was long kept as a tavern by Mr. Hall, it being the favorite stopping-place of travelers on the old Fond du Lac road, known as the Half Way House. For six months after Case left, Mr. Hall and family were the only residents of the town.

He was the first permanent settler in the present county of Washington, outside the towns of Germantown and Richfield, with the possible exception of Alfred Orindorf, who settled in the town of Addison about that time. Mr. Hall, for many years, was one of the leading citizens, not only of his town but the county. He built on the site of his first rude tavern, the best wayside inn on the Fond du Lac road. He took an active interest in public affairs. Was the first Justice of the Peace, the first Postmaster, and for many years his name appeared as a member of the County Board. Within a few years he removed to Spring Lake, where he now resides. He was one of the energetic men of early times, and may well be designated as one of the fathers of the town.

The next year after Hall's advent, prospectors were numerous, and at the close of 1844, some thirty entries were made, although not over fifteen families had made permanent settle-

ments. In 1846-47-48, the lands were generally taken up and the work of hewing farms out of the forest was begun on nearly every section of desirable land in the township.

Nic Simon, the first German settler, still living in Hartford, came in on a prospecting expedition in September, 1843. He, in company with John Theil, came in from Prairieville, now Waukesha, went round Pike Lake, where there was an Indian encampment of Pottawatomies, and on the trip discovered the water-power at the site of the present village. Theil took a claim on the east part of Section 11. Simon returned to Prairieville and induced the Rossman brothers, James and Charles, to come up and see the valuable water-power he had found. He piloted them to the falls in the summer of 1844. They were shrewd, practical men, and immediately bought the 40 acres about the rapids, built a dam in the fall of that year, and had a saw-mill running early in 1845. Charles Rossman joined his brothers in 1846, and built the first grist-mill, on the site of the present mill. It had three runs of stones, and did a thriving and prosperous business in the way of toll grinding for a large region roundabout. The Rossmans, with their guide, who also remained and settled on an adjoining "forty," were the founders of the village. Simon felled the first tree and built the first log house in the village, on what, years after, came to be known as Sumner street.

The same year that the Rossmans completed their grist-mill, Hiram H. Wheelock left Oconomowoc, where he had been engaged in lumber business and manufacturing furniture, and came in as a permanent settler. This was in April, 1846. He, at that time, started the first store. It was of very modest dimensions, 12x18 feet in size, built of siding, on the site of the present brick store of Wheelock, Dennison & Co. Wheelock kept a general supply store, suited to the wants of the incoming settlers, and did a flourishing business, which soon outgrew the capacity of the store. The next year, 1847, Reuben S. Kneeland became a partner with Wheelock. The little store was moved onto an adjoining lot and occupied by Isaac Allen, as a shoemaker's shop, and Wheelock & Kneeland built what was at the time the best and largest store in the county. It was 20x40 feet in size. Here the firm did a heavy and prosperous business for nine years. Meantime, Ira Wheelock and Nathan Parker, young clerks, had become members of the firm. In connection with the business, they started a manufactory of pearlsh, near the old saw-mill, which proved an unexpected and welcome source of income to the settlers, who made from the wood ashes from their immense clearing fires, large quantities of crude potash, known as black salts, which was purchased by the firm and refined for market. Many of the farmers made their first payments on their lands from this source of income. The first profitable crop to the pioneers was from the ashes of the forests they subdued. The business for many years was a very important and profitable one. The annual products of the "ashery" for 1853, was 170 tons, worth some \$150 per ton, which, as resources of the town, might be counted as a net profit. The further history of this first and most important mercantile establishment will appear in another part of this sketch, and is further traced in the personal biographies of the members of the firm, several of whom are still living in the town.

Thus the village, under the enterprise of these early workers, grew and thrived apace with the surrounding country, and was the central point of trade for many of the adjoining towns. From 1847, to the present time, it has been the most important trade center within a radius of thirty miles.

Among the early settlers in the town who came in prior to its incorporation in 1846, were Joel F. Wilson, John Barney, John Rumrill, Christopher Truax, Ralph Freeman, Isaac Maxfield, Chester Ewers, Warren Sargent, John D. Morey, Henry Washburn, John G. Chapman, E. O. Johnson, Calvin S. Wilson, Francis Willmuth and C. Smith.

The settlement was thickest in the northeast part of the town, on and about Section 12, and the center of population was nearer there than at the village in 1846.

As giving fuller information of the very earliest settlers of the town, the following extract from a letter which appeared in the *Washington County Republican* of March 16, 1881, signed by "A Settler of 1845"—Mr. Bissell—will be found interesting to the reader:

I first saw the village of Hartford in the spring of 1845, coming in by the south road. After a walk of twenty-five miles, just at sundown we came out into a broad chopping of some two or three acres, extending along

the west side of the present Main street, from the corner mentioned, to the river. Just north of the present brick hotel and nearly opposite Wheelock, Denison & Co.'s store, stood one log house, occupied by E. O. Johnson, who gladly fed and piloted land-lookers, for a consideration. After a few months, he put on more style, built a small addition, got a bottle of whisky, painted "Noster House" on a small board with iron ore, nailed it to a tree in front of the house, and thus commenced the hotel business in Hartford. He used to inform those of us not so well educated that he had studied Latin, and that "noster" meant "our." At the time just spoken of, the frame of the saw-mill was up: not a stroke had been done toward putting the machinery in place, or on the dam. There was a small house by the river, nearly opposite the parsonage, where the man who had put up the frame of the saw-mill had stayed, but no family had occupied it. On the lot way out in the woods, now owned by J. C. Dennison, Ralph Freeman had put up the body of a house, but no one had yet lived in it.

In the southwest part of the town were the families of Julius Shepherd, John Rumrill and John Graham, both of the latter families living in one house, and Henry Winters and Thompson Harper in another. These families came in the fall of 1844, by way of Milwaukee and Neosho road, leaving that road at or near Cherry Hill.

Going east from the mill, the first house was John Brasier's, on the bank of the lake. He could have been there but a short time, and made or bought little furniture, for, in coming from Milwaukee, and getting belated, I stopped with them overnight, they taking down the outer and only door for a supper-table. On the east side of the lake was Fred Hecker, an old bach, living in an Indian bark wigwam, and just south of him were two sailors, also old baches, but they stayed but a short time. About one mile further east was the family of John Mowry, and a little north of him his brother-in-law, Churchill, on the farm so long, and perhaps yet, owned by Christopher Smith. North of him and well toward the north side of the town, were the families of Deacon Chapman, Chris Truax and Cornelius Gilson. I am not sure whether Chester Ewer, Isaac Maxfield and the Pulfords, were here then or not; if not they came very soon afterward. Nicholas Simon had selected his farm but had not commenced work on it. These families embraced all, or nearly all, here at that time. In the northwest quarter of the town, not a settler had yet located. Wagons had come in as far as the mill, or Rossman's Mill, as it was called, but no wagon had crossed the river. I drove the first wagon across, turning down the hill nearly where the Mill House stood so long, and perhaps does yet, and crossing about half way down between the grist-mill and the foot of the tail-race. This was not a good crossing, and another was opened just below the saw-mill, which was used until the first bridge was built by Almon Washburn, for \$25. The first road was the old Milwaukee and Fond du Lac road, which crossed the northeast corner of the town. The next was the Territorial road, from Grafton, Ozaukee County, to Hustis Rapids, now Hustisford, in Dodge County, both being large and important points, in future prospects, being the present road through the village east and west.

Well remembered among the older settlers, now deceased, was Joel Wilson, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this book.

Another highly respected yet unassuming citizen was John Barney, who was born August 31, 1808, in Berkshire County, Mass., and removed with his parents while in infancy to Jefferson County, N. Y. He came to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1842, and settled on a farm near Prairieville (now Waukesha) with his family, then consisting of a wife and one child. He removed from there to Hartford in October, 1845, where he resided till the time of his death, which occurred April 16, 1865. During his residence in Hartford, he won the warmest regard of his neighbors and friends by his genial and generous disposition and the unqualified respect of the community by his uprightness and integrity. He was the first Town Clerk and the second Chairman of the Town Board; he served as Justice of the Peace for several years, and held other offices of trust and honor. Mr. Barney was twice married: his first wife, Adeline (Knox) Barney, died January 17, 1856; his second wife was Miss Mary Horning. He had four children by his first marriage—William R. Barney, who enlisted as a private, served through two terms of enlistment and returned as a Captain, and died in Madison February, 1875, of disease contracted in the army; John J. Barney, who enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and was killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Samuel S. Barney, now a leading lawyer in West Bend, and Cora Barney, the wife of C. L. Powers, editor of the *West Bend Times*.

One son by his second marriage, Frank L. Barney, still lives in Hartford.

Among the settlers of 1846 was the man having the largest family, Michael Bohan, a jolly son of the Emerald Isle, who came in with five sons and four daughters. He died in 1864, and the family have emigrated still further west to Minnesota, all except two sons, who have been leading citizens of Washington County, and are still within the boundaries of the old county. John the oldest son, taught school in Merton as early as 1847, and in Erin in 1848 and 1849; he was afterward County Clerk of the old county for many years, and is now living at Port Washington, the editor of the *Ozaukee County Advertiser*. Michael, a younger son, taught school in Hartford as early as 1853, and has served twelve years as Clerk of the County Board; he is the present editor of the *West Bend Democrat*.

THE TOWN INCORPORATED.

The town was incorporated by act of the Legislature, January 21, 1846, under the name of Wayne. Benton was the name selected by the inhabitants, but, as there was already a town of that name in the State, Wright, in honor of Hon. Silas Wright, was substituted. The name was not popular, and, in February, 1847, it was changed to Hartford.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting was held at the house of E. O. Johnson, April, 1846. John G. Chapman was the Chairman of the meeting, and John Barney, Clerk. The following town officers were elected:

Supervisors, Joel F. Wilson, Chairman, John Rumrill and John D. Morey; Town Clerk, John Barney; Town Treasurer, Calvin S. Wilson; Collector, Ralph Freeman; Assessors, John Graham, Almond Washburn; Commissioners of Highways, Henry Washburn, Chester Ewer; School Commissioners, E. O. Johnson, N. J. Churchill, J. D. Morey; Justices of the Peace, Timothy Hall and J. G. Chapman.

The highest number of votes cast was 42. The vote cast for or against a State government was 35 in favor to 3 opposed. The vote on establishing the county seat was 41 for the County Farm and 1 for Port Washington. The compensation for services of town officers was fixed at \$1 per day. The amount at first raised for schools was one-half of 1 per cent on the valuation, but, at a later stage of the proceedings, the matter was reconsidered and the school tax was reduced to one quarter of 1 per cent. No poll list is extant of this first meeting. The persons voting at the first fall election, which occurred in November, 1846, shows the number of voters who availed themselves of the right of suffrage at that early day. The list was as follows:

O. P. Griswold, S. Burdick, D. Alton, T. Maxfield, H. J. Atwood, E. Burdick, E. O. Johnson, D. M. Helmer, W. Sargeant, E. R. Nelson, C. Favour, R. Freeman, J. Graham, J. F. Wilson, J. Rumrill, N. Simon, A. Washburn, T. Harper, N. J. Graves, E. Root, H. H. Wheelock, C. Kellogg, H. Washburn, C. Ewer, H. Nichols, H. Winters, L. Alten—27.

The above was not a full vote, as the names of Barney Hall, and many others known to have been citizens of the town, do not appear.

The number of votes polled at the spring town meetings of several years succeeding the town organization shows the rapidity with which the town was settled; they were—1846, 42 votes; 1847, 123; 1848, 110; 1849, 198; 1850, 206.

The war record of Hartford was that of every vigorous and loyal town in the State. As there was no paper published in the village during those years, it is impossible to give the details of the labor performed or the sacrifices made. The town raised for war purposes, during the years of the war, \$41,887.50, and kept her quota full. The names of 107 soldiers from the town are enrolled in the books of the Adjutant General of the State, as having done personal service in the army. The list is given in the county history under its appropriate head. The town furnished many officers who served with distinction. The officers' names, with time of service, dates of promotion, regiment and company, appear also in the county history. There was an efficient Ladies' Aid Society, which appears as one of the most constant and reliable auxiliaries of the Milwaukee society all through the war, and till the funds were secured by the great Soldiers' Fair of 1865, in which, with a sister society from West Bend, it took an honorable and worthy interest. The two societies organized and conducted the Washington County department of the exhibition, the results of their joint efforts being nearly \$400.

Among the sojourners in the town who are no longer there, but who were once prominent citizens, were: Dr. Peck, deceased; A. M. Thompson, from 1850 to 1856, now on the editorial staff of the *Chicago Evening Journal*; Gustav Streckwald, now a prosperous merchant in Milwaukee; Warren Gee, enjoying an ample fortune at Spring Lake, Mich.; Judge Hopewell Cox, deceased, of whom a biography is published elsewhere in this work.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA.

The first white child born in the town is believed to have been a daughter of a Mr. William Phillips, who died in infancy.

The first white boy was William, son of John D. Graham, born April 1, 1845. He died when four years of age.

The first child born in Hartford, now living, was S. S. Barney, Esq., now a practicing attorney in West Bend. He was born January 31, 1846.

The first deaths were those of two children of William Phillips, who were sick with scarlet fever when he arrived, died a few days after, and were buried in the woods on the lot now owned and occupied by R. S. Kneeland.

The first shoemaker was Isaac Allen. His shop was built of tamarack poles, and stood back of Wheelock's store. He afterward took up better quarters in the first store, which was removed to make room for a larger one.

The first blacksmith was William Wyley.

The first doctor had no diploma. His name was Nichols, concerning whom, Mr. Bissell, an old settler, tells the story of the first lawsuit: He was not a bad kind of a man, had a fair education, but no diploma. Popularly, he had the reputation of being a little love cracked, and of course was the butt of jokes among those who liked that kind of sport. An anecdote will show the passion of some of that time, for fun, as well as show the elasticity of the law, as administered sometimes in a new country: Ezra Burdick hired a wagon of George Rossman, to go into civilization, and Dr. Nichols engaged Burdick to bring in for him four bushels of potatoes. Burdick broke the wagon on the trip, and Rossman sued Dr. Nichols for the damages and got judgment. It is but just to Rossman to say that after he and his friends had had all the fun they could at the Doctor's expense, he did not try to collect the judgment. Dr. Nichols sold to Drs. Conant & Peck, who were the first regular physicians.

The first town road was begun by Julius Shepherd. He, assisted by Roswell Madison and Jefferson Kenny, worked on it twenty-one days at \$1 per day.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Frazer, a Presbyterian minister from Port Washington. Among the other very early preachers were Revs. Griffin and Matthews, Baptists; Father Miller, a Congregationalist, from the town of Lisbon; Elder Palmer, Congregationalist, from Merton, and S. W. Martin, believed to have been the first Methodist preacher.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs on the corner near where Johnson's drug store now stands.

The first teacher was Richard Rumrill, who taught in the fall and winter of 1846-47. Miss Griswold kept the summer school of 1847, and Gad Root taught the following winter.

The first district school, outside the village, was taught in District No. 4 by Miss Augusta Rowe, afterward Mrs. Gould.

The first post office was at Hull's Tavern on the Fond du Lac road, and was called the Rubicon Post Office. It was established in 1847. Timothy Hall was the first Postmaster. Prior to the establishment of the office, the letters for the town were sent to the Prairieville (Waukesha) office, and brought up as often as anybody happened down that way. With the change came some confusion in the minds of outside correspondents, as the following superscription on one of the early letters bears witness. It read as follows: "——— — Prairieville, Milwaukee Co., Town 10, Range 18, Rubicon Post Office."

HARTFORD VILLAGE IN 1881.

The village contains not far from 1,500 inhabitants, and is still included in the town corporation, never having been incorporated as a village, although having at present the largest village population in the county. It is beautifully situated in the valley of the Rubicon, and on the slopes of the adjoining hills. The St. Paul Railroad passes through the village. It was completed to that point in September, 1855. It has now six churches, two schoolhouses, a

turn-halle, four general stores, four hotels, one hardware store, one printing office, and newspaper, the *Washington County Republican*, a circulating library; also, one photographer, two jewelers, two druggists, five blacksmiths, two bakers, four physicians, a dentist, four lawyers, and three Justices of the Peace. All other trades, professions and avocations that go to make up a first-class village are represented.

Among the manufacturing and kindred industries are a flouring mill, a plow and cultivator manufactory, a stove factory, two saw-mills, a tannery, a brewery, a glove factory, an establishment for the manufacture of bee hives and other apiarian supplies, three carriage shops, a cigar manufactory, a large furniture shop, a coffin and furniture factory with store attached, marble manufactory, a sugar manufactory, and a soda water manufactory. There are also two livery stables, two grain elevators, and two lumber-yards.

Among members of the Washington County bar, who have lived, or now live, in Hartford, those most widely known have been:

George C. Williams, who came to Hartford in 1847 and 1848. He served a term as County Judge, and was, for a time, associated with Judge Hopewell Cox. He subsequently removed to Wabasha, where he died.

Hopewell Cox, one of the oldest members of the old Washington County bar spent the last years of his life in Hartford.

H. W. Sawyer, County Judge elect of Washington County, has been a resident of Hartford for some ten or twelve years.

Other members of the bar, residents of Hartford, are noted in the biographical department of this work.

CHURCHES.

First Congregational Church of Hartford was organized December 19, 1847, by Rev. Norman Miller, of Lisbon, Waukesha County, Wis., with the following-named ten members: Cyrus Bissell, Amanda Bissell, Lewis B. Stowe, Laura W. Stowe, Fidelia F. Musgrove, Russell S. Kneeland, Electa Kneeland, William R. Coates, George C. Williams, Mary A. Wilcox. Of this number, R. S. Kneeland is the only one now a member of the church. Three others are still living. Since its organization, eighty-four have united by letter and one hundred and twenty-nine on profession of their faith in Christ. The church now numbers seventy-five resident members. Rev. Norman Miller, after organizing the church, remained as Pastor two years. Since 1849, the ministers have been: Rev. Mr. Wilcox, six months, in 1850 and 1851; Rev. Israel C. Holmes, three years, 1852 to 1855; Rev. Anson Clark, eleven years, 1856 to 1867; Rev. G. W. Wainwright, one year, 1867 to 1868; Rev. S. B. Demorest, one year, 1869 to 1870; Rev. E. B. French, one year, 1871 to 1872; Rev. A. Scofield, seven years, 1873 to 1880; Rev. R. S. Cross, from November, 1880, to the present time.

The First Congregational society was organized under the statute in November, 1853, and, in the same year, the church edifice was erected—a frame structure 32x50 feet. In August, 1874, the church was rebuilt. It is now cased in brick, and the internal arrangement entirely changed. There are ninety-seven scholars connected with the Sabbath school.

Evangelical Association of German Methodists.—The class was organized in 1856, with Nicholas Hosig as Exhorter, and Anton Fischback, Class-leader. The church was built in 1858. Mr. Fischback died in 1863. This association is part of a large circuit comprising Erin, Herman (Dodge Co.), Neosho (Dodge), Clyman (Dodge) and Hobert, (Dodge). All these towns have a church except Neosho. There is a parsonage in Hartford, and twenty-two families residing in Hartford and vicinity are connected with the society. The Sunday school averages fifty scholars. Rev. Jacob Schneller and Rev. August Siewert have been resident ministers.

The Methodist Episcopalians have a church in the village—Rev. Mr. Robinson present Pastor.

The first church in Hartford was built by the Universalists, and afterward sold to the Lutherans.

The Baptists also built a church, which has since been converted into a printing office.

Evangelical Lutheran Freidans.—Among the first names connected with this congregation, which was organized about 1862, are the following: Albert Hackett, August Werner and Louis Laubenstein. The first Trustees were Christian Haas, Fred Lamp, John Foss, Fritz Abert, Fritz Dering. The first minister was Albert Obitz. The church edifice was built in 1863, at a cost of \$1,500. Subsequent improvements have been made to the amount of \$1,000. The present minister is Rev. E. Probst. The church numbers sixty members, with the following-named Trustees: Henry Unglaub, President; Peter Heipp, Deacon; Ernst Mueller, Treasurer; Charles Jeker, Assistant Deacon; Fred Ulrich, Secretary.

Catholic Church.—The first movement toward erecting a Catholic Church edifice in Hartford was made about 1858 by the two brothers, Simon and Casper Dorn. Messrs. Dorn offered to give \$400 each toward the project, provided the other Catholics in the vicinity, numbering about twenty-two, would raise \$1,000. They failed to do this, and the undertaking on that basis was given up. Next, A. B. Thomson proposed to give an acre of land on condition that the people should build a church thereon. After the deed was made to the Bishop, the title to the land was discovered to be defective in consequence of a railroad mortgage resting upon it. This project was, in turn, abandoned after the timber for the building had been placed on the ground. Finally, Mr. Simon Dorn, nothing daunted by the previous failures, gave a lot situated on the Mayville road, just west of the present church—with his brother made the frame—had it brought to the site, and the church was built. The old church cost about \$4,000. Rev. Mr. Theisenrieter was the first officiating priest.

Rev. Peter Schwaiger was the first resident priest, in 1864. After three years he was succeeded by Rev. John Stephen Muench, who had charge of the church four and a half years. During his pastorate the new church property was purchased—two acres of land and a residence. Father J. A. Marshall was next in succession, remaining six months. In October, 1872, the church fell into the charge of Rev. Michael Wenker, who sold the old church property in 1875 to H. Weisslider for \$500.

St. Kilians, the new Catholic Church, was built the following year at a cost of \$10,000. There is a school in connection with the church with about fifty scholars. The church numbers nearly seventy families.

In 1856, Rev. Joseph Reindl held Catholic services in the house of Adam Dingle, in Hartford. Among the earliest names belonging to the sect are William Hecke, Barney Hecke, S. Bently, Nicholas Schwartz, — Strawmeir, Nicholas Simon, Patrick Reilley, James Dempsey, Thomas Donovan, Thomas and Cornelius Foote and Patrick Hayes.

SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge, No. 120, A., F. & A. M., was instituted by dispensation, July 25, 1859, the following officers officiating: G. M., L. M. Tracy; W. M., Charles S. Hussey; S. W., J. D. Wheelock; J. W., Luzern Frost. August 15, 1859, Robert Freeman was initiated, he being the first new member of the lodge. A charter was granted June 12, 1860. The first officers of the chartered lodge were: Charles S. Hussey, W. M.; J. D. Wheelock, S. W.; Luzern Frost, J. W.; John H. Rick, Treasurer; Thomas Skelton, Secretary; Benjamin French, S. D.; John Rumrill, J. D.; Thomas Chapman, T. Charter members were: Charles S. Hussey, J. D. Wheelock, Luzern Frost, Thomas Skelton, John H. Rice, Benjamin French, John Rumrill, Thomas Chapman, Simon Kahn, Francis Wilmot, Ethan Maxon. In June, 1880, the lodge had forty members. The following are the present officers: W. M., J. P. Gould; S. W., W. W. Pierce; J. W., A. Higley (since dimitted); Secretary, Frank P. Wilmot; S. D., R. Freeman; J. D., R. D. Gould; Stewards, M. F. Williams and John Arthur; Tiler, E. L. Zimmerman; Treasurer, W. C. Curphy. The lodge has a hall, 42x26 feet, with the necessary furniture and fixtures.

Hartford Temple of Honor, No. 84, was instituted December 21, 1876, by G. C. T. J. A. Wartrous, of Fond du Lac. The following were its first officers: W. C. T., J. M. Le Count;

W. V. T., H. A. Forbes; P. W. C. T., A. E. Chase; W. R., William George; W. A. R., L. V. Nanscawen; W. F. R., Charles Smith; W. C., J. H. Nanscawen; W. T., A. P. Dean; W. U., A. M. Stacy; W. A. U., C. E. Wheelock; W. G., M. Leos; W. S., M. Trench. First Board of Trustees: E. F. Burdick, H. T. Adams, G. W. Root. The present officers (1881) are: W. C. T., G. W. Root; W. V. T., W. A. Babcock; W. R., F. H. Uthmeier; W. A. R., John Arthur; W. F. R., S. M. Seeley; W. T., Oliver Taylor; W. C., W. S. Cross; W. D. U., William McComb; W. U., Isaac Hicks; W. G., John Munn; W. S., C. Keller. Trustees: W. Jackson, W. H. Babcock, Oliver Taylor. The lodge has, at present, nineteen members.

Hartford Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 127, was instituted July 18, 1867, by Charles C. Cheney, G. M., and L. B. Hills, G. S. The lodge received its charter January 16, 1868. Its present officers are: N. G., G. W. Root; V. G., George Hess; R. S., Charles Coxe; P. S., S. M. Seeley; T., A. Fry; C., James Goodwin; R. S. N. G., C. Coerper; L. S., William George; R. S. S., A. W. French; L. S. S., D. F. Kniffin; Warden, Julius Shepherd; Supporters of V. G., Eli Mann, R. S., and John Wiley, L. S.; Sitting P. G., Michael Alton; I. G., Edward Melcher; O. G., John Buckreus. The lodge has forty-four members.

Phoenix Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 331.—This lodge, located at Hartford, was instituted June 16, 1875. Its charter was granted at the same time. Theodore D. Kanouse, G. W. C. T., and B. F. Parker, G. W. S. Its first officers were: D. R. Amidon, W. C. T.; Miss Eva Kneeland, W. V. T.; Henry C. Melcher, W. C.; Walter L. Amidon, W. S.; Miss Ida Seeley, W. A. S.; William J. Molster, W. F. S.; Miss Mary L. Freeman, W. S.; George Snyder, W. M.; Miss Mary Orcutt, W. D. M.; Miss Ada H. Place, W. I. G.; E. B. Zimmerman, W. O. G.; Miss Clara Wheelock, W. R. H. S.; Miss Christina Hamilton, W. L. H. S.; Chester W. Turner, P. W. C. T.

The Christian Benevolent Society was organized May 23, 1865, with thirteen members and the following officers: President, August Werner; Vice President, Tranj Lott; Secretary, Albers Hackia; Second Secretary, Stephen Rody; Treasurer, Abram King. The present officers are: President, John Hagen; Vice President, Fred Lamp; Secretary, William Schwalb; Second Secretary, H. Mueller; Treasurer, Ernst Mueller; Watchman, Fred Menzer. Present membership, nineteen.

Sons of Temperance.—This society was organized May 15, 1873, and disbanded April 4, 1875.

Sons of Hermann, No. 20.—Instituted January 12, 1874, by C. Coerper; has, at present, thirty-two members. The first officers were: President, Henry Ihrenberg; Vice President, A. Kunz; Secretary, H. Panteke; Permanent Secretary, Stephen Roedy; Treasurer, John Huels. The following are the present officers: President, John Schroeder; Vice President, Charles Dix; Secretary, Fred Kriesser; Permanent Secretary, A. Hahn; Treasurer, Tobias Nehrbass.

Hartford Turnverein.—This society was organized August 15, 1873. It numbers thirty-five members, and was instituted September, 1876, on completion of its hall, the cost of which was about \$1,400. The first officers were: Philip Heipp, Speaker; J. G. Liver, Secretary; C. Coerper, Treasurer; B. Brause, First Turnwart. Present officers: Herman Hildebrandt, First Speaker; P. Westenberger, Secretary; C. Coerper, Treasurer; B. Brause, Turnwart.

Hartford Schuetzenverein.—This society was organized May, 1874, with the following officers: President, Tobias Nehrbass; Vice President, C. Coerper; Secretary, Fred Greisser; Treasurer, Adam Fry; Schuetzenmeister, Stephen Roedy. The society had eighty-five members, with a park and buildings one mile west of the village. The Schuetzen House was burned in 1875, but rebuilt the next season. In 1879, the society disorganized, and by mutual consent converted their property to the use of the Turnverein.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hartford has two fire companies—the Hook and Ladder Company, and the Washington Fire Engine Company. The Hook and Ladder Company was organized January 19, 1863, Charles Coerper, Foreman. The company numbered forty-five in 1865, built an engine house, provided

it with all requisite equipments for the company. This arrangement has been maintained ever since at the expense of the company, the cost being about \$3,000. C. Coerper has been Foreman of the company since its organization, in 1863, with the exception of two years; A. Werner is First Assistant; Henry Werner, Second Assistant; John Hollenstein, Secretary; Aug Konrad, Treasurer; Fred Goetz, Chief.

Washington Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was organized October 18, 1878. The engine was purchased in February, 1879, at a cost of \$1,500 for the whole outfit, including 500 feet of two and one-half inch hose. The engine throws two streams—three-fourths to one and one-fourth inches. It is from the manufactory of Jeffers & Tenney, Pawtucket, R. I., size No. 2. The first officers of the company were: S. M. Seeley, Foreman; Martin Loos, First Assistant; Fred Prien, Second Assistant; Charles Cox, Secretary; H. P. Torny, Hose Captain; Louis F. Holz, Assistant Hose Captain; Fred Hildebrandt, Treasurer. At its organization, the company had forty-eight members. The following are the present officers; S. M. Seeley, Foreman; R. Spooler, First Assistant; Eugene Courtney, Second Assistant; Dennis Clifford, Secretary; R. Freeman, Treasurer; G. N. Hess, Hose Captain; C. C. Amidon, Assistant.

An engine-house was built in the summer of 1880; size, 16x31 feet; cost, \$500.

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING.

Hartford Plow and Cultivator Factory, Rowell & Co., Proprietors.—This firm consists of E. G. Rowell, S. M. Seeley, A. D. Rowell and J. Ross Rice. The business was started on a small scale, in 1862, by L. F. Rowell and S. M. Seeley, under the firm name of Rowell & Co., which name has been retained through all the different partnerships that have existed since, some one of the Rowell family having always been a member of the firm. In 1866, when Mr. Rice became a partner, the annual products of the factory were only \$4,700; the power employed was a two-horse tread power. In 1867, an eight-horse power engine was substituted, and, by 1869, the business had increased to \$8,600; in 1874, to \$11,200. In 1877, a thirty-horse power engine, with a boiler capable of supplying a fifty-horse power, was substituted for the first, and, in 1878, the products were increased to \$15,000; for the year ending May, 1881, the business amounted to \$28,000. The usual working force is sixteen men. All styles of plows, cultivators and corn tools used in the Northwest are manufactured. About one thousand plows and two thousand cultivators, besides a large number of other tools were turned out the past year. In addition to this, a general foundry, machine and repairing business is done. Among the various kinds of cultivators made by the concern are the "Horse-Hoe and Cultivator," double and single shovel, and "Five-tooth Cultivator." So popular are the corn tools of this manufacture that, without soliciting any trade, the house is in receipt of more orders than it can fill, though constantly increasing the capacity of the works.

Wheelock, Denison & Co., dealers in general merchandise. This is the oldest house of the kind in Hartford, and one of the heaviest and most important in the county. The business was started in April, 1846, by Hiram H. Wheelock, in a little store 12x18 feet. In a short time, Mr. Wheelock formed a partnership with R. S. Kneeland and Ira H. Wheelock, under the firm name of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co. In 1856, Mr. Kneeland withdrew from the firm, and, in 1857, J. C. Denison was admitted as a partner, since which time the firm has been Wheelock, Denison & Co. This house has done an annual business of \$70,000 in merchandise, besides buying and selling 100,000 bushels of grain. In March, 1863, Dwight Jackson was admitted as a member of the firm, and in 1878, H. H. Wheelock withdrew, leaving the firm composed of Ira H. Wheelock, John C. Denison and Dwight Jackson the present members. They have a corner brick store, 30 feet front by 86 feet deep, with a large tailoring establishment in the second story. They carry a general stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries and provisions, boots and shoes, and hardware and farming tools. Average stock, \$20,000.

Stark & Liver, dealers in general merchandise. The casual visitor is surprised at the magnitude and completeness of this establishment. The store has a frontage of fifty-six feet and

a depth of seventy feet. It is a double store, with the office in the center, commanding a view of the whole floor. On one side is a full stock of dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes—everything pertaining to that line of business, while in the rear is a large supply of groceries and provisions. The other side of the store is filled with stoves, iron and tinware, shelf hardware, etc. The firm makes a specialty of gravel roofing and tin job work. The establishment reflects credit on the enterprise of its proprietors and is one of which Hartford should feel proud. The partnership, composed of Adam Stark and John G. Liver, was formed May 10, 1880. The store was completed and occupied August 1, 1880.

Hartford Stave Factory.—This business was established in 1864, by Wells & Co., who carried it on for ten years—until 1874. At that time, H. Smith, Martin Medbury and S. H. Seaman became proprietors, under the firm name of H. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith has always managed the business, his two partners residing in Milwaukee. They have sometimes employed as many as forty men, but at present have twelve employees. They use a forty-horse power engine—capacity, 1,000 barrels per day.

RUBICON HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

The water-power so early developed by the Rossmans is one of the finest in the county. It is now under the control of the Rubicon Hydraulic Company, organized and chartered in 1866. It is comprised of all the mill owners on the stream. The dam has been built sufficiently high and strong to flow a considerable pond for immediate use, and Pike Lake is dammed at its outlet so as to form an immense and never-failing reservoir for use during the dry season, when the water is drawn from the lake as required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Hartford in 1880, including the village, was 2,707, according to the census of that year. The official returns for the same year give the average amount of crops raised in the town as follows: Raised on 7,499 acres of cultivated land, 71,000 bushels of wheat; 48,000 of corn; 38,000 of oats; 11,000 of barley; 3,000 of rye, and 11,000 of potatoes. There were in the town 2,370 acres of growing timber, 198 acres of apple orchard, 6,570 fruit bearing trees and 682 milch cows; 46,000 pounds of butter and 18,000 pounds of cheese were made.

Following is a list of the present town officers:

Supervisors, John Schroeder, Jr., Nic Geehl, Sr., J. Dopp; Town Clerk, A. Hahn; Assessor, John Buchreus; Treasurer, J. H. Simon.

There were two post offices in the town in 1881—St. Lawrence, Section 2, and Hartford.

TOWN OF POLK.

The town of Polk is designated by the Government survey as Town 10, Range 19 east. It is bounded on the north by the town of West Bend, east by Jackson, south by Richfield, west by Erin. The land is broken by small drift hills throughout. The growth of timber on the highlands is of hardwood—oak, maple, hickory and beech; while the lowlands along the Cedar Creek have occasional patches of tamarack and cedar. Cedar Creek having its source in Cedar Lake, West Bend, comes into the town on Section 3, and runs southeasterly, through Sections 10, 15, 14, 13 and 24. It is a rapid stream, and affords abundant and frequent water power, having no less than five dams within a distance of as many miles. The stream, having its source in the spring-fed lake, which is utilized as a reservoir, proves one of the safest and most reliable in the State, the superabundant waters of springs being held secure in the lake till required in the dry season. This power is now under the control of the Cedarburg Hydraulic Company, made up of the various mill-owners in the towns along the course

of the stream. The land is admirably adapted to farming and grazing, and the town ranks as one of the best among the thirteen of the county.

The first man who permanently settled in the town is stated by Timothy Hall, the first permanent settler of Hartford, to be William Williamson. Mr. Hall came in July, 1843. He says: "I found at that time William Williamson five miles from me toward Milwaukee, who was the first settler in what is now the town of Polk. In November following, came Dinsmore W. Maxon, who settled on Cedar Creek, where he still resides." Mr. Hall is essentially correct. The records from the land office show that James Williamson entered his land, forty acres, on Section 27, August 7, 1843, and the date of the first entry to Dinsmore W. Maxon was December 7, 1844, forty acres on Section 15, to which he added another forty acres on the same section, March 27, 1845.

Mr. Maxon was, at that time of his settlement, a young surveyor. He had been settled since 1843 in the town of Mequon, and had in his surveys become familiar with the whole region. He selected his land on Cedar Creek, and its excellent water-power is now utilized by him to furnish power for the saw-mill which he still owns. At the time of his settlement, Kewaskum, one of the last and noblest chiefs of the Pottawatomies, was his nearest neighbor. They got on well and remained firm friends till the old chief died. Mr. Maxon still has his home on the old place.

He was one of the first Supervisors of the town, was for many years a member of the State Senate, and is as widely known as a leading man of affairs as any resident of the county, with which he has been identified since its earliest days.

Among other early settlers were John Rix, who took 40 acres on Section 11, April 16, 1854; Jacob Everly, 160 acres on Section 12, September 11, 1845; Jesse Wood, 80 acres on Section 19, April 24, 1845; John Detling, 160 acres on Section 25, June 3, 1844, and 80 acres on Section 26, July 11, 1844. Martin Newcomb, Asa Smith, Silas Wheeler, Jacob Dyre, David Freer, James Rolf, Horace Haner, Philip Zepp and Barnet Clow also came in before the town was incorporated.

A large part of the available and valuable land in the town had been entered by non-residents prior to 1846, but the actual settlers were sparse till 1847. During that and the two succeeding years, the lands went generally into the hands of actual settlers, and the town may be said to have been fairly settled in 1848-49-50.

The largest purchaser of Government land who settled in the town was B. Schleisinger Weil. In December, 1845, he purchased in the name of Jules Schleisinger, his son, and Eliza Adelaide Weil, his wife, large tracts of land in Section 5, 477 acres; Section 6, 408 acres; Section 7, 378 acres; Section 8, 160 acres, and in Section 18, 527 acres. These immense purchases made him the proprietor of the best portion of the northwest quarter of the town. On Section 18, he platted the present village of Schleisingerville, built a large store and dwelling, still standing on the corner of Main and Franklin streets, and started a thriving center of trade, of which further accounts will be given in the sketch of the village.

The town was incorporated under the name of Polk, by act of the Legislature, January 21, 1846.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting was held April 7, 1846. No record of the meeting was preserved. The proceedings are gathered from the minutes of the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, which occurred May 5, 1846. From them it appears that the first Supervisors were D. W. Maxon, Jr., Chairman, Silas Wheeler and John Detling. The Treasurer, Jacob Everly, presented his bond which was approved. John Rix was appointed Town Clerk, in place of Charles B. Covender, Town Clerk elect, who had removed from the town. Andrew Dunn was appointed School Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Covender's removal. John Rix was allowed \$1.50 for rent of house and lights furnished the town meeting. This establishes the place of meeting at John Rix's house. Nelson Darling was also appointed a School Commissioner.

The tavern licenses granted by the Supervisors in 1846 were to the following persons:

Jacob Bervind, who lived on Section 26; Peter Brenner, Section 25; Julius Schleisinger, on Cedar Lake; Nicholas Guth, Section 28; Emanuel Mann, Section 35.

The first list of voters preserved is that of the November election of 1846. At that meeting the following persons voted: Andrew W. Smith, Barnet Clow, David Jenner, Mathias Fink, Jacob Everly, Francis Everly, Frederick Everly, David Freer, Balthazer Loganheimer, Emanuel Mann, John H. Wright, Patrick McConville, Martin Newcomb, William Cook, James Rolfe, Horace Haner, Asa Smith, Silas Wheeler, John Detling, John Rix, D. W. Maxon. Total, 21.

The changes for the past thirty years have been uneventful and mark only the improvement and advancement which have come to the honest and thrifty people who have subdued the forest and made it the happy abode of peace and plenty.

One event only turned the energy and thought of the people outside the borders of the quiet town. The war period witnessed there the uprising in defense of the nation, common alike to all the agricultural communities of the State. The town raised for war purposes \$3,278. The rolls of the State at Madison contain the names of thirty-six soldiers from Polk who did personal service in the Union army. They appear in the war history of the county at large elsewhere in this work.

The present town shows every evidence of the highest state of prosperity that can bless a peaceful and civilized people.

The town is divided into ten whole and joint school districts, has ten schoolhouses, costing \$8,600 and employs fourteen teachers. The scholars number 680. The amount of money paid for schools in 1880 was \$2,913.

Along the course of Cedar Creek are several water-powers partially improved. D. W. Maxon has a saw-mill on Section 15, at which point is Cedar Creek Post Office, sometimes designated as Maxonville. A mile further down is the saw-mill and grist-mill owned by John Rix & Co. Further down is another dam on which August Patzer built a woolen factory in 1866. He and his son ran it for some years, when he became embarrassed and sold out to Hilgen & Wittenberg, of Cedarburg, who, in connection with Mr. Towle, and subsequently alone, carried on the business till 1880, when the machinery was taken out and removed to Grafton. The buildings only remain, and the power is idle. Still further down, in Section 13, is another grist-mill, built in 1853, by Andrew Reiter, now owned by Henry Pfennig. Three-fourths of a mile down is still another grist-mill, built early in the fifties by a Mr. Nauth. It was burned in the spring of 1862, and rebuilt by Ehlers & Eggert. It has two runs of stones for flour, and a feed mill, and is now owned by Fred Rothenmeir.

MAYFIELD.

Between the two last-named grist-mills stands the quaint and sleepy-looking little hamlet of Mayfield. This village has now a post office, a store, a blacksmith's shop, a hotel and a grist-mill. The store is kept by George F. Fleischman, one of the platters of the village, who does a fair local business with the farmers of the vicinity. The following early history of the village is substantially as given by him. George F. Fleischman came to the site of the village, on the southwest quarter of Section 13, in 1851. It was then owned by Andrew Reiderer, who had a saw-mill on the creek near by. In the spring of 1852, he, with the assistance of Fleischman, platted the village, laid out and named the streets, and named the village Mayfield, in remembrance of his native town in Switzerland—Maienfelden, which signifies Mayfield in the Swiss tongue. It had a struggle to perpetuate its name. Joseph Katz came in and opened a store in company with Jacob Pfeil, and many of the townsmen persisted in calling the place Katzbach (Katz's Creek), much to the grief of the gentle-minded Swiss founder of the village. The post office is named Mayfield, but many of the farmers go to Katzbach to trade to this day. The store of Katz & Pfeil, with the mill, a shoemaker named John Metz, and a blacksmith whose name is not remembered, made the nucleus for quite a thriving hamlet for some years. The store is now occupied by John Koch as a tavern. The first post office was established in

1859. The first Postmaster was John Toedly. The mail was brought from Cedar Creek weekly. It now arrives daily from Riceville station, the nearest point of railroad connection, one mile east, in the town of Jackson. Since the completion of the North-Western Railroad through Jackson, the trade has gone largely to Riceville and the little village has fallen into the sear and yellow leaf. Washington street, River street and Main street are by no means crowded, and only bring up suggestions of departed greatness.

SCHLEISINGERVILLE VILLAGE.

In an early part of this sketch mention was made of the founding of the village of Schleisingerville by B. Schleisinger Weil, in 1845-46. Through the energy of Mr. Weil, the village soon became the center of trade for a large number of adjoining towns. Weil himself kept a full assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the country trade, and established a market for everything offered for sale. Other branches of trade and manufacture were started. There were shoemakers, blacksmiths, a wagon-maker, a hotel, a tannery. The tannery was built by George Ippel and Thomas Jenner, who did a fair business and established a good local hide market. It has not been run for the past fifteen years. The old buildings and unused vats are still standing. Later, Weil built a distillery, which was run by him and his associates in business till he left the place about 1869. Since then it has been put by its present owners to other uses. Through the exertions and influence of Mr. Weil, the route of the old La Crosse Railroad, now a section of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, was located so as to pass through his village, and the occasion of its completion to that place was celebrated with great rejoicings August 23, 1855. A large party of excursionists came out from Milwaukee; among those present were: Stoddard Judd, President of the road; Judge Larabee; James B. Cross, Mayor of Milwaukee; Maurice Schoeffler and Harrison Ludington. The party, on the approach of the train, was saluted by salvos of artillery, and most royally entertained during the day by Mr. Weil, who fed and feasted the whole party in the upper rooms of the hotel. Such a season of eating, drinking and toasting has seldom been indulged in at the expense of one individual. The party tarried over late and were left by the return train, only to renew the blow-out till late in the evening, when another engine arrived and, doubtless to the relief of Mr. Weil, transported his overflowing and boisterous guests to Milwaukee. Mr. Weil remained in the village he had built till 1859-60, at which time he removed to Cedar Lake, then to West Bend. He now resides in Milwaukee.

Soon after the completion of the railroad to Schleisingerville, another man of rare business tact and energy came to the village and commenced business—Lehman Rosenheimer. He came from Addison, where he had been living for several years, in 1856, opened a store and, in connection with it, carried on a large trade in cattle, grain and other farm products. He rapidly enlarged the business of the already thriving village. The trade of nearly all the adjoining and neighboring towns centered at his store. He had six sons, five of whom became merchants under his tuition and are still doing business in the county—John, Max and Joseph, at Schleisingerville, and Moritz and Adolph at Kewaskum, and Norway, Michigan. The business has all grown out of the house established by Lehman Rosenheimer, at Schleisingerville so many years ago, is carried on at the different points jointly by the five brothers.

Rosenheimer built a larger store, to accommodate his constantly increasing business, on the site still occupied by his sons. It was two stories in height and 38x50 feet in size. It was doubled in size in 1867. The business continued with uninterrupted success till the death of Mr. Rosenheimer, which occurred September 21, 1878. A more complete biographical sketch of him appears elsewhere in this volume.

The business still continues under the charge of Rosenheimer's sons, and has increased from year to year. In addition to the large store, they have a grain elevator, through which they ship 250,000 bushels of grain annually, and large warehouses for the storage of agricult-

ural implements and goods. They have also a large stone stable, 45x110 feet, for the convenience of their country customers who come from long distances to find a market at their place.

The trade of the village has by no means been confined to the house of Rosenheimer. John Pick, Sr., formerly did a large mercantile and grain business. He died in 1874. His two sons continued the business two years after their father's death, at the expiration of which time they removed to West Bend.

At present there are two general stores in the village—one kept by the Rosenheimer Bros., the other by J. G. Keidel & Co. Both firms have elevators, and their aggregate shipments of grain for 1880 amounted to 300,000 bushels. There are besides, two taverns, two schoolhouses, and three churches. The ordinary vocations of a well-appointed country village, such as shoemaking, blacksmithing, carriage-making, etc., are all fully represented.

The Catholic Church was built in 1862. It has a school connected with it.

The first Lutheran Church was built about the year 1863. It was burned and rebuilt in 1866. The society is now made up of Lutherans and Evangelical Methodists.

The Lutherans built another church alone in 1872.

Formerly, a fine steam flouring mill was built at Schleisingerville, and run by Kahn Brothers. It was burned May 1, 1861. Its destruction was a severe loss to the place, as well as the proprietors. It cost \$45,000, on which there was the slight insurance of \$8,000.

The village was incorporated in 1869. The first village meeting was held April 6, 1869. The first officers elected were: Moderator, John Klingler; Inspectors of Election, Herman Perlewitz, John Brosius; Clerks, Jacob Oehrling and R. Toll.

The first town board was as follows: President, John Pick; Trustees, L. Rosenheimer, John Theil, I. G. Meyer, John Ehbit; Clerk, Jacob Oehrling; Treasurer, William H. Hasketh; Assessor, John Brosius; Justice of the Peace, John C. Toll; Marshal, Nic Theisen. At this meeting there was raised, for contingent expenses, \$40; schools, \$50; poor fund, \$10. The present year, 1881, there was raised \$350 for schools, and \$250 for other village expenses.

The present village officers are: Trustees, John Rosenheimer (President), G. Menger, Jac Mergenthaler, Chris Rosche, Ed Herman; Assessor, Jac Schantz; Treasurer, Augus Zilsdorf; Clerk, Jac Schantz (elected to serve of the unexpired term of Clerk elect, C. Pfeifer, removed from the village); Marshal, Nic Theisen.

The secret and charitable societies are represented by the Turners and Odd Fellows.

The *Schleisingerville Turnverein* was organized October 5, 1877. Its first officers were: First Speaker, Charles Pfeifer; Second Speaker, David Rosenheimer; First Turnwart, Fred. Roeber; Second Turnwart, Adam Grohs; Secretary, Adam Stark; Treasurer, John Rosenheimer; First Steward, Charles Roth; Second Steward, Nic Miller; Cashier, John Leins.

The present officers are: First Speaker, Joseph Rosenheimer; Second Speaker, Jacob Schantz; First Turnwart, Myer Rosenheimer; Treasurer, John Rosenheimer; Secretary, William Cruse; First Steward, Jacob Springer; Cashier, Peter Wild.

The society is in good financial condition. It rents the Odd Fellows hall, and holds its meetings on the second Tuesday of each month. The present membership numbers twenty.

The *Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F.*, was organized in 1868. It owns a commodious hall, built in 1877.

The town of Polk contained in 1880, according to the census of that year, 2,060 inhabitants.

It raised, from 7,882 acres of cultivated land, 45,000 bushels of wheat, 31,000 of corn, 46,000 of oats, 18,000 of barley, 7,500 of rye and 16,000 of potatoes. It had 3,911 acres of growing timber, 238 acres of apple orchards with 7,240 trees bearing fruit, and 781 milch cows; 35,000 pounds of butter were made.

The following is the list of town officers for 1881: Supervisors, John Koch (Chairman), John Lau, John Keller; Town Clerk, C. F. Leins; Assessor, Lorenz Girth, Jr.; Treasurer, Peter Weber.

There were four post offices in the town in 1881—Ackerville, on Section 28 ; Cedar Creek, on Section 10 ; Mayfield, on Section 13, and Schleisingerville.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

This town originally formed a part of the large territory included in the present towns of West Bend, Barton, Trenton, Kewaskum and Farmington, then known as the town of West Bend. On the 11th day of February, 1847, that portion of the town situated in Town 12 north, of Range 20 east, was, by act of Legislature, set off and constituted a new town under the name of Clarence (in honor of Clarence, son of Jonathan Danforth), and a year later, on the 11th of March, 1848, this name was changed to Farmington.

Farmington, situated in the northern tier of towns in the county, has for its boundaries the town of Scott, Sheboygan County, on the north ; Fredonia on the east, Trenton on the south, and Kewaskum and Barton on the west. It is one of the finest farming towns in the county its fertile fields, abundant harvests, and substantial stone farmhouses and barns, bearing conclusive evidence to the thrift and industry of the tillers of the soil. With the numerous manufacturing immediately connected with the dairy interests of the town, and the various industries that are rapidly springing up and flourishing, a prosperous future seems assured. The surface of the country is gently undulating—just enough timber being left to supply the needs of the inhabitants and add to the beauty of the scenery. It is watered by the northern branch of the Milwaukee River, and a few small tributaries, by Schwin Lake in the south, Lake 12 in the north, and a smaller lake or pond on the property of C. W. Detmering.

It contains two villages, Boltonville and Fillmore, Boltonville being situated in the northern part of the town, and Fillmore in the eastern, near the center from north to south.

The earliest settlers in the town who entered land, were Amasa P. Curtis, who entered eighty acres on Section 31, October 14, 1845 ; Elijah Westover, 160 acres on the same section, the same day, and William Smith, who entered 160 acres on Section 30, November 22, 1845. These three are all the entries that are recorded for the year 1845. Valuable land had been secured by speculators at a much earlier date than this, and some of the actual settlers may have procured their land from them. Jonathan F. and Sylvester Danforth took up their land in May, 1846 ; Morgan Wescott in June, 1846 ; the Manleys in August, 1846 ; Peter Schwin, September, 1846 ; Charles P. Prichard, November, 1846. Besides these, there must be mentioned among the "Fathers of the town"—those who lived and reared their families in Farmington, and by their enterprise and industry gave it an impetus in the right direction—William Stewart, the Riley brothers, Matthew, William, Thomas and Edward, Thomas Bailey, J. La Craft, Samuel Wescott, Harlow Bolton, Asa Ramsey, C. W. Detmering and Jacob Myers. To these men and their descendants, the town is indebted for a large share of its business prosperity.

A LOOK BACK INTO CLARENCE.

About two months after the new town was christened, April 6, 1847, the citizens held their first town meeting at the house of Thomas Bailey. The following officers were elected : Supervisors, George Manley, Chairman, Jeremiah Ferguson, James Harris ; Assessors, Stephen Wescott, Franklin Farrar, Jacob Meyers ; Town Clerk, Benjamin F. Buck ; School Commissioners, James B. Williams, James Harris, Patrick Laughlin ; Highway Commissioners, A. P. Curtis, William Ranger, John McClean ; Collector, Morgan Wescott ; Justices of Peace, Thomas Amy, O. D. Norton, Conrad Haggy ; Constables, George Porter, George Ramsey, John La Craft ; Fence Viewers, Phil Cobbler, Sidney Smith, John Sackett ; Treasurer, Samuel Wescott ; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John Scott.

Fifteen dollars were voted for the support of common schools.

The following town committee of five were elected : Jonathan F. Danforth, Benjamin F. Buck, O. D. Norton, S. B. Smith, John Sackett.

The Town Clerk qualified by being sworn by Ira Spencer, Notary Public.

CLARENCE POLL LIST OF APRIL 6, 1847.

Victor Charroun, George W. Green, John Sackett, George Manley, Jacob Meyers, John Scott, William Ranger, O. D. Norton, George Porter, Jeremiah Ferguson, Morgan Wescott, Benjamin F. Buck, James B. Williams, James Harris, Patrick Laughlin, Nathaniel Pardridge, George Ramsey, Jonathan F. Danforth, Thomas Amy, Joseph Lampert, Conrad Haggy, John La Craft, Phillip Cobbler, Samuel Wescott, John McClean, Thomas Bailey, Franklin Farrar, Sylvester Danforth, Francis Guilford, William Riley, Sidney B. Smith. Total, 31.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held at the Town Clerk's office April 20, 1847, the first bill was allowed, after a resolution to purchase books and stationery had been adopted. The bill amounted to \$15.37, and was to be paid by the October next following the meeting, and, in case of default, interest at 12 per cent was to be allowed, instead of 8.

The town was divided into ten road districts; No. 1 is described as follows: "Road District No. 1 shall include the whole of Section 1, east half of Section 2, east half of Section 11, northeast quarter Section 14, north half of Section 13, and the whole of Section 12 in conclusion."

An Overseer of Highways in Districts Nos. 1 and 8 was appointed: — Cornelius. The first highway was laid out as follows: "A road three rods wide, to run from the northwest corner of Sections 21 and 26, Town 12, Range 20, thence south on the section line between Sections 26 and 27, 34 and 35 on the town line." Recorded July 3, 1847.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting August 21, 1847, and it was

Resolved, That \$300 be raised to defray town expenses.

October 2, 1847, a special meeting of electors was held.

Resolved, to pay \$2.85 for expense of house that year; also, that \$200 should be raised for the purpose of building a bridge across the Milwaukee River.

November 2, 1847, another special meeting was held to undo the work of the former special; the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as a town recently settled, and very recently organized, and suffering all the inconveniences consequent to a new town and a new country, and, whereas, most of the taxable inhabitants have little or no means beyond what is actually necessary for their support, the present year, we, therefore, by this resolve, make null and void any previous vote for raising a tax for building in this town the present year, and hereby form this resolution; that no tax shall be laid in the town this present year for any such purpose; also, resolved, that the sum of \$300 should be raised for defraying the expenses of the town the present year.

Thirty-three votes were cast.

During the year that the town retained the name of Clarence, the people were not idle; although most of them had "little or no means, beyond what was actually necessary to their support," their first school was started and kept open summer and winter. The schoolhouse was of logs, situated near the east quarter-post of Section 19. It was built in the fall of 1847. Mrs. Asa Varney taught the first winter, Miss Ann Smith the next summer, succeeded the following winter by W. R. Wescott, then a youth of eighteen years, who continued to "teach the young idea" in Farmington for nine successive winters. The school was known in the old days as the "Washington Union School," now as the "Ramsey District No. 9." Old settlers disagree, some claiming that the first school was taught by one of the Danforth family.

Sylvester Danforth threw open the door of his log house for religious services in the fall of 1847. This first service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Halstead, Methodist. This denomination also organized a church at about this time—the first church in the town.

Of the very early settlers, there are now living William Stewart, Patrick Laughlin, Thomas Riley, William Riley, Edward Riley, Willet R. Wescott, Philip McKee, J. Kenney, Philip Schneider, D. D. Smith, Asa Varney, Peter Schwin and Harlow Ballou.

The Catholics built the first church edifice in the town—St. Peter's—on Section 34.

The first saw-mill was built by Delos Wescott, on Stony Creek, near the center of Section 8. It is now destroyed.

Dr. Sylvester Danforth was the earliest physician of Farmington, he being in the county early in 1846.

Ann Riley, daughter of Matthew R. Riley, born September 13, 1845, is said to be the first white child born in the town.

The first couple married in this town were Joseph Horten and Miss Ann Smith, daughter of D. D. Smith, in the winter of 1848-49. At the same house, on the same evening, Robert McKelvey was married to Ann Rector. A. D. Norton, Justice, officiated in both cases.

The first post office was kept by Jonathan Danforth at his house, on the southeast corner of Section 17. It was established in 1848, and called "Clarence Post Office."

Mr. Riley built the first frame house in town, and Jonathan Danforth the first block house; D. D. Smith the first brick house and first frame barn.

Among the old pioneers who came to Clarence in 1847 was a Mr. Bloom, an American. His sole "stock in trade" was his hands, his son, an ax, and an auger. He didn't bury his talents in any napkin—everything he owned was put to account. With his ax he felled the trees from ten acres in a year, and in return received forty acres of standing timber. His son cleared ten acres for a pair of oxen. The next year they cleared thirty acres of their own, and in the fall of 1848, had about 300 bushels of wheat. They sold out the following year for \$1,100.

When the toil and danger attending the settlement of a new country is over, and the people are easily and safely gathering in the harvest of plenty which succeeds, they can hardly realize that an unbroken forest means anything more than a delightful resort for a day's picnic, with all the modern accessories of luxury and convenience, and are very apt to regard as somewhat mythical the stories that the "old folks" tell of early times and struggles. The following relation somewhat illustrates what a Wisconsin forest really was when the first sturdy pioneers dared to make it their home.

In the spring of 1847, there lived a German with his family—a wife and infant child—in the northern part of the town of Fredonia, on Section 3. The little clearing had been made by their own hands, and their united labor was all they had to depend upon to make for themselves a comfortable home in the wilderness. One morning the father and mother went into the forest to chop logs, leaving the baby asleep at home. After working awhile, the sound of the bell worn by one of the oxen attracted their attention, and the husband proposed that his wife should go and bring them, that they might be in readiness for hauling the logs. She accordingly set out, guided by the sound of the bell. The father worked on and on. The sturdy blows of his ax resounded through the forest until the time for his wife to return came and passed, and no wife appeared. When he went to his cabin she was not there, only the sobbing baby. The nearest neighbor was a long way off, and he had no idea in which direction to search for his wife. When the mother started for the cattle she followed the faint sound of the bell for some distance, and then becoming bewildered, wandered farther and farther from her path, until night overtook her helplessly groping about, lost in the forest. That night was a long one—alone, hardly knowing which seemed the louder, the cries of the wild beasts close to her ear, or the imagined cries of the little one so far from her arms. The next morning she came to the clearing of a young man named Mansfield, on Section 7, in the town of Fredonia. She could speak but a few words of English, and he could understand no German. With some difficulty she made him understand the name of her nearest neighbor, and also that her home was by a lake. Mr. Mansfield concluded the best thing to be done under the circumstances was to guide her to the nearest lake he knew, which was in the adjoining town of Scott, on the north, and probably the location of her home. Taking food, they set out on their search and reached the lake—wearily examined its entire circumference, but found no sign of the clearing, nor even of any living being. Returning, they met a settler who mentioned Schwin's Lake, in the southern part of Farmington, and Mr. Mansfield turned his steps in that direction with poor Fraulein humbly following. Night came upon them still in the forest. With daylight, they again plodded on, and another weary day, and still another night passed, with no clew to the longed-for home. On the third morning, the foot sore, weary and almost finished pair arrived at Schwin's

Lake, and were again disappointed. It was not the place. They turned again northward, and, after traveling several miles, came to the clearing of Mr. Beger, who could understand the poor woman's story, and who fortunately knew the neighbor (Dan Miller) whose name was the clew to her home. Before they reached that home, however, they heard the woods resounding with the shouts of men who, with her husband, were in search of the wanderer. The baby, like a brave little pioneer, as it was, lived and thrived, and was ready to greet the poor, tired mother with a smile on her return.

TOWN MEETINGS IN FARMINGTON.

Farmington received its new name on the 11th of March, 1848, and its first town meeting was held April 5, at the house of Stephen Wescott. The first town officers were: Supervisors, George Ramsey (Chairman), Franklin Farrar, Fred Stipp; Clerk, J. F. Danforth.

July 18, 1848, a meeting of the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Farmington was held, but the first regular annual town meeting was held April 3, 1849, at which time ninety-two votes were cast. The following were the officers elected: Supervisors, George Ramsey (Chairman), Harlow Bolton, Franklin Farrar; Clerk, Patrick Laughlin; Superintendent of Schools, John La Craft; Treasurer, John La Craft; Assessor, S. Danforth; Justices, James B. Williams, Stephen Wescott, John La Craft and Charles W. Detmering.

There is no mention of a town meeting being held at any place, save the house of Stephen Wescott, until the spring meeting of 1850, which was at the schoolhouse, District No. 10.

About this time the town commenced to grow rapidly; farms were cleared and school-houses built.

VILLAGE OF BOLTONVILLE.

In the year 1854, the village of Boltonville, so named in honor of Harlow Bolton, was started. This village is situated on Stony Creek, Sections 3, 9 and 10, town of Farmington, and is about eight miles from Random Lake Railroad Station (Wisconsin Central), and the same distance from Barton, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad.

The foundation of the village was laid by Horace Smith, when he built his store on Section 9. The water-power was soon improved and utilized by the erection of a saw-mill by E. A. Duncan on a small stream tributary to Stony Creek. This mill has since been improved by Duncan, Wendel & Co., and is still in operation. At a little later date a grist-mill was built on Stony Creek, the germ of the present mill owned by Bolton & Schuler. The mill has passed through various business changes, but some member of the Bolton family has always been a partner since the firm first founded the business as Bolton, Willis & Varney (Harlow Bolton, W. H. Willis and Asa Varney). The firm was in turn, Bolton & Smith, 1860; Bolton & Marcellus, 1866, when the mill was rebuilt and enlarged; and Bolton & Schuler, from 1868 to the present time. The mill has three run of stone, the most improved machinery and a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day. The Bolton Store was built in 1858, and now carries a stock of about \$6,000.

The village has also two hotels, two wagon-shops, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one harness-shop, a hardware store, a store for general merchandise, a barber-shop, a cheese factory, post office, one church and a graded school.

The first dwelling-house in Boltonville was built by William H. Willis.

FILLMORE.

This village contains two churches, two stores, a hotel, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop, a town hall, a graded school, several societies and two cheese factories.

The largest establishment is that of Braatz & Co., dealers in general merchandise and proprietors of a cheese factory, hotel, saloon and bowling-alley.

The manufacture of cheese in Farmington is becoming one of the most important and lucrative industries of the town, and Braatz & Co. are carrying on the business on a large scale.

The factory was established in 1877, and they manufacture about forty thousand pounds of cheese annually. The firm is composed of Henry Braatz and Frank E. Blecha. The store is doing a thriving business, and is deservedly popular. The Fillmore Post Office and also the Town Clerk's office are kept in their establishment.

There are now in the town of Farmington six or more cheese factories. The first was established in 1871, by Daniel Trenam, on Section 17. It is still in operation.

Second, was the establishment of Braatz & Co., in 1877.

Third, by Herman Gruhle, on Section 23; capacity, 60,000 pounds.

Fourth, by Bolton & Schuler, in the village of Boltonville, in the spring of 1881; capacity, 60,000 pounds.

Fifth, by Woog & Co., same spring, on Section 1; capacity, 40,000 pounds.

Sixth, by William M. Horner, May, 1881, on Section 35; capacity, 45,000 pounds.

The factory of Bolton & Schuler is 22x36 feet, two stories high, and the firm intend to nearly double the capacity of the building. They now manufacture 60,000 pounds per year.

There are two brick-yards and one brewery in the town.

There are, at present, three post offices in the town of Farmington—Boltonville Post Office, George Bolton, Postmaster; Fillmore Post Office, Frank E. Blecha, Postmaster; St. Michael Post Office, established in 1877, at the store of Mathias Herriges, on the southwest corner of Section 7, M. Herriges, Postmaster.

The town has twelve school districts, or parts of districts, with eight schoolhouses, costing in the aggregate \$7,000. There are 691 scholars and 15 teachers; \$2,225 was expended in 1880 for school purposes.

CHURCHES.

German Methodist Church was organized in 1859. Its first meetings were held in the Fillmore Schoolhouse, Rev. Jacob Schaefer being the first minister. George Leigel, Gottlieb Hendel, C. Feckler, Gottlieb Gerhardt, Michael Loebe, William Donath and Michael Broidekamp were the first members. A church structure was erected in 1863. About nine families are now connected with the society. The present Pastor is Rev. William Myer.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, on Section 34, is a nice stone church, built in 1861 at a cost of \$1,600. The society was organized in 1846 with a membership of forty-two. This was the first Catholic organization in town. Father Mayer and Father Obermitter were resident priests. There are now thirty-four families connected with the church, Father Peter Stupfel being the priest at the present time.

St. John's (Catholic), Section 9. This church was built in 1860. It is of brick, 31x49 feet in size, and cost \$2,000. The Building Committee was Thomas Riley, Thomas Goodman and Thomas Callegahan. The society was organized in 1859 by Rev. Patrick Bradley. The present priest is Rev. Charles Grobsemidt, who has thirty-seven families under his pastoral care. The following are the early members and founders of St. John's Church: Thomas Riley, Mathew Riley, Edward Riley, Patrick Riley, Peter Clark, Patrick Laughlin, Michael Mahon, James Kenny, Thomas Dowling, Philip McKee, Conrad Heggy, Jeremiah Maloney, Cornelius Enright, Daniel Enright, John Mulvany, Daniel Murphy, John Murphy, Thomas Mallon, James Strong, Joseph Lambrecht, Michael Kanaley, Robert Rice, R. A. Long.

St. Martin's (German Lutheran) Evangelical Association of North America. The society was organized in 1860. The church edifice was erected two years later. It is of stone, a neat structure, containing a good organ. There are ninety-five members connected with the church. Rev. — Vorberg was the first Pastor, and Rev. Julius Frank is the present. The officers are: Trustees, Carl Shroeder, William Busch; Treasurer, Carl Koenig; Clerk, Carl Wittig; Organist, Miss Emma Klessig. The Sunday school has 100 scholars, and the following officers: Superintendent, Carl Wittig; Assistant Superintendent, Julius Koenig; Secretary, Adolph Goldammer; Bible teacher, Traugott Knoll; Organist, Emma Klessig.

The Free-Will Baptist Church at Boltonville. The society was organized and the church edifice erected in 1871. The church building is of brick, 34x50 feet in dimension. There are



M. A. T. Garner

twenty regular church members, but people from outside the denomination contributed toward the erection of the church. Rev. Mr. Webster is the present Pastor.

Union Sabbath School (at Boltonville) was organized June, 1881, with Mrs. J. Burgess, Superintendent. The school has an average attendance of seventy-five.

SOCIETIES.

Sons of Hermann was established May 8, 1877. It is designated as Fillmore Lodge, No 33. The first officers were: President, F. Beger; Secretary, Carl Wittig; Vice President, H. Witt; Treasurer, H. Gruhle. The first members were Herman Gruhle, Jacob Staatz, Henry Wade-witz, Herman Friebe, Herman Butter, Max Gruhle, Henry Rieke. The present membership (1881) numbers thirty-four. The present officers are: President, Carl Wittig; Vice President, John Klein; Secretary, John Klessig; Treasurer, Michael Groschel. Meetings are held in the Turn-halle every Tuesday evening.

Farmington Humanitäts Verein was organized November 8, 1857, by Mr. A. W. Demuth, of Milwaukee, for social, literary and benevolent purposes. Mr. Demuth was the first President of the society; Fred Huebner was Secretary, and William Kloetsch, Treasurer. The society has a library of between 300 and 400 German books, and one of the rules of the society forbids books in any other language being added to it. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature March 20, 1865.

I. O. O. F., Kishkaupée Lodge, No. 96.—This lodge was organized at Barton in 1859, and removed to Boltonville in 1870, the latter being the more convenient locality for the majority of the members. The first officers of the lodge are given in the sketch of Barton. The first officers elected after the removal to Boltonville were: N. G., James Washburn; V. G., Edward Gifford; R. S., W. R. Wescott; P. S., F. C. Schuler; Treasurer, George Bolton. The membership numbered twenty-seven. The meetings were held in H. Bolton's Hall.

The Bible Society was organized in 1851, with William Stewart as President, and Willet Wescott, Secretary. It has held no meetings since 1877.

Farmington Cemetery Association was organized about 1854.

The Farmington Turn-verein was organized May 13, 1862. It was in operation a short time, and suspended until July 9, 1866. Its first officers were: First T. W., H. F. Beger; Second T. W., Ernst Harz; Speaker, Nicholas Young; Second Speaker, Adam Pritschet; First Secretary, Fred Walther; Second Secretary, Carl Morgenroth; Janitor, Jonathan Mochrl; Treasurer, Fred Huebner. The society re-organized July 29, 1866, seven of the old members being present. Their names as follows: Nicholas Young, H. F. Beger, Adam Pritschet, Gustav Chugeld, Fred Tippman, Otto Walter, Fred Weinreich. Twelve new members were admitted, and new officers chosen. The hall was built in 1867. Size, 40x60 feet. In 1877, an addition of 40x32 feet was made. The present membership numbers twenty-six, with the following officers: First Speaker, Carl Wittig; First T. W., William Hentle; First Secretary, H. F. Beger; Second Secretary, Max Gruhle; Treasurer, John Klessig; H. W., F. Weinreich; Librarian, E. Rudolph; Z. W., Henry Rieke. The hall and appurtenances are valued at \$3,500.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1880 was 1,670. The official returns for the past two years are not on file at the office of the County Clerk. During that time, the manufacture of cheese has become a leading branch of industry and income in the town. The farm products vary but little from those last reported in 1878, which were as follows: Wheat, 55,000 bushels; corn, 39,000; oats, 51,000; barley, 20,000; rye, 87,000; potatoes, 15,000; butter, 54,000 pounds; cheese, 10,000. The latter for the year 1881 will reach 250,000 pounds.

The town officers, for 1881, were; Supervisors, F. C. Schuler, Chairman, Charles Board, John Geidel; Town Clerk, Carl Wittig; Treasurer, Paulus Reul; Assessor, Ernst Goldammer.

The post offices in the town, in 1881, were Boltonville, Fillmore and St. Michael's.

TOWN OF KEWASKUM.

The town of Kewaskum is in the northern tier of towns in the county, and lies between Wayne on the west and Farmington on the east. The four northern tiers of sections in Town 12, Range 19, constitute the present limits of the town. In January, 1846, it became, by act of the Legislature, a part of the town of West Bend, which then embraced four townships. In 1847, Town 12 was set off and became a separate corporation under the name of North Bend. A still further subdivision was made in 1849, by which the town was reduced to its present limits and named Kewaskum, in memory of the old Indian chief of that name, who had recently died.

The town is watered by the Milwaukee River and a few tributary streams. The river runs in a general southerly direction through the town, dividing the village into two unequal parts, the eastern being the larger. The general characteristics of the soil, aspect of the country, etc., are similar to the southern sister towns, except that Kewaskum has a dearth of lakes. Otherwise the same beautiful farms, gently sloping hills and occasional hamlets are to be met with.

NORTH BEND MEETINGS.

The first annual town meeting was held at the house of William P. Barnes, April 6, 1847. The following is a copy of the minutes :

“ At the annual town meeting, held at the house of William P. Barnes, in the town of North Bend, Washington Co., T. W., April 6, 1847, the friends who were there organized by calling Harry N. Strong to the chair, and appointing Joshua Bradley, Clerk. The meeting being called to order, the following motions were made and carried in the affirmative :

“ First. That the next annual town meeting is to be held at the house of Ferdinand Dagling, on Section Number 21.

“ Second. That town officers receive for their services \$1 per day where the price is not fixed by law.

“ Third. That the town raise one-eighth of one per cent for the benefit of schools in the town.

“ Fourth. That we, or the town, raise one-eighth of one per cent to be applied to roads in the town.

“ Fifth. That Samuel Ladd serve as Overseer of Highways in the town of North Bend till others are appointed.

“ Sixth. That we raise \$75 to pay officers and to bear the necessary expenses of the town.

“ Seventh. That the Supervisors accept no account unless it is itemized, dated and sworn to.

“ April 9, 1847.

JOHN S. VAN EPS, *Town Clerk.*”

The following is the poll list of town meeting in North Bend, April 6, 1847 : Charles Higgins, Joseph H. Austin, William P. Barnes, Samuel Ladd, James Frazer, Samuel Albright, H. Bradley, C. Hanni, J. Douglas, J. R. Avery, N. Harris, M. Tulen, J. Van Vechten, T. Thill, M. Rodenkirch, J. Albright, J. R. Wright, H. N. Strong, Joshua M. Bradley, F. Daglin, L. Spear, D. Remington, B. C. Thompson, J. S. Van Eps, William Douglass, Thomas Bliss—Total 26.

The first election held in North Bend for the election of Territorial and county officers, to wit : one Delegate to Congress, one member of the House of Representatives, one Register, Clerk and Surveyor—was held September 6, 1847, at the house of William P. Barnes : Inspectors, Harvey N. Strong, Jacob T. Van Vechten and Samuel Ladd : Clerk, John S. Van Eps. November 29, 1847, another election was held at the same place to elect Delegates to the State Convention at Madison to form a State Constitution. Those receiving the most votes were William H. Lord, Patrick Pentong, Lewis E. Pick.

FIRST TOWN MEETING OF KEWASKUM.

The first election of the town of Kewaskum was held at the house of Nathan Wheeler, near the village, April 2, 1850; Inspectors of Election were J. T. Van Vechten, F. Dagling and T. P. Bliss; Clerk, Ansel Moody. The officers elected were: Supervisors, J. T. Van Vechten, Chairman, B. Spinharney, H. Roderkirch; Town Clerk, Ansel Moody; Treasurer, D. C. Bowen; Superintendent of Schools, Ansel Moody; Assessors, M. Rodenkirch, D. C. Bowen; Justices, D. C. Bowen, P. Rottermand; Constables, J. P. Harris, H. Backhaus, L. Clark; Sealer of Weights and Measures, J. Williams.

This election proved illegal, as it was held outside the limits of the new town of Kewaskum, and Chairman Van Vechten was denied his seat in the County Board. The blunder was remedied by a special election held within the town limits.

William P. Barnes and wife were the first settlers in North Bend, Mr. B. living on Section 35 as early as 1844.

The first post office was at Section 9, Fond du Lac road, Nathaniel Wheeler, Postmaster. The office was established at Kewaskum Village, in 1847, with James Thompson as first Postmaster.

The first school was established in 1851; L. Clark, Superintendent; Calista Colvin, teacher.

VILLAGE OF KEWASKUM.

In 1852, J. H. Myer built the first log house on the bank of Milwaukee River, in the then prospective village of Kewaskum. In the fall of the same year he built a saw-mill, and commenced a grist-mill in 1854, which he finished in 1856.

The first frame house in the village and in the town was built by Henry P. Eames. It was near the river, on the south side of what is now Main street, opposite West Water. It was what was called a "story and a half house." The nearest settler was William Pickel, a half mile away.

The first store, built by William Spicer, was a frame building, now called "the old store."

In 1852, F. W. Buchtel started the first blacksmith-shop.

In the spring of 1854, the first religious society was organized—the Dutch Reformed—Rev. M. Davenport, Pastor. There were four attendants at the first meeting.

The first church edifice was built by the Catholics.

The first Sunday school was organized in 1855, with Mrs. Eames as Superintendent. The school was very successful, and under various Superintendents was maintained until 1879.

The village has grown to be the thriving trade center of the surrounding country. The Chicago & North-Western Railway passes through the town and village. The village population at present (1881) exceeds five hundred. It has six hotels—the Eagle, the American House, S. Witzig's Hotel, Central Hotel and the Madison House. It has three general stores. The largest is owned and run by the Rosenheimer Brothers, Moritz and Adolph, under the family firm name of L. Rosenheimer & Sons. They have an elevator and do a large grain-shipping business in connection with their merchandising. Their annual grain shipments aggregated 125,000 bushels. The other two stores are run by Henry Backhaus and Charles Lobeisky. Both do a thriving business.

Remmell Bros. & Co. have just completed the most complete establishment for the manufacture and repair of all kinds of wood and iron work, between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

It embraces a machine-shop, with engine lathe, a planing-mill, a wagon-shop and a blacksmith's shop. Here carriages and agricultural machinery are manufactured and repaired in the best style of mechanical art. The Remmell Brothers are practical workmen of rare merit, and possessed of inventive talents of a high order.

There are also four grain elevators, all doing a grain-shipping business during the season.

The flouring-mill, built by Mr. Myer in 1852, was enlarged and partially rebuilt in 1878. It is now run by Guth & Backhaus.

The lumber-yard is run by N. Guth & Son.

There are two schools, a public school, and a parish school connected with the Catholic Church.

There are three churches—the Catholic, built in 1862; the Lutheran, built in 1868; the Methodist, built in 1866.

The village has also a hardware store, a stove and tinware establishment, and shoemakers, blacksmiths, painters and other artisans, which go to make up the population of a thriving and growing village.

The charitable and secret societies are represented as follows:

Kewaskum Turnverein, organized June 2, 1878. First officers were: First Speaker, Charles Flicheman; Second Speaker, Peter Heip; First Turnwart, Frank Brown; Second Turnwart, Adolph Rosenheimer; Secretary, Fred Stork; Assistant Secretary, Nic Marks; Treasurer, Nic Guth; Steward, Henry Backhaus; Trustees, John Stroegel, Pat McLaughlin, Mattice Louis.

The present officers are: First Speaker, Fred Stork; Second Speaker, Valentine Dreher; First Turnwart, Lewis Guth; Secretary, Nic Marks; Assistant Secretary, Lawrence Guth; Treasurer, Charles Kiehn; Steward, William Fillbert; Trustees, Joseph Rimmel, Pat McLaughlin, N. Guth, Sr. Present membership is twenty-eight. Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month.

Kewaskum Lodge, No. 101, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 4, 1860. It was first started in the English language, then changed to a German lodge. After a few years it ceased active work, and lay dormant for several years. February 2, 1876, it was resuscitated, and has existed as an American lodge, so far as its work is carried on in the English language, though its membership is largely made up of Germans. The present officers are: H. J. Ebenreiter, N. G.; L. A. Clark, V. G.; C. P. Mooers, R. S.; Charles Miller, P. S.; N. Guth, Treasurer. The present membership numbers twenty. Meetings are held weekly, on Saturday evenings.

THE TOWN IN 1881.

The town is entirely settled, with a population of thrifty farmers.

It has six whole and joint school districts, six schoolhouses, worth \$6,000. The scholars number 547; eight teachers are employed. The amount of money expended for school purposes in 1880 was \$2,043.

The population of Kewaskum in 1880, according to the census of that year, was 1,469.

The average amount of crops raised from 5,010 acres of cultivated land, in 1880, was: Wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 16,000; oats, 32,000; barley, 16,000; rye, 24,000; potatoes, 10,000. The number of acres of growing timber was 3,295; of apple orchard 94, with 2,860 bearing trees. The town had 497 cows, and made 21,000 pounds of butter.

The present town officers (1881) are: Supervisors, James Carrel (Chairman), Fred Backhaus, Theo. Schoofs; Town Clerk, William Koch; Treasurer, Chas. Backhaus; Assessor, Peter Fellenz.

TOWN OF BARTON.

Newark, the original name of this town, was changed to Barton by order of the County Board of Supervisors on the 25th day of November, 1853.

The town of Newark was formed in 1848 by taking two tiers of sections from the north side of West Bend, and two from the south side of North Bend, and organizing them into a town containing twenty-two whole and two half sections.

The village of Barton was originally called Salisbury's Mills, the old saw-mill and grist-mill built by Barton Salisbury forming its nucleus.

Barton Salisbury, on one of his surveying expeditions in the autumn of 1845, first discovered the fine water-power and other natural advantages of the site, and decided to locate there. He immediately put up his log shanty, assisted by Ben Thompson, the Verbeck brothers, and M. A. T. Farmer, who came up from the southern part of the township (West Bend), and found him "on the ground with ox-team and two men, cutting and hauling logs to erect the first shanty." It was near the present dam, on the north side of the river. During the fall and winter of 1845-46, other settlers arrived and located, among whom were Charles and Foster Buck, James Frazer, John Douglas, Martin Foster, Rev. Bela Wilcox, W. P. Barnes, and the Danforth family, Mrs. Danforth being the first white woman that lived in Salisbury. These settlers were soon followed by other members of the Frazer family. Peter, who came with his mother and sisters in 1846, established a mercantile business in 1847, which he still carries on. The buzz of the saw-mill built by Mr. Salisbury was heard before the spring of 1846; the large grist-mill erected by the same energetic laborer for Edward and William Caldwell, was finished in 1847, and the embryo village seemed to be fairly started. Early in 1846, a store, which served the double purpose of store and dwelling, was started by William and Edward Caldwell on the ground where the Catholic Church now stands. Mr. Caldwell had to draw his supplies for the store from Milwaukee, and, on his way home from that place with his "fall goods," he found Moses Wiel building the first store at West Bend. Mr. Caldwell's store by this time was having a "rush of business."

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting was called at the house of Martin Foster, in the village of Newark, October 16, 1848. John K. Avery was chosen Moderator, and Samuel H. Alcot, Clerk. Those present then adjourned to the schoolhouse, where the meeting was held.

(The school house was the log shanty built by Barton Salisbury, and converted to its present uses when he built his frame house in 1846. A coffee-pot was used at this meeting for a ballot-box).

The whole number of votes cast was thirty-seven. The officers elected were: Supervisors, Noah Reynolds, John R. Avery, Peter Frazer; Town Clerk, Harlow L. Cranton; Treasurer, Abel Walker; Commissioners of Highways, Jacob Albright, John H. Pickle, James H. St. John; Justices of Peace, Samuel H. Alcot, Samuel Ladd; Commissioners of Schools, Alonzo Curtis, Harlow Cranton, George W. McCarty; Constables, G. W. McCarty and Sylvester Rowe; Sealers of Weights and Measures, Charles E. Eliot and Daniel Bastin; Fence Viewers, Samuel H. Alcot, Henry Totten and Noah P. Reynolds.

OLD TIMES AND THINGS.

The first school in the village was taught by Rev. Bela Wilcox, in the schoolhouse where the above-mentioned meeting was held. Mr. Wilcox was an educated man, and when he visited the first School Commissioner for a certificate, Mr. Young simply said, "Elder Wilcox, have the kindness to draw up the certificate; we will sign it."

The first post office, in 1847 (then Salisbury Mills Post Office), was also kept by Rev. Bela Wilcox. The mail was brought on foot from the Meeker Post Office, at or near Cedar Creek, by William Ellis, in a mail bag made of W. P. Barnes' vest pocket; hence called "vest-pocket mail." In 1852, through the persevering energy of John R. Taylor, a post office was established at Barton (then Newark), and Mr. Taylor appointed Postmaster.

The first sermon preached was by Rev. Mr. Traine in the schoolhouse.

The first Presbyterian meeting was at the house of Peter Frazer, when a society was organized by Rev. Mr. Elliot, of Milwaukee. Among those present at this meeting were Peter Frazer and Mr. and Mrs. William Wightman, three old settlers who are still living. Mr. Elliot was Pastor of the church for a number of years, sometimes preaching in the saw-mill. The society built a church edifice in 1853.

The first tavern in Barton was kept by Martin Foster in a small, wooden building near Father Rehl's place.

The first Assessors were Walter Demmon and Mr. Barnes, and the whole amount of property in what is now Trenton, West Bend, Barton, Farmington and Kewaskum at that time was valued at \$3,700.

The first mass was said in Barton by Father Rehrl December 25, 1857. The corner-stone of the Catholic Church was laid on Wednesday, September 30, 1857. The ceremonies were conducted by John Martin Henni, Bishop of the State, assisted by the Revs. Barstow, Bradley and Rehrl. In a cavity cut in the corner-stone were deposited several coins bearing the date of 1857, also the name of the President of the United States, Governor of the State, and the Justices of the Peace of the town of Barton. The church was finished the following year (1858). It is a handsome brick edifice; the auditorium, 36 by 56 feet, addition for altar, vestry, etc., 19 by 20 feet. It was furnished with bells in May, 1860. There are at present connected with the Barton congregation one hundred and thirty families. The school connected with the church has one hundred scholars. The convent, founded by Father Rehrl, was established as the Order of the Sisters of St. Agnes. From the small beginning at the little village of Barton the order has increased, been acknowledged by the Pope, and is now known throughout the world, this being the mother house, although the house at Fond du Lac is now the head of the order. Full particulars of the life and labors of Father Rehrl are given in his biography.

The population of Barton in 1855, ten years after its settlement, was 1,005, of whom 445 were of foreign birth. It was connected with the railroad before 1857 by daily mail and stage route; contained an American and German hotel, three large stores and numerous workshops. A commodious Presbyterian Church was built in 1853. The new bridge across the Milwaukee River was completed in 1857.

In the old days, before Washington and Ozaukee Counties dissolved partnership, the old settlers used to find the "Old Schoolhouse" at Barton a magnet that attracted the lovers of fun from all over old Washington County. One evening, a meeting was held there by some of the jovial spirits of the county, and a sort of sovereigns' Legislature was formed. Hank Totten was elected Governor and Reuben Rusco Secretary of State. "Governor" Totten issued his proclamation, duly attested by "Secretary" Rusco, calling a meeting of the Legislature, the towns in the county to have a representative on the basis that the counties of the State had in the legal body. "Governor" Totten, on the assembling of his hosts, discovered that his "Secretary" was absent. Young Rosebrook, who had been elected door-keeper, was armed with a summons from His Excellency to proceed at once to bring in the recalcitrant officer. He found him and another individual playing "seven-up" in the woods, using a big stump for a table. He handed the summons to Rusco, who immediately obeyed the majesty of the law. The deliberations of the pioneer legislature were decidedly rich. No subject, neither State or National, was too large or too small to be made the butt of fun, and when Mr. Blair, who claimed he represented "The district east of Ozaukee"—Lake Michigan—got up and eloquently appealed for equal rights for the fishes in all cases, the members adjourned to give them a chance, and claimed their advocate ought to be soaked in cider in honor of his constituents.

SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The schools of Barton have not been neglected. From the time that Elder Wilcox made out his own certificate, with the full approval of the Commissioner, good teachers have found sufficient encouragement to establish select schools in the village. On August 2, 1858, a high school was opened, W. O. Wendall, Principal, with a normal class, "for the instruction of those who design to teach, whether members of the school or not. Class thoroughly drilled both in the practice and theory of teaching." This instruction involved the whole principle of the modern normal school.

On August 4, 1861, a select school was started by Misses F. M. and H. A. Wightman, daughters of William Wightman, of West Bend. These young ladies were accomplished teachers, having fitted themselves expressly for that vocation. Miss Frances had been a teacher at the Female Seminary in Knoxville, Tenn., during the preceding year.

In August, 1862, a select school was opened in Barton by William H. Barnes, a young Appleton student. Since these early days, the village schools have been cared for as in other places of its size. The principal schoolhouse is of brick. There are 175 scholars in the district, a large proportion of whom attend the Catholic school.

THE CHURCHES.

The village of Barton now contains two churches—the Presbyterian and Catholic.

The Presbyterian, before mentioned as having been built in 1853, had for its Pastor, when dedicated, Rev. Mr. French, who remained six years in that capacity. His successors have been Rev. Messrs. Lord, Tanner, Smith, Boyd, Hysen and J. D. Gehring. At present the church is without a pastor.

The Baptists and Methodists of Barton have generally connected themselves with the West Bend churches.

The Catholic Church has been previously noticed.

SOCIETIES.

Nonpareil Lodge, No. 100, I. O. G. T.—This lodge was organized November 2, 1858, with thirteen members. The first officers were: William T. Gray, W. C. T.; Miss Emily Nichols, W. V. T.; S. S. Fuller, W. S.; Miss Myra B. Degolyer, W. T.; A. Ives, W. F. S.; L. B. Root, W. M.; Mrs. Mary Pitcher, W. I. G.; H. G. Hurlbert, W. O. G.; Miss M. J. Fuller, W. R. H. S.; Miss Lizzie Brown, W. L. H. S.; B. S. Potter, P. W. C. T.

The present hall was built in the fall of 1875, costing nearly \$1,000. The present membership is sixteen. The lodge has never suspended its meetings since its organization; has initiated nearly one thousand five hundred members, many of whom are scattered over the Western States, and are earnest workers for prohibition and the order of Good Templars. At St. Edwards, Neb., eighty of the chartered members of the lodge were formerly members of the "Nonpareil." Some of its officers have been elected to the State Senate, and all are to-day good, industrious citizens.

The following are the names of the present officers: Wisly Manaser, W. C. T.; Mrs. Maggie Taylor, W. V. T.; C. F. Taylor, W. R. S.; N. E. Woodford, W. F. S.; J. R. Taylor, W. T.; Mrs. Emily Tagler, W. C.; W. S. Davis, P. W. C. T.; C. Kauffung, W. M. C.; H. H. Taylor, W. I. G.; Charles Taylor, Jr., W. O. G.; H. H. Taylor, L. D.

Kishcaupée Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., was first instituted in Barton, in the year 1869. After running several years it divided, and, about 1872, the lodge was removed to Boltonville. Some of the members retained their fellowship in the Boltonville lodge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new iron bridge, already contracted for, to cross the Milwaukee River at this place, is to be built in one span of 115 feet. It is to be of iron, with stone abutment. The cost will be \$5,150, and, when finished, it will be the best bridge on the river north of Milwaukee.

Barton, during the war, sent to the front some excellent soldiers. Among them, deserving of special mention, was Capt. J. Martin Price, who lost his life in the service. The roll at Madison shows the names of forty-four soldiers from the town who did personal and gallant service. The names appear in the war history of the county at large. Of the seven soldiers who joined the Washington County Rifles, Company G, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Carl Karsten, himself an honored member, gives the following report: Corporal George Koehler, wounded while bearing colors at Gettysburg; Private William Simon, discharged January 5, 1863; Private John Saaler, discharged March, 1863; Private Killian Schnepf, killed in battle; Private Peter Schnomenberg, died; Private Fred Walker, no report, probably returned; Private William Wehl, no report, probably returned.

The Barton Mills, owned by R. R. Price, were burned in 1865, and rebuilt by the same gentleman who ran them until 1877, when the property passed, by Sheriff's sale, into the possession

of Abbot Lawran, and was again sold, in October, 1878, to the present proprietors, Huntington & Koch.

Since Bela Wilcox, the Postmasters of Barton have been John R. Taylor, John Reisse, Maxon Hirsch, Sebastian Koenig, John Reisse and Peter Frazer, who was appointed by President Grant in 1868, and has held the office twelve years, being the present incumbent.

The railroad was finished to the place in 1872. There are at present three taverns, several stores, a grist-mill and various other industries in the village, but, since the advent of the railroad, local trade has fallen off, and the only flourishing business apparent is the flouring mill. When the water-power is more fully utilized, busy times will come again.

YOUNG AMERICA.

This little village, situated in the town of Barton about a mile north of the village, on the Milwaukee River, received its first business impetus from the energy and enterprise of Messrs. Cook & Elliott.

A dam and saw-mill were built at the place, in 1851, by Morris Wait—the mill fitted with all (then) modern appliances—run three hours, and burned to the ground.

In 1856, Messrs. Cook & Elliott erected a large flouring-mill on the same site. On September 19, 1856, this mill, lacking yet a few days of completion, was also entirely destroyed by fire. It was a deplorable loss. Twelve mechanics lost their tool chests with contents, worth about \$2,000, their only means of support. The total loss was \$8,000: insurance, \$4,000. Cook & Elliott immediately commenced rebuilding, and, on August 10, 1857, had a new mill finished. This was of brick, three stories high, two run of stone, and capable of turning out 150 barrels of extra superfine flour per day. There was also a brick cooper-shop connected with the mill, in running order at the same date, and a bridge across the river in process of erection. The mill was purchased some time during 1857, by David and A. W. Coe, who ran it successfully for a number of years. "Young America Flour" commanded a high price in Milwaukee, all, except what was used for home consumption, being sold in that market. Just before the war, Messrs. Coe sold the mill to W. P. Horton, who, after running it a short time, sold again to Fred Hart, of Milwaukee. It was next sold at Sheriff's sale, and bid in by Mr. Trumpft, Cashier of Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee. It was sold by the bank to Peter Hoffman, and on his death, the establishment being insolvent, was again sold at Sheriff's sale, and bid in by the Germantown Fire Insurance Company, sold to Phillip Kraetsch, and finally leased by him to Paul Sladkey, an energetic young miller, who is at the present time running it successfully. During the time that the Messrs. Coe were running the Young America Mill, they had also a store in successful operation. They were young and energetic; their store was well filled with desirable goods, and the village saw its palmiest days during their residence there. The store started by Messrs. Coe has been owned for the last eleven years by Martin Gayhart, and is still kept by him. Mr. Gayhart is also Postmaster.

The Young America Hotel is kept by P. C. Schmidt.

The latest official returns give the agricultural products of the town as follows: Wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 31,000; oats, 17,000; barley, 7,600; rye, 3,000; potatoes, 7,800; butter, 25,000 pounds; cheese, 15,000 pounds.

The annual acreage of grain fields amount to 5,300 acres. The apple orchards comprise 105 acres and 3,050 fruit bearing trees. There are 2,436 acres of growing timber in the town. The number of milch cows is upward of seven hundred.

The present town officers (1881) are: Supervisors, Martin Gayhart, Chairman, Joseph Berend, Nicholas Weber; Town Clerk, Michael Eisenmann; Assessor, Joseph Holchouse; Treasurer, Henry Saueressig.

The population by the latest Federal census (1880) is 1,287.

There were two post offices in the town in 1881—Barton and Young America.

TOWN OF TRENTON.

The town of Trenton is designated on the Government survey as Town 11, Range 20 east. It is six miles square, and is bounded as follows: North, by Farmington; east, by Saukville, in Ozaukee County; south, by Jackson; west, by West Bend and Barton. The surface of land is broken into small hills throughout. It was originally covered with a dense growth of hardwood timber. The Milwaukee River runs through it in a tortuous course, from west to east. It enters the town on the section line between Sections 7 and 18, and winds through Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, 11 and 12. At Newburg, on Section 12, it furnishes an excellent water-power. The lands were early spied by speculators, and, as early as 1836, considerable tracts were entered by them along the river, and especially near the site of the present village of Newburg, on Section 12. These early entries were made by Michael Antony Guista, Solomon Juneau, Charles Hunt, M. C. Johnson, James Duane Doty, Joseph R. Ward and others, none of whom ever settled in the town or attempted any improvements.

The actual settlers began to come in in 1845, and in 1846 the tide of immigration had fairly set in. The list of those who took up land, many of whom settled during those two years, is given below. Those who entered land in 1845 are designated, all others whose names appear made their entries in 1846. The list is as follows: Section 1, Ebenezer H. Keene, Sylvester R. Lathrope, Adam Fraie, Jacob Fraie; Section 2, Levi Grant, Matthias Schmidt, Peter Mulligan, James Christie and Hiram Marsh; Section 3, Nicholas Henson, Peter Schwin, Peter Wilger; Section 5, James Stevens and Edward P. Foster; Section 6, Jonathan Moore, Charles G. Newcome, Amasa T. Curtice, Salmon Grover, Bindiah Benber, Andrew Clark, Edmund B. Dickerman; Section 7, Edwin Yeamans, Samuel N. and Amos Verbeck, Charles Cludius; Section 8, Pat O'Connel, William Harrington, John Harrington, William Ellis; Section 9, Thomas Smith, Patrick Smith; Section 11, Joseph Taylor, James Christie; Section 13, Ludwig Steirwalt, Daniel Steirwalt; Section 14, William Lewis, John Simon; Section 19, Amos Verbeck, Philip Verbeck, Joseph Verbeck; Section 20, George Kluber, James Kantwell; Section 21, John T. Jenner, J. M. Smith, Peter McDonal, John McDonal, Samuel Engle, William McHenry, Ensign Sprague; Section 22, John Smith, Samuel Mann, Frederick Schlomilch; Section 23, William Lewis, Eli L. Hurd, John Simon, Jeremiah H. Douglass; Section 24, Ludwig Steirwalt, Alex. McCartney; Section 26, Jeremiah Canty, Pat Cary; Section 27, Peter Nusz (in 1845), Latzer Weise, Pat Cary, Richard Dailey, James Hughes; Section 28, Michael Jenner, Herman Mann, Maurice Mogenschein, Stephen Long, Turner Bailey; Section 29, Roderick McKenzie, William McKenzie, James Michaels; Section 30, Ferdinand Nolting (1845), Jacob Hill, Thomas Keenan, John Reed, Stephen Irish, Lazarus Sanford, James Christie, Francis Maurice; Section 31, Patrick Keown, Michael Bower, Edwin R. Nelson, Thomas Jessup, Moses Young (all in 1845), Lazarus Sanford, Richard T. Young; Section 32, Patrick Keown, Emanuel Mann, Christopher Long (all in 1845), Theron Bullock, Phil Wagner, Herman Mann; Section 33, Thomas McCormack, Andrew Byrns, Edward Divin, Adaniah L. Halster, John C. Petzold, Stephen Long, Edward Boderie, George C. Butler; Section 34, Fred Firstenberger (1845), Edward Divin, Thomas Cheasty, William Armstrong, David Templeton, Theron Bullock; Section 35, James Johnson, Alex. Johnson, William Armstrong, David Templeton; Section 36, Owen Fay, Charles Conaty.

In 1847-48, the remaining available farming lands of the town were generally taken up. The only village in the town, Newberg, on Section 12, in the northeast part of the township, was started by Barton Salisbury, in the winter of 1847-48, when, having decided to locate at that point and develop the water-power, he hired a man named Watson, to build him a log house at that point. The house was afterward occupied by Mr. Frisby and family in 1849. He was the father of I. N. and L. F. Frisby, both now practicing attorneys at West Bend. Mr. Salisbury came in himself in 1848, built the first dam at that point, erected a saw-mill and grist-mill, started an ashery for the manufacture of pearlash from the crude potash fur-

nished by the pioneers from the ashes made in clearing their lands, and fairly started a thriving village. Two nephews of Salisbury came in with him—Sillwell and Salisbury. They showed the enterprise of their uncle, and erected several of the early buildings. They built the first hotel building, now the "Webster House." At the raising of this building, Barton Salisbury, the most energetic and enterprising man that had appeared in the county, accidentally lost his life. His death was an irreparable loss to the infant village. He had, after several moves, decided upon it as his future home, and had he lived would have made it the leading village in the fast settling county. He was cut off in the prime of his early manhood, being only thirty-six years of age at the time of his death. The village has for many years remained nearly stationary, being only the center of a limited local trade. Its nearest railroad connection is at West Bend, six miles distant. The old mill still stands and does a fair custom business.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The town was incorporated March 11, 1848, and on April 4, 1848, the first town meeting was held at the house of John Smith.

The first town officers were: Supervisors, John A. Douglass, Chairman, Rueben Salisbury, Turner Bailey; Town Clerk, Frederick Balch; Treasurer, Eli L. Hurd; Assessors, Amos Verbeck, Theron Bullock, George W. Alay; Justices of the Peace, Frederick Leson, James H. Watson; Highway Surveyors, David Templeton, Moses Young, Sr., Partrick Keoun; School Commissioners, Lazarn Sanford, Amhust D. Tenant, Comfort B. Waller; Collector, Henry A. Douglass; Constables, Fred Batch, Henry A. Douglass, Horace Bradley; Fence Viewers, John Smith, A. J. Holstead, James H. Watson; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John A. Douglass. James H. Watson was Moderator and John A. Douglass Clerk of the meeting. At this meeting appropriations were made as follows: For highways, \$50; for support of the poor, \$25; for town expenses, \$200; for schools, "the full limit the law allows." The salary of the Town Clerk was fixed at \$25 per year, and it was voted to raise a special highway tax of five days' work or \$5 in money on every eighty acres of land, and two days work for a poll tax.

The poll list of this town meeting was not preserved. At the first general election held in the town, in November, 1848, the list of voters was as follows:

J. D. McDoland, William M. Cheny, Michael Jenner, Henry Dunham, Edward Dutton, Peter McDonald, Comfort B. Waller, Patrick Cowan, Thomas Casey, David Templeton, Thomas McConner, A. G. Holstead, F. A. Root, Jefferson Newcomb, David Newcomb, James Emery, Jacob Loon, Christopher Filchove, Godfrey Loon, Jonas Scene, David Shaver, William C. Starkin, John Stowan, Richard Daily, James Johnson, Anthony Hartford, Amherst D. Tenant, James Watson, Lemuel Shafer, Jacob Goldsmith, Samuel Goldsmith, Gregory Lane, David Dudley, John Smith, F. W. Khotting, Henry A. Douglass, Andrew Byrnes, Turner Bailey, Lazarus Sanford, Peter Ness, Alexander McCarty, Roswell Babcock, Moses Young, John H. Douglass, Amos Verbechan, William Butler, Edward Butler, Jeremiah Canfield, Samuel Dowland, Richard Collins, Edward Buckley, Philip Verbeck, Asa Stephens, Eli Hurd, Joseph Weisse; total number of votes polled, 58.

During the war, Trenton did her patriotic part. In addition to raising \$9,337 for war purposes, a roll of sixty-nine soldiers appears in the archives of the State, who did personal service. The town furnished eighteen for one company—the Washington County Rifles, Company C, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Of these, Carl Karsten, long the Orderly of the company, furnishes the following creditable record:

Sergeant John Crowley, died January 5, 1863.

Corporal Anthony Rooke, discharged May 28, 1863.

Privates—Edward Abbot, discharged October 4, 1862; Martin Abbot, wounded; Fred Diskler, wounded and missing; George Ennes, wounded; Andrew Fullerton, wounded and afterward promoted to Captain; Fred Steirwald; Daniel Steirwald; James Shattuck, discharged March 12, 1863; Robert Templeton, killed; Jacob Weimer, killed; Peter Walker, wounded; Joachim Wiedemann, wounded; John Walker, promoted to Corporal; Michael Young, discharged May 15, 1863; Nic Young, killed; Franz Zellsdorf, killed.

The town is now covered with finely cultivated farms, and ranks as one of the best in the county. Stock-raising and dairying is becoming a leading business in addition to the raising of cereals which is still the leading pursuit. The population is now seven-eighths German by birth or immediate descent. There are two German churches in the town—one Catholic, and one Lutheran.

The schools are in excellent condition. There are eight joint districts and four whole districts in the town, taught by three male, and twelve female teachers. The amount of money expended for schools, in 1880, was \$2,093.

The industries, other than agricultural, are centered mostly at Newburg, where there is a grist-mill, saw-mill, two stores, two hotels, and a cheese factory. Other mechanical pursuits are represented at that point—blacksmithing, shoe-making, carriage-making, painting, etc. Further mention of them will be found in the biographical sketches of citizens now actively engaged in business.

There is a cheese factory on the western border of the town, situated on Section 30. It was built in 1878, by F. W. Schroeder, who still owns it. Its capacity is 60,000 pounds of cheese per season. The milk is furnished alike by the farmers of Trenton and West Bend. The proprietor is a resident of West Bend, and his factory, though located in Trenton, is known as the West Bend Cheese Factory.

The population of the town, as enumerated by the census of 1880, was 1,868.

The average crops, as gathered from the latest official returns, are: Wheat, 58,000 bushels; corn, 39,000; oats, 49,000; barley, 14,000; rye, 14,000; potatoes, 16,000. The dairy products were: Butter, 45,000 pounds; cheese, 4,000. Number of acres under cultivation for the above crops, was 7,686. There are 4,552 acres of growing timber in the town, and 166 acres of orchard, with 6,458 bearing trees. The milch cows number 917.

The town officers for 1881, were: Supervisors, Peter Lochen, Chairman; Ignatz Pruschinger, Chris Hemmi; Town Clerk, Henry Seivers; Assessor, John Buyon; Treasurer, Theodore Ritterbusch; Justice of the Peace, Nick Schwin; Constables, Martin Fichter, Frank Kreuter.

There were two post officers in the town in 1881—Myra (Section 15) and Newburg. Henry Seives is the present Postmaster at Newburg.

TOWN OF JACKSON.

The town of Jackson, designated by the Governmental survey as Town 10, Range 20 east, was incorporated under its present name by act of Legislature January 21, 1846. It is one of the inner towns of the county, contains thirty-six square miles, and is bounded as follows: North, by the town of Trenton; east by Cedarburg; south by Germantown, and west by Polk. It is watered by Cedar Creek and the numerous small streams running into it. The creek enters the town on Section 19, winds in an easterly direction across it, and leaves on Section 12.

The surface is less broken than in the surrounding towns, and through the middle tiers of sections along the course of Cedar Creek is nearly level. The Chicago & North-Western Railway passes through the town on the western tier of sections, the station being at Riceville, near the boundary line between Sections 18 and 19.

The earliest entries of land were made in 1843: John McDonald and Peter Devereau entering eighty acres each, and John Kinney forty acres, in May of that year. In the following fall there were thirty-one entries, and before the winter of 1845—a year before the town was incorporated—the number had increased to 149. These entries show that even at that early day the value of the land and its availability for business purposes was recognized by those who were looking forward to the day when iron rails should glisten along the faintly defined Indian trail, and the scanty hoard of grain ground between two stones should be superseded by the yellow harvest fields and the busily toiling mill. As the number of entries on record outnumber

the names on the poll list of 1864 three to one, it is safe to infer that much of the land thus taken was held for "the good time coming."

On April 7, 1846, three months after the town was incorporated, the first town meeting was held. That it was considered a very important occasion, and created much local excitement, may be seen from the fact that there were forty-three votes cast—apparently the entire strength of the town—to the comparatively small number of twenty-one at the succeeding November election. It was at the time of the famous contest for the location of the county seat, and Jackson had "aspirations of its own," as laudable as those of its older and more pretentious neighbors. The county farm and buildings appertaining to it was already located within the borders of the town, and would it not be well for the county, and well for Jackson to add what more was necessary, and make it the location of the county seat also? This question the voters of the town of Jackson decided in the affirmative so far as their own votes could decide it, as the records of the meeting show.

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

"April 7, 1846. Met at the house of L. Topliff. A. Fuller was chosen Chairman, Jacob Ingraham, Assistant Chairman, and L. Topliff, Clerk."

"Voted to elect officers by the uplifted hand."

"Vote taken on the location of the county seat. Unanimous (forty-three votes) for the county farm on Section 2."

"Voted to pay town officers \$1 per day."

"Voted that the following tax shall be raised: For support of common schools, \$25; for roads and bridges, \$30."

"The following officers were elected: Supervisors, L. Topliff, Chairman, Thomas Brophy, James Fagan; Town Clerk, Jacob Ingraham; Highway Commissioners, John Houghman, Davis Johnson, Thomas Fagan; Assessors, Davis Jenner, Thomas Fagan; Justices of the Peace, Asa Fuller, William Vogenitz; Town Treasurer, L. Topliff; Constable and Collector, W. McKensie; Constable on south side of Cedar Creek, Thomas Fagan; School Commissioners, William Vogenitz, Thomas Brophy, Asa Fuller; Fence Viewers, Matthias Burns, Joseph Fullerton; Pathmasters, Asa Fuller, north part of the town; Matthias Burns, south side of Cedar Creek; Jacob Ingraham, east part of the town; Mr. Schowalter and John Crayson at large."

"Adjourned to the center of the town on the first Tuesday of April next."

"A special meeting was held May 30, 1846, at the Town Clerk's office, and Matthew Byrnes was elected Highway Commissioner in place of John Hoffman, who proved not to be a legal voter."

"There were present at this meeting Jacob Ingraham, Thomas Brophy, Asa Fuller, William Vogenitz, John Tomay, Florence Sullivan, William McCensey, Matthew Byrnes, David Jenner and Phillip Buck."

"By full vote of the above, the salary of the Town Clerk was fixed at \$20 per year, and \$75 was raised for town purposes and \$25 for schools."

Thomas Fagan, who was one of the first Highway Commissioners, one of the first Assessors, and the first Constable of the town on the south side of Cedar Creek is still living on Section 25.

The following is the poll-list of November, 1846: Joseph Fullerton, John Tomay, Matthew Byrnes, Patrick Byrnes, James Ballow, Christopher Mallon, Patrick Mallon, Samuel Schowalter, John Osborn, William Vogenitz, Thomas Fagan, Thomas Brophy, Sylvester Harper, Libbeus Topliff, Ethan Maxon, Asa Fuller, Andrew Sigley, Gotthelt Zeimer, Franz Basseman, Frederick Heidke, Frederick Bublitz, John Hoffman, Jr., John Hoffman, Sr., Peter Hoffman. Total, 21.

The oldest living settlers in Jackson, after Thomas Fagan above mentioned, are: John Hussey, now living on Section 24; Dennis O'Connel, on Section 12; James Clearken, on Sec-

tion 12; William Dowly, on Section 24; Ludwig Nicholas, on Section 24; August Schneider, on Section 24; Charles Ehlike, on Section 23, and Charles Lehram, on Section 25.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of Jackson are German Lutherans—there being five churches of that denomination, to one Methodist and one Catholic. The oldest church in the town built about thirty years ago on Section 34, is Lutheran, also those on Sections 33, 2, 31 and 18. The Methodist Church is on Section 3, and the Catholic (St. Mary's) on Section 2.

There are three American families in the town, and twenty Irish; the remainder are German or of German descent. The town being almost exclusively agricultural, there is no prominent village which forms a center of trade, but at different points there are two small hamlets each attracting the local trade immediately around it.

On Section 24, is Jackson Post Office, John G. Frank, Postmaster; also a store, kept by the same gentleman.

Kirchhayn Post Office, on Section 35, is the center of a little cluster of buildings, comprising a store, a wagon-shop, shoemaker's shop, blacksmith's shop and the dwellings of the villagers. L. M. Koehn is the proprietor of the store, and the Postmaster.

Riceville, the larger and more important of the hamlets, bids fair to become at no very distant day a central point for the trade of the town. In 1848, Franz Reis, then a young man of twenty-seven, and only a year from his native Germany, pre-empted a homestead in Jackson at the point now called Riceville. With no capital save his own energy and resolution, he gradually added one broad field to another until he possessed 400 acres of the best land in the country, all in the highest state of cultivation. When the air-line railroad was projected, Mr. Reis with his usual sagacity perceiving the immense benefit that would accrue to his property, and the neighborhood, if the station could be located where it now stands, made a present to the corporation of the ground. When the road was opened, desiring still farther to promote his own and the interests of his children, he built an elevator and started a store—the germinal points of the prosperous little village of to-day. The elevator and railroad-store are now run by Frank Reis. Another elevator is built near the first and owned by John G. Frank, who is also proprietor of the new store. There are two blacksmith-shops, one carpenter's shop, a hardware store, wagon-shop and a number of neat stone dwellings. William H. Froehlich is Postmaster, the office being kept in the store of Mr. Frank.

The town of Jackson is apportioned into ten school districts. There are eight schoolhouses, costing, in the aggregate, \$5,100. Ten teachers are employed, and the scholars number 766. The money expended for schools, in 1880, according to the official report, amounted to \$1,975.

WAR RECORD.

The record of the town during the war is a creditable one. There was raised for war purposes by tax, \$5,593; by private subscription, \$6,620; and to aid the families of soldiers, \$1,000. Total, \$13,213.

The rolls at Madison contain the names of thirty-two soldiers from Jackson, who did personal service, and whose names appear in the war history of the country at large. Carl Karsten, of West Bend, gives the following report of the fate of ten soldiers from Jackson, who served with him in the "Washington County Rifles," Company G, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry:

Corporal Alfred Cassel, died March 25, 1863.

Privates—Henry Allen, taken prisoner; Fred Eickharst, wounded; Charles Hafeman, wounded; Peter Kuhl, missing; Jacob Laneman, missing; William Hughes, wounded; George W. Jones, promoted to Adjutant; Julius Jewlison, missing; Mathias Zolger, killed.

Among the officers from Jackson, who served during the war, were: Second Lieutenant Herman Rohn of the Forty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Victor E. Rohn of the same regiment.

The average crops of the town, as gathered from the latest official returns, are as follows: Wheat, 73,000 bushels; corn, 24,000; oats, 53,000; barley, 25,000; rye, 9,400; potatoes,

18,000. This crop was raised on 7,530 acres. There are 6,916 acres of growing timber; 1,064 milch cows, and there were made, in 1880, 58,000 pounds of butter.

The town officers, for 1881, were: Supervisors, Herman Koepke, Chairman, John Jaeger, Albert Woldt; Town Clerk, John G. Frank; Treasurer, Jacob Klump; Assessor, Frederick Schmall; Justice of the Peace, John G. Frank; Constables, Peter Gumm, Patrick Fagan. The population, in 1880, according to the census of that year, was 1,764.

TOWN OF WAYNE.

The township is, in the Government survey, described as Town 12, Range 18. It is the northwestern town in Washington County. The natural growth was of hard wood. The land is a rich clay loam, with occasional tracts of sandy soil, and is excellent for the production of all grain crops that can be matured in this latitude. The Rock River, which has its source near the foot of Cedar Lake in Polk, runs through the southwestern part of the town in a northwesterly direction. It enters on Section 32, runs through the northeast quarter of Section 31, the southeast quarter of Section 30, the northwest quarter of Section 29, the west half of Section 20, and passing diagonally through Section 18 from the southeast to the northeast corner, enters the adjoining town on the west. All the creeks and streams in the town flow into this river, the town lying west of the range of hills that divides waterflow east and west. The surface is undulating with many sharp drift elevations at different points in the town.

The earliest settlements were made in 1846. The first Government entry was made June 8, 1846, eighty acres on Section 31, by Alexander W. Stow. In the fall of that year several settlers made entries on Sections 26, 27, 28, 31 and 33. One of the first was Patrick Connolly, who settled on Section 33. He was a man of great energy, and took a leading part in the affairs of the town. He is still living on the farm he has hewn out of the woods, on the spot he selected thirty-five years ago. Matthias Thorna, and two intelligent Scotchmen, A. S. McDowell and William Kirkland, came in the same year. The year 1847, brought several new-comers, among whom was Conrad Schlecher. He entered his land, three forties, on Section 28. February 1, 1847, he brought his wife and two children, Louisa and George, to the spot he had chosen for his new home. Here he left them with his wife's brother to commence the farm while he returned for a season to Milwaukee to work at his trade of cabinet-making. During these early months Mrs. Schlecher, besides caring for her family, assisted in clearing the ground and getting in the first crops. On one occasion during these days of hardship she walked nine miles to an adjoining town, bought a small sack of flour which she carried home on her head, except at one point when a stream was swollen too deep to ford, this she crossed on a fallen tree, on her hands and knees pushing her precious load carefully over before her. Through such hardships did the pioneers come to the comforts which now surround them. Four children have been born to them since their settlement in the town—Jacob, born January 24, 1850, is believed to be the first white child born in the town, still living. The three other children were: Mary, now Mrs. Roecker; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Guenther; and Catharine, now Mrs. Guenther. Mr. Schlecher is one of the few early settlers still living in the town. He has held the office of Town Clerk continuously since 1870.

The town was fairly settled in 1848-49-50. January 21, 1846, it was made a part of the town of Addison by act of the Legislature, and so remained for two years. March 11, 1848, it was set off and incorporated under the present town name of Wayne.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting, although a momentous affair, was, so far as the records show, attended by eleven men. It was held at the house of Patrick Connolly, April 1, 1848. There were hardly citizens enough for the offices, as the following record shows:

"Voted, That A. S. McDowell should be chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Highway Surveyor and Justice of the Peace."

"Voted, That Hugh O'Donnell should be Supervisor and Collector."

"Voted, That Patrick Connelly should be Supervisor, Highway Commissioner and Town Clerk."

"Voted, That Theodore Hoyt should be Assessor for the year."

"Voted, That Patrick O'Neil should be Overseer of Highways, also Martin Reynolds, John Cooper and Matthias Thorna."

"Voted, That William Kirkland should be Treasurer and Constable."

"Voted, That John Cooper, David Gillespie and Martin Reynolds should be School Commissioners."

It was further voted that the pay of town officers should be fixed at \$1 per day; that \$10 should be raised for the poor, and \$75 should be raised for contingent town expenses. The last appropriation was not made without an earnest opposition on the part of those who reduce the extravagant outlay. It passed after earnest and long discussion by a vote of six to five. The names of the six who voted to thus plunge the infant corporation into the vortex of extravagance were: A. S. McDowell, William Kirkland, John Cooper, Martin Reynolds, Conrad Simon and Patrick Connolly. The Clerk failed to record the names of the plucky but vanquished five who failed to save the town from the impending financial pressure.

The town was divided into eight highway districts.

At the time of this meeting and for three years after the settlers were mostly American and Irish. In 1850, Germans began to come in and purchase land of the earlier settlers, and have now completely re-occupied the town, seven-eighths of the population being of German birth.

The history of the town, like that of all agricultural communities, has been uneventful, and the transformation of the wilderness into fruitful farms has been so gradual as to leave no startling events to record. It is the history of the toil of the suffering and silent heroes that ever live and die, unwritten and unsung. It is the story of every true life that moves noiselessly on to the great ocean of eternity, filling its appointed channel, but never overflowing its banks. It is a history that can only be summarized. Between what is and was lies labor performed, privations endured, and the present stands as the history of the past.

With the exception of the war period, nothing has ever occurred within the town to stir it to extraordinary effort or activity. During those years it bore its part sturdily in the great struggle. The town raised, during the war, \$16.825 for war purposes. The State records have enrolled the names of thirteen soldiers from the town who did personal services. The list appears in the war history of the county at large.

Carl Karsten, of West Bend, for a long time Orderly Sergeant of the Washington County Rifles, Company G, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, gives the following record of six Wayne soldiers who bore their noble part in the battles and campaigns of their regiment:

Privates, Jacob Knobee, wounded and discharged; Peter Kuhn, killed in battle; John Keller, discharged March 3, 1863; Gottlieb Metzner, wounded; John Maier, wounded; Louis Perthold, discharged April 27, 1863.

Evan R. Jones, for many years United States Consul at New Castle, was a resident of Wayne at the breaking-out of the war, and enlisted as a private in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, fought with distinguished bravery till the war was over, winning promotion to a Captaincy during his military career.

THE TOWN IN 1881.

It is entirely covered by well tilled and productive farms. There is no railroad passing through the town, the nearest point of connection being at Kewaskum. There are two post offices at different points, where are small hamlets that serve as local points for trade.

At Kohlsville Post Office, Section 27, is a good general country store kept by Jacob Hamm, who is the Postmaster, two blacksmith-shops, two shoemaker's shops, one wagon-shop, one saloon, and a saw-mill built on a small stream, and owned by Philip Guenther, Jr.

At Wayne Center, on Section 15, is the post office; a large country store kept by Wendel Petri, the Postmaster; two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops and a saloon. There is also

a neat church, built by the German Protestants in 1879. A cheese factory is in process of erection by Mr. Petri and his son. Mr. Petri has also one of the finest farms in the town on an adjoining section, his residence and farm buildings forming a part of the hamlet above described.

The town, unlike those adjoining, shows great diversity of religious opinion, those of nearly every German sect being represented. There are nine churches, as follows: German Protestant, Wayne Center; Lutheran, on Section 2; Baptist, Section 3; Methodist, Section 6; Protestant, Section 10; Catholic (St. Bridget's), Section 12; Methodist, Section 25; Lutheran, Section 28; Protestant, Section 35. The last named is the oldest church in the town; it was started as early as 1852.

There are ten whole and joint school districts in the town, and eight schoolhouses, worth \$3,300. The number of scholars is 675, and the number of teachers nine. The amount of money expended for common schools in 1880 was \$1,733.

The population, as enumerated in the Federal census of 1880, is 1,594.

The farm products officially reported for 1880 were as follows: Wheat, 66,000 bushels; corn, 52,000; oats, 43,000; barley, 18,000; rye, 2,000; potatoes, 15,000; apples, 11,000; butter, 79,000 pounds; 8,405 acres were under cultivation for the above stated yield. There are in the town 3,540 acres of growing timber, and 156 acres of apple orchard, with 5,000 fruit-bearing trees.

The town officers for 1881 were: Supervisors, Jacob Lay (Chairman), Philip Guenther, Sr., Peter Ruffing; Town Clerk, Conrad Schleicher; Treasurer, Julius Kantz; Assessor, Nicolaus Marx.

TOWN OF ADDISON.

The town of Addison was incorporated by act of Legislature January 21, 1846. At the date of its incorporation it included all the territory comprised in Towns 11 and 12, Range 18. By subsequent act of Legislature, March 11, 1848, the territory included in Town 12, Range 18, was set off and incorporated as a distinct and separate town, leaving Town 11, Range 18, to constitute the present town of Addison.

The general characteristics of the surface of the country are similar to those of the adjacent towns. The growth of timber is dense, including nearly every hardwood variety on the higher ground, while tamarack flourishes in the swamps and marshes. The farms are excellent, the cultivation of the land being the principal occupation of the people. The town is almost exclusively German, there being but one family outside that nationality within its limits. Rock River runs in a northwesterly direction through the town, and with its tributary, Limestone Creek, furnishes water-power and drainage. Addison is traversed by two old highways—the Dekora road, from east to west, and the Fond du Lac, from southeast to northwest. The roads cross each other at Addison Center. These are both old Territorial roads, laid out prior to the settlement of the town.

Timothy Hall, the old Hartford pioneer, states, that when he settled in that town in July, 1843, he "found Alfred Orendorf the only settler in the town of Addison, on the Fond du Lac road on Limestone Creek." The same season, Uriel S. Wordsworth settled two miles beyond Mr. Orendorf, and Mr. Hall assisted him in raising his log house. During that year (1843), entries of land were made by Simeon Aaron Andrus, Harmon Ostrander and Jacob and Francis Stuesser. In 1844-45, the entries were numerous.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

In 1846, the town being incorporated, the citizens held the first town meeting. The meeting was held at the house of Caleb Spaulding, April 7, 1846; Chairman, John Magoon; Clerk, Chauncy M. Phelps. It was "voted that \$50 be raised for contingent expenses, \$9 for poor fund; that town officers shall be paid \$1 per day, and that hogs shall not be free commoners."

The first town officers of Addison were: Supervisors, Chauncy M. Phelps (Chairman), John Magoon, Jacob Getz; Town Clerk, Ira W. Heaton; Assessor, John Magoon; Treasurer,



ST. MARY'S HOPE OF HEALTH.
ERIN TP. WASHINGTON CO. WIS.

Luther B. Phelps; Constable and Collector, Caleb Spaulding; Highway Commissioners, John Magoon, Luther B. Phelps, Jacob Getz; Justice of the Peace, Ariel G. Wadsworth; School Commissioners, Chauncy M. Phelps, Hugh Flanigan, Ira W. Heaton; Constable, Stephen Gray; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Luther B. Phelps.

The town was divided into two road districts. The first road, laid out by the town, was "from near the dwelling-house of J. W. Dickerson, running in a northwesterly direction to the west boundary of the town, according to survey made by Commissioners."

The poll list of Addison for November, 1846 (including also the present town of Wayne), is given below: P. W. Dodge, Daniel Bliss, Matthias Sones, John Ginter, William Singsing, Andrew Hauks, Philip Sorge, Michael Fleets, Christopher Stark, Lewis Grosen, Martin Sorras, John Getz, Martin Wolf, Ariel S. Wadsworth, Philip Marinash, Henry Wolf, Matthias Smith, Jacob Getz, Caleb Spaulding, Stephen Gray, Lehman Rosenheimer, John Derfoos, Nicholas Gill, John E. Derfoos, John Craps, John Bake, Theodore Craymer, Benedict Ceaclepower, George Derfoos, William Sokbare, Frederick Cole, Andrew Elhorn, Henry Blink, Joseph Craps, Equilin Craps, Q. D. Whitman, Hugh Flanigan, Luther B. Phelps, Ira W. Heaton, Chauncy M. Phelps, John Magoon, John Armstrong, Joseph Swap. Total, 44.

Among those who settled in Addison in 1844 was Lehman Rosenheimer, with his young wife. He bought a farm, and carried on a large business as stock dealer and butcher, the latter having been his trade in the old country, whence he had just returned after a short visit. He remained in Addison until 1856, in the meantime acquiring a large property, and at the date mentioned, removed to Schleisingerville, and engaged in trade till the time of his death.

John Schlegenhaft, one of the earliest settlers in Addison, and the oldest Catholic layman still living in the town, came in 1850 and located on Section 4, where he now resides. He gives the following information in regard to the early Catholic Church:

The first mass was said in 1851-52, by Father Bieter, in the old church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Section 6. It was a log building, with very primitive surroundings, but previous to the time it was built the people of that religious faith had been obliged to go to the neighboring village of Hartford to worship at St. Laurence Church, of which Father Bieter was the officiating priest. After the Addison Church was organized, he divided his time between the two. The church was rebuilt in 1862-63. There are now connected with it some seventy families. There is also a school connected with the church, with sixty or seventy scholars. The school building is a new one of brick.

St. Anthony's Church, also Catholic, is on Section 3. Like its neighbor, it was first built of logs in 1856, and as the congregation grew larger and richer, the old church was replaced with a better. The new church was built in 1873. It is of stone, 80x40 feet in size, with a pipe organ and commodious interior arrangements. Rev. John Decker is the officiating priest. The church was dedicated in 1873. There are forty families connected with it, and forty-five scholars attend the church school.

The town is apportioned into eleven whole and joint districts. There are seven school-houses, valued at \$6 900. The total number of scholars is 713. Eleven teachers are employed in the common schools. The amount of money expended in schools in 1880 was 1,554.

Although at the breaking-out of the war Addison was mostly peopled by Germans, having none of the traditionary patriotism that springs from a long line of American ancestry, they nevertheless showed the more sterling virtue of loyalty to duty, and determination to defend to the utmost the country of their adoption. The town raised during the war \$25,503 for war purposes. The rolls at Madison give the names of thirty-eight soldiers from the town who did personal service. The list appears in the history of the county. Carl Karsten, of West Bend, furnishes the following creditable report of the Addison soldiers who served with him in the Washington County Rifles, Company G, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers:

Sergeant—Henry Blenker, wounded and discharged.

Corporals—John Schultz, promoted to Sergeant, wounded; Henry Guenther, killed at Chancellorville; John H. Guenther, wounded.

Privates—Peter Dellenback, wounded; George Dellenback, wounded at Gettysburg, afterward killed; Bernhart Daul, wounded and missing; John Fitting, wounded; Ferd Fritz, killed; Louis Grosshamm, Jacob Heintz, wounded; Eugene Hook, wounded; Samuel Johnson, died; Conrad Mack, died; Henry Miller, wounded; John Ritger, killed; Cyrus W. Shafer, wounded; Charles Schuh, promoted to Corporal; Joseph Schuh, Fred Silsdorf, killed; Robert Salter, died; Albert Story, taken prisoner; George Schuh, wounded; Matthias Strupp, wounded; William Seri, wounded; Andrew Stubanes, wounded; Henry Trenscl, promoted to Corporal; Peter Ulweling.

The nearest railroad connections with the town are with the Chicago & North-Western Railway at West Bend and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Hartford. The grain and other farm products find a market at these two points.

There are two saw-mills in the town. The steam mill at Addison Post Office, on Section 17, was built in 1870 by Mr. Keidel. It is now owned and run by Kuhaupt Bros. The only other saw-mill in the town is an old mill located on a small stream on Section 20. It was the first mill built in the town, and is now owned by P. Strupp.

There are several stores. J. C. Kuhlman, Postmaster, at Aurora, Section 3, has a store; also a cheese factory built the present year (1881), the first in the town. Its annual production will be 30,000 pounds.

At Nenno Post Office, on Section 6, is the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and the largest store in Addison, kept by M. N. Gehl.

Between Addison and Nenno, on Section 7, Charles Keidel keeps a store.

The population of the town in 1880, according to the census of that year, was 1,770.

The average crops of the town, as reported in the official returns of 1880 are: Wheat, 67,000 bushels; corn, 51,000; oats, 51,000; barley, 20,000; rye, 4,000; potatoes, 15,000; apples, 15,000. This amount was raised from 10,046 acres of land. The town had 904 milch cows, and made 45,000 pounds of butter. There were 4,950 acres of growing timber, 210 acres of apple orchard, and 7,590 trees bearing fruit.

The present town officers (1881) are: Supervisors, William Rusch, Chairman, Leverin Esser, Valentine Illian; Town Clerk, August Schalter; Treasurer, John Folger; Assessor, Gottlieb Nefzer.

There were three post offices in the town in 1881—Aurora, Section 12; Addison, Section 17, and Nenno, Section 7.

TOWN OF ERIN.

Erin is the southeastern town in Washington County. It is described in the Government survey as Town 9, in Range 18 east. It is the most picturesque region in the county. There are several small lakes in the town: Mud Lake, on Section 6, and Lowe's Lake, on Section 23, being the largest. The land in the northern part of the town is broken into undulations, which in the southeastern part of the town, become almost mountainous, attaining to the highest altitude in the long range of hills stretching in a northeasterly direction across the county, toward the Green Bay Peninsula. Southeast of the cluster of miniature mountains, the highest peak of which is the celebrated "Holy Hill," St. Mary's, lies a beautiful plat of country so nearly level as to be known as Toland's Prairie.

The early settlers of this town were Irish Catholics. The first to enter land was Michael Lynch, who entered the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35, November 27, 1841. During the succeeding two years, entries were made on nearly every available section in the township, as will be seen in the following list of Government purchases:

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Thomas Manning	9	160	May 31, 1843.
Jeremiah Stott,	9	80	October 31, 1843.
John McQuillen.....	10	80	June 5, 1843.
John Grady.....	13	40	July 15, 1843.
Pat Ryan.....	13	80	July 28, 1843.
Thomas Carroll.....	14	80	May 19, 1843.
James Lisk.....	14	80	May 27, 1843.
John Quinn.....	15	80	June 5, 1843.

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
John Lee.....	15	80	June 5, 1843.
Pat Daley.....	15	40	June 5, 1843.
John Makle.....	15	40	June 5, 1843.
Daniel Courtney.....	17	80	November 12, 1842.
Richard Burnett.....	17	80	May 22, 1843.
Jeremiah Conner.....	17	80	July 3, 1843.
John Fitzgerald.....	17	80	July 3, 1843.
James Kavanagh and Timothy McNamara.....	17	80	November 9, 1843.
Dennis McEvoy.....	19	40	May 30, 1843.
William Mountain.....	20	80	November 5, 1842.
Michael O'Connell.....	20	80	November 5, 1842.
Andrew Ryan.....	20	40	November 7, 1842.
Pat Sexton.....	20	40	November 7, 1842.
Pat Welch.....	20	80	November 10, 1842.
Martin Guilford.....	20	80	April 15, 1843.
Dennis McEvoy.....	20	40	May 30, 1843.
Jeremiah Donohue.....	21	80	November 5, 1842.
William Mountain, Jr.....	21	80	November 5, 1842.
James Murphy.....	21	160	November 7, 1842.
Bernard McCarville.....	22	120	November 14, 1842.
James Lynch.....	22	80	November 14, 1842.
John Mullen.....	22	80	March 22, 1843.
Michael Healy.....	22	40	January 28, 1843.
Edmund Russell.....	22	40	August 11, 1843.
Michael O'Healy.....	22	40	October 27, 1843.
Timothy Ahem.....	24	40	May 18, 1842.
Michael and Tim Flynn.....	24	80	November 7, 1842.
John Jacob Lowe.....	25	560	September 19, 1842.
Eleazer Rowley.....	25	40	November 27, 1841.
James Gartland.....	26	80	November 7, 1842.
Thomas Burke.....	26	40	June 9, 1843.
Henry Kuntz.....	26	40	July 12, 1843.
John Kenny.....	27	160	September 30, 1842.
John Baston.....	27	120	November 14, 1842.
Michael Bennet.....	27	80	May 22, 1843.
Jeremiah Hickey.....	27	40	May 22, 1843.
William Courtney.....	28	200	November 3, 1842.
Thomas Fitzgerald.....	28	120	November 3, 1842.
Jeremiah Donahue.....	28	40	December 7, 1842.
Patrick Toland.....	29	40	October 1, 1842.
Andrew McCormick.....	29	160	October 24, 1842.
James C. Hayburn.....	29	160	October 24, 1842.
Pat Toland.....	30	120	October 1, 1842.
William Stott.....	32	80	October 8, 1842.
Felix Boyle.....	32	80	May 19, 1843.
Charles Haswell.....	32	80	May 22, 1843.
Charles Lynch.....	32	80	August 30, 1843.
Tim Schiel.....	32	160	October 9, 1843.
Pat Toland.....	32	80	October 18, 1843.
John Lynch.....	33	80	October 7, 1842.
James Kenealy.....	33	40	December 27, 1842.
William Curtin.....	33	80	June 26, 1843.
John Sullivan.....	33	40	June 30, 1843.
William McGrath.....	34	80	September 24, 1842.
Michael Gallagher.....	34	80	September 24, 1842.
James Brennan.....	34	40	September 30, 1842.
Michael McLaughlin.....	34	200	September 30, 1842.
William Foley.....	34	40	December 9, 1843.
Michael Lynch.....	35	40	November 20, 1841.
Michael Lynch.....	35	40	December 30, 1842.
John Wheelan.....	35	120	September 27, 1842.
Peter Wheelan.....	35	80	September 27, 1842.
Daniel Roberts.....	36	80	September 3, 1842.
J. J. Lowe.....	36	160	September 19, 1842.
John Shields.....	36	80	October 3, 1842.
Martin and Ed Shehan.....	36	80	June 5, 1843.
Peter Schneider.....	36	80	July 10, 1843.
Joseph Roberts.....	36	80	September 13, 1843.

The above list comprises the earliest settlers of the town. They were followed in 1844-45 by a sufficient number of like nationality and religion to take up all the good farming land in the township, indeed the town may be said to have been fairly settled a year before Nic Simon piloted the Rossmans to the site of Hartford village and cut the first tree. Since the pioneers first possessed the land, even to the present day, the nationality and religion has remained essentially unchanged, and many of the descendants of these early pioneers still possess the well-tilled farms their fathers bought heavily covered with forest so many years ago.

The town was incorporated, and took the very fitting name of Erin, January 16, 1846. It was named at the suggestion of John Whelan.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Patrick Toland, April 6, 1846. The Chairman was William Dwire, and Thomas Carroll, still living, was Clerk.

The officers elected were:

Supervisors, William Dwire, Chairman, Thomas Carroll, John Lynch; Town Clerk, Thomas Fitzgerald; Town Treasurer, John Kenney; Assessors, Michael Healey, William Foley; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Carroll, William Paulding; School Commissioners, Thomas Bourke, Timothy McNamara, James Lynch; Collector, William Sullivan.

There were seventy-four votes cast at the first town meeting. The names upon the poll list were:

Patrick Toland, John Mullins, William Dwight, James Fitzpatrick, William McGrath, Ed Shehan, James Guitland, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Carroll, William Mountin, James Murphy, Martin Davy, Dennis Banks, Terrence O'Conner, Jeremiah Donahue, William Sullivan, Pat Daly, William Rawley, Edward Pepper, Pat Walsh, John Fitzgerald, Maurice Veale, Bartholomew Shea, William Paulding, Martin Shehan, Christopher Hayburn, Richard Burnett, James Shehan, James Lynch, Thomas Hearney, William Courtney, Balty Eseck, John Whelan, William Scott, James Cavanach, Jeremiah Hickey, Thomas Bourke, John Sullivan, Timothy McNamara, Michael Bennett, William Foley, John Kenney, William Mountin, Thomas Manning, Michael Healy, Andrew O'Brien, Pat Hayes, Michael Gallagher, Maurice Kenealy, Felix Cail, Charles Lynch, Owen Fitzpatrick, Michael Flynn, John Lynch, Bernard McConville, John Mickle, Dan Courtney, John Buckley, Jeremiah Conner, John Barclay, William Monaghan, Pat Daly, John Stanton, Mark Jones, Edward Russell, Zedock Heaney, Timothy Garvey, John Reiley, Bernard Lynch, Pat Ryan, John Garvey, Daniel O'Connell, William O'Neil, James Kenealy.

The first mass was said by Father Rundig, in Barney Conwell's house. He came in from Prairieville (Waukesha) on foot. Soon after, the citizens helped to build a log church at Monches, where for some years the people of Erin worshipped. They have now two Catholic churches in the town, one a wooden church, built in 1857, on Section 9, near Thompson Post Office; the other, a new brick edifice on the summit of St. Mary's Hill, completed in 1881, of which further mention will be made. The population is nine-tenths Catholic. The only Protestants in the town are Evangelical Germans. They have a small church on Section 1. The society forms part of the Hartford circuit of that denomination.

In politics, Erin was long known as the banner town of the Democracy in Washington County. Prior to 1859, there was not a single vote cast for any but a Democrat, when it can be claimed as a party test. For twelve years, Erin was a unit for the Democracy. In 1860, the solid phalanx was broken for the first time; 182 votes being cast for Douglas, and one for Lincoln. In 1863, the Republican ticket received two votes; in 1868, the Republican vote had increased to ten; in 1880, the vote stood 200 Democrat, 59 Republican and 19 Greenback. The town has no village within its limits; no mill, no railroad. It is entirely agricultural, and boasts most excellent farms in all but the hilly region.

THE HILLS OF ERIN.

The range of hills runs through the town in a northeasterly direction. It is not continuous but broken and disjointed, the different elevations showing separate outlines standing like a

row of sugar loaves ranged along the line of view. From whichever direction the hills are approached, one tall conical shape towers high above its fellows, and challenges the attention no less by its lofty height than by the beauty and symmetry of its outline. It is heavily wooded to the very top, on which stands a church looking as if hung in the sky. It is the church of St. Mary's Help, and has risen up from the deep forest and towers above the lofty hill, a mirage out of the mist of tradition and legend, warmed by the fervid heat of piety and faith.

THE LEGEND OF ST. MARY'S HILL.

Many years ago a farmer whose home was among the hills, was returning from the neighboring village of Hartford, late at night. The full moon had just risen, and as he approached St. Mary's Hill from the west, it stood in inky blackness between him and the silver eastern sky. The outline was as sharply defined as a silhouette, and on the very summit he saw the form of a cross and a kneeling figure. He watched the apparition for an hour, when the figure slowly arose and disappeared in the black woods of the hillside. Not many mornings after he again saw the strange figure on the top of the hill engaged in his devotions. The advent of the anchorite soon became generally known in the neighborhood, and his home was discovered in a cave which he had dug in a gorge on the east side of the hill. No one disturbed him. His only occupation seemed to be his pilgrimages to the hill-top to engage in prayer. He gradually grew familiar with the inhabitants, sufficiently to answer their friendly salutations, and occasionally engaged in religious converse with them. One farmer became his confidant, and to him he related the following history: His name was Francois Soubrio. He was born some twenty miles from Strasburg, and, being of high birth, was educated for the priesthood. He became enamored of a lady near the monastery where he was pursuing his course of study, and finding his passion reciprocated, renounced his priestly vows and became openly betrothed. Disgraced in the eyes of his family and under the ban of the church, he postponed his marriage, and bidding farewell for a season to his affianced, he left, till, to use an Americanism, the matter might "blow over." At the end of a year, he returned to find his love "fickle as well as fair," and, in a frenzy of passion, slew her. He fled to America, landed at Quebec, and became a recluse in one of the monasteries of the quaint old city. Here he remained many years, tortured with continued remorse for his recreancy to his religious vows and the greater sin that lay even heavier on his heart. His only surcease from his troubles was in prayer, penance, and delving among some old French manuscripts that he had found in some musty corner of his retreat. Among them was a written manuscript purporting to be a diary kept by Jacques Marquette during the summer and fall of 1673, in which was a detailed account of his memorable voyage with Louis Joliet to the Mississippi River, via the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, returning up the Illinois River and the western coast of Lake Michigan to Green Bay, from whence they started. His attention was particularly drawn to an account of an expedition from a creek, where he had landed on his return voyage, a hard day's march west, to a steep and lofty cone-shaped hill which he climbed to the summit and thereon erected a rude stone altar, raised a cross, dedicated the spot as holy ground forever, in the name of his tutelary saint, Mary, and returning left it towering in its solitude.

Francois felt that his mission, whereby to work out his full atonement, was declared to him. He fell on his knees, and vowed to re-discover the holy hill and re-erect the long-ago moldered cross upon its summit. From this description of the coast, and a rough map made by Joliet, which was with the manuscript, he had little difficulty in locating the spot. He went to Chicago, where he was arrested in his journey by a serious illness, which left him a confirmed paralytic with only the partial use of his lower limbs. In this crippled condition he at last reached the end of his pilgrimage, and late one evening crawled through the thick wood on his knees to the summit of the hill, where he spent the remainder of the night in prayer to the holy Saint Mary. With the dawn he rose from his knees in all the vigor of his early manhood, his palsy gone and health fully restored.

On the spot where his miraculous cure was wrought, he built a rude chapel, and each day

and night, and often twice and thrice, he went up to pay his devotions, so often that the path he trod became definitely marked. Along the path he erected crosses at regular intervals, before which he knelt as he ascended and descended, doing extreme penance often by making the pilgrimage on his bare knees. The people had heard so much of his story as related to his miraculous cure, and soon sought relief from their bodily ailments through prayer at the hermit's shrine.

To return to Francois, the hermit. He remained in the vicinity, living in a rude hut built out from the mouth of the cave he first inhabited, for seven years, when he disappeared as mysteriously as he came. Whether he is dead or alive is not known. There is a rumor that he was seen in Chicago after his disappearance and it is told that his apparition is sometimes seen in the dusk of evening, kneeling at some of the various crosses along his old path, or gliding in and out of the rude chapel where the sacred relics of his early shrine are still preserved.

On the top of the hill, on the site of the first rude chapel erected by Francois, a fine brick church has just been completed (1881); it is called the Church of St. Mary's Help. It is 42x90 feet in size, with a spire eighty feet in height. The top of the hill is 824 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and some three hundred feet above the summits of neighboring hills. The church is thus the prominent object in the landscape from every view within a radius of ten miles. It is approached by a winding road from the northeast side of the hill. Along the road at every turn, is erected a cross—fourteen in all—before which pilgrims can be seen at all hours of every day, prostrate in prayer.

On the left, at the beginning of the ascent, is the gorge where Francois lived and the remains of his hut are still to be seen. A parsonage for the officiating priest will soon be built on the site of the hermit's cave.

Half way up the hill, in a rude building not over twelve feet square, is the hermit's altar, the cross and the rude images of the Virgin Mary and the child Jesus, with which he instituted his early shrine and before which, it is firmly believed by a cloud of willing witnesses, that miraculous cures have been and are still being wrought. Inside the structure are crutches, bandages, trusses, canes and other insignia of suffering and distress, left there by the rejoicing recipients of St. Mary's favor. A brass kettle, formerly used by Francois for culinary purposes, hangs on the wall and serves as the font. The chapel is daily thronged by worshippers many of whom come from long distances.

The hillsides are still covered with the primeval forest, and an air of grandeur and solemnity pervades the region that makes each comer feel that "the place whereon he stands is holy ground."

The population has changed but little in number for the past twenty years. A few German and Norwegian families have come into the northeastern and southwestern portions of the town, yet, with this change, it still remains more generally Irish than any other town in the State.

The principal agricultural products of 1880, were as follows: Wheat, 43,000 bushels; corn, 24,000; oats, 35,000; barley, 6,000; rye, 2,000; potatoes, 10,000; apples, 2,000; butter, 21,000 pounds; 3,865 acres were sown to grain; there were 72 acres of apple orchards, and 1,118 bearing trees. There are 6,342 acres of growing timber in the town. The number of milch cows reported was 432.

The town officers for 1881 were: Supervisors, Mike Foley, Chairman, John Sullivan, John Pick; Town Clerk, Edward O'Neil; Assessor, Richard Veal; Treasurer, Edward Shehan.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1880, was 1,265, of which seven-eighths are Irish or of Irish descent.

There were, in 1881, two post offices in the town: Thompson, Section 9, and Toland's Prairie, Section 19.

TOWN OF RICHFIELD.

The town of Richfield was designated in the Governmental survey as Town 9, Range 19 east. It is one of the southern tier of towns in the county, and is situated between the towns of Erin, bordering it on the west, and Germantown on the east. In the northern and eastern part it is level. In the southwestern sections the surface of the land is somewhat broken by sharp drift hills of gravel. The growth of timber is of the hard wood varieties, with here and there in the valleys, along the creeks, patches of tamarack. The soil is a rich clay loam, yielding abundant crops of every cereal grown in this latitude. The town is well watered by small creeks and streams, the two largest of which are Bark River, which has its source in Section 23, runs through Bark Lake, on Sections 26 and 35, and Oconomowoc River, which enters the town on Section 4, runs southeasterly, and leaves the township on Section 30. The principal bodies of water are Bark Lake, on Section 26; Lelliecrap Lake, on Section 25; Lake Five, on Section 32, and Fries' Lake, on Section 17.

The first purchase of Governmental land was made by one Samuel Spivey, who entered 160 acres on Section 36, May, 31, 1841. It does not appear that he ever settled in the town, as his name does not appear in the early records, nor is he remembered by the early settlers now living. Jacob Snyder made the second purchase, forty acres, on Section 35, July 6, 1841, and was the first settler in the town. No other entries were made during that year. In the fall of 1842, some fifty entries were made, mostly by actual settlers, and the settlement of the town fairly begun. The year 1843 witnessed a large immigration, and nearly half the desirable land in the town was occupied, mostly by Germans. The town was quite generally settled in 1844 and 1845.

Below is given a list of all purchases of Government land prior to 1844, with dates of purchase, number of acres, and location. Some of the purchases are known to have been made by non-resident speculators, but the list is none the less interesting, as it also contains the names of all the early settlers who came in and took up Government land prior to 1844. The list is as follows:

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Johann Stuesser	1	80	September 14, 1842.
Francis Jos Stuesser.....	1	80	September 14, 1842.
Justus Schneider.....	1	160	September 29, 1842.
Johann Gottlieb Ahnert.....	1	103	December 9, 1842.
Nicolaus Adam Pilger.....	1	104	August 1, 1843.
Jacob Regenfus and George Regenfus.....	1	160	November 13, 1843.
Francis Jos. Stuesser.....	2	240	September 14, 1842.
John Kessel, Sr.....	2	160	October 10, 1842.
Andreas Heeld.....	2	101	November 21, 1842.
Johann Gottlieb Ahnert.....	2	101	December 9, 1842.
John Nauth.....	2	80	August 4, 1843.
John Kessel.....	3	80	October 1, 1842.
Johann Mauer.....	3	40	September 10, 1849.
James McMonegee.....	8	80	May 30, 1843.
Edward Burke.....	8	80	August 17, 1843.
Diether Jung.....	9	40	August 16, 1843.
Edward Burke.....	9	40	August 17, 1843.
John Bauer.....	9	40	November 1, 1843.
John Kessel.....	10	160	October 1, 1842.
John Mower.....	10	80	June 13, 1843.
William Held.....	10	120	July 7, 1843.
John George Thoma.....	10	40	August 3, 1843.
Frederick Ebeling.....	10	120	August 16, 1843.
William Ostrander.....	11	160	June 20, 1842.
John Eimermann.....	11	240	October 1, 1842.
Michael Bauer.....	11	40	November 16, 1842.
Martin Franck.....	11	40	June 14, 1843.
Henry Ebling.....	11	160	September 14, 1843.
Jacob Schlitz.....	12	80	November 13, 1843.

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Ebenezer Jones.....	12	160	June 20, 1843.
Christoph Funk.....	12	40	September 14, 1842.
Philip Laubenheimer.....	12	120	October 1, 1842.
John Kessel.....	12	80	October 10, 1842.
Gabriel Eudlich.....	12	80	June 29, 1843.
Henry Hochstein and Friedrich Jacob Wuff.....	12	40	July 28, 1842.
Friedrich Harth.....	12	40	October 23, 1843.
Johann Haurich.....	13	40	September 15, 1842.
Thomas Hayes.....	13	80	November 3, 1842.
John McGrath and Patrick Homgon.....	13	40	November 14, 1842.
John McGrath and Patrick Homgon.....	13	80	November 14, 1842.
Phillipp Koch.....	13	40	July 31, 1843.
Henry Phillipp Eberhard.....	13	40	August 1, 1843.
Phillipp Schneider.....	13	40	August 9, 1843.
Michael Fogarty.....	13	40	October 20, 1843.
Christian Kissinger.....	13	160	November 1, 1843.
Martin Franck.....	14	40	June 14, 1843.
George Jacob Wambold.....	14	80	August 1, 1843.
George Schaefer.....	14	40	August 9, 1843.
Jacob Stuesser.....	14	360	October 9, 1843.
John Joseph Tilz.....	14	80	October 9, 1843.
Anton Keil.....	14	40	October 23, 1843.
John Dixheimer.....	15	80	July 3, 1843.
Peter Mueller.....	15	80	September 8, 1843.
John Joseph Tilz.....	15	80	October 9, 1843.
Jacob Werner.....	15	80	October 9, 1843.
Anton Kiel.....	15	80	October 13, 1843.
Jacob Schroeder.....	15	40	October 13, 1843.
Nicholaus Landguth.....	15	80	October 26, 1843.
Michael Griebeln.....	15	40	October 28, 1843.
Theodore Frederick.....	15	40	October 28, 1843.
Peter Brosius.....	15	40	October 31, 1843.
Mathew Chapman.....	17	120	May 22, 1843.
John Mocklar and Thomas Mocklar.....	17	40	August 22, 1843.
Henry Lowe.....	19	240	September 19, 1842.
Henry Lowe.....	20	320	September 19, 1842.
Joseph Healy.....	20	80	October 17, 1842.
Jacob Reichard.....	20	80	November 16, 1842.
Hugh Flanagan.....	21	40	September 14, 1843.
Theodore Fredentek.....	22	40	October 28, 1843.
William Coates.....	24	80	August 30, 1842.
Lorenzo Dow Fuller.....	24	40	April 7, 1843.
Zachariah R. Fuller.....	24	40	May 29, 1843.
Betsy Perry Fuller.....	24	80	October 2, 1843.
Charles McCarty.....	24	80	October 26, 1843.
James Ball.....	25	80	September 23, 1843.
Richard Wreath.....	25	80	September 23, 1843.
Nicholaus Kastels.....	25	80	November 2, 1840.
James McGovern and Patrick McGovern.....	26	120	October 17, 1842.
Patrick Clark.....	26	40	October 24, 1843.
Michael Riley.....	27	80	September 19, 1842.
Patrick Clark.....	27	40	September 19, 1842.
Michael McGarrathy.....	27	80	September 27, 1842.
Michael Redmond.....	27	80	October 31, 1842.
Cornick Dugan.....	27	40	October 20, 1842.
Patrick Boyle.....	29	80	September 22, 1842.
George Clements.....	29	160	September 29, 1842.
Martin Cluffy.....	29	80	November 14, 1842.
Francis McKenna.....	29	80	February 16, 1843.
Thomas King.....	29	40	October 13, 1843.
Johann Lowe.....	30	160	September 19, 1842.
Johann Lowe.....	30	291	September 19, 1842.
Patrick Flynn.....	30	80	September 22, 1842.
Frances McKenne.....	30	80	March 6, 1843.
Richard Griffin.....	31	120	July 5, 1842.
Johann Lowe.....	31	103	September 19, 1842.
John Cosgrove.....	31	80	September 22, 1842.
Michael Fitzimons.....	31	120	September 22, 1842.

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Patrick Shannon.....	31	80	September 22, 1842.
Peter Schneider.....	31	65	July 10, 1843.
Francis Maldoon.....	31	40	August 23, 1843.
John Donnelley.....	32	80	August 17, 1842.
John Mulharan.....	32	80	September 17, 1842.
Bernard Mulharan	32	80	September 17, 1842.
Isaac Webb.....	33	40	July 11, 1842.
John Donneley.....	33	80	August 17, 1842.
Austin Odell.....	33	40	September 15, 1842.
William Odell.....	33	40	September 22, 1842.
Michael Redmond.....	33	80	November 26, 1842.
John Donneley.....	33	40	June 10, 1843.
Michael Denny.....	33	40	October 18, 1843.
James Curry.....	33	40	October 18, 1843.
Stephen Moriarty.....	33	40	October 26, 1843.
Nicolaus Nowland.....	34	80	September 17, 1842.
William Dunn.....	34	80	September 19, 1842.
Michael Shiel.....	34	40	May 29, 1843.
Patrick Clark.....	34	120	October 23, 1843.
Jacob Snyder.....	35	40	July 6, 1841.
John Campbell.....	35	80	September 22, 1842.
Lawrence McGeough.....	35	40	January 14, 1843.
John Donneley and Peter Smitt.....	35	40	November 13, 1843.
Samuel Spivey.....	36	160	May 31, 1841.
James McCusker.....	36	80	September 3, 1842.
Samuel Edge.....	36	80	October 16, 1843.

Of the above list, the following are still residents of the town: Diether Jung, John Bauer, John Kessel, John Eimermann, Frederick Ebeling, Thomas Hayes, Patrick Horregan, Patrick McGooem, Martin Claffy, Johann Lowe, Patrick Flynn, Matthew Chapman, Michael Fitzimons, and possibly others. Some who moved away are known to be yet living, but excepting those named above, nearly all have done with life's labors, and passed into the land of the hereafter.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The town was incorporated under the name of Richfield, January 21, 1846. There is no complete record of the first town meeting. The record concerning it is contained in a series of resolutions certified by the Town Clerk, which read as follows:

Resolved, By the citizens of the town of Richfield, in annual town meeting, held at the house of Zachariah Fuller, April 7, 1846: (First), that it is our duty and it shall be our aim to practice strict economy in the government and management of our town affairs, and that our motto is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and in order to carry out these principles, therefore,

Resolved (Second), That the pay and fees of the officers of the town shall be as follows, to wit: Supervisors, Commissioners of Highways, Commissioners of Common Schools and Assessors shall receive each \$1 a day, and no more, for every day necessarily employed on the business of the town, and that the Town Clerk shall receive the like sum of \$1 per day when the business is such that it can be calculated by the day; in all other cases he shall receive for all necessary writing on town business, six cents per folio, and the committee of investigation shall order that the resolution be altered in such manner as to convey the same meaning in a less number of words; they shall make such revocation in the charges as they shall deem fit. The Collector shall receive for his services 5 per cent on all money by him paid into the Town Treasurer. The Treasurer shall receive for his services 2 per cent for all money received by him, and 1 per cent for all money by him paid out.

Resolved (Third), That in all surveys of roads, that pay shall not be allowed to more than four persons, to wit: a Surveyor, two Chainmen and a Marker.

Resolved (Fourth), That we will raise \$80 to pay the expense of the town for the ensuing year.

In addition to the above \$80, \$70 more was voted for at special town meeting, held at the house of Philip Laubheimer, at 1 o'clock, the 6th day of May, 1846.

Attest:

MICHAEL FOGARTY, Town Clerk.

The first town officers, elected at this meeting, although not recorded by the Clerk, are ascertained from the records of the earlier sessions of the Board of Supervisors. The first meeting was held at the house of Michael Fogarty. The board were all present, and consisted of Balthus Mantz, Chairman, William Coates and Isaac Romig. The following business was transacted: The bills allowed were:

Bill of Baltus Mantz, \$12.38, for services as Supervisor, Assessor, Commissioner of Highways and Commissioner of Schools.

Isaac Romig, \$6 as Commissioner of Highways.

Joseph Harzacker, \$2.63 as School Commissioner and sundry services.

Patrick Harrigan, \$3.75 as Commissioner of Highways.

Michael Fogarty, \$8.67 as Town Clerk.

Gustavus Bogk, \$9 for overturning his wagon on the Fond du Lac road, and breaking a stove and other articles.

The catastrophe of Bogk, dimly brought from the shadows of the past in the above item, gives room for the imagination to picture the trials of the hapless Gustavus. He was, doubtless, a new-comer, having his worldly effects all stowed in the wagon which he had the misfortune to upset. When he met with the mishap, whether the sky grew blue with the oaths he swore, or trembled at his bellowings of despair; whether he threatened the town with the rigor of the law, for the villainous state of the highway, or humbly put in the supplication of a poor unfortunate for relief, can never be known. The historian can only record that Gustavus Bogk was the first man who upset his wagon in the town of Richfield, and got pay from the authorities for breaking his stove.

The records of a subsequent meeting show that the first Town Treasurer was Zachariah Fuller, and Everet Wartz was the first Collector. Joseph Harlacker also served as School Commissioner, and Lorenzo D. Fuller as Assessor.

The oldest church in the town is St. Hubert Church (Catholic). The first church was built of logs, on Section 22, in 1845-46. The first priests to say mass were Fathers Meyer, Martin Kundig, and Obermueler. In July, 1863, the old church was replaced by the present substantial stone structure. Rev. Ferdinand Raess is the present officiating priest. The congregation now numbers (1881) seventy-five families.

The St. Augustine Church, also Catholic, was started at an early period, under the care of the priests above-named. It was built of logs on Section 18. The old church went into disuse many years ago, and a stone church was built on the adjoining Section, No. 7.

The oldest preserved poll-list of the town is that of the general election held in November, 1847. It is given as showing the names and number of naturalized citizens residing in the town at that time. It is as follows:

Michael Fogarty, Everet Wartz, Isaac Romig, Jacob Wambolas, Phillip Laubenheimer, John Fluke, Patrick Horrigan, John Kuper, Peter Brown, Joseph Fuss, Christopher Braden, John Moore, Theodore Rademacher, Bertram Schwartz, John Dies, William Huber, Jacob Wittemberg, Peter Limbough, Peter Weimer, Peter Criel, Leonard Gates, John Kessel, Theodore Frederick, Martin Falen, John Basil, Theodore Busch, Jacob Kurtz, Jacob Werner, Hubert Thomas, Michael Bauer, Herman T. Schultheis, Nicholas Merckel, George Fries, John T. Tiltz, William Bigler, Frederick Merckel, Amest Hailsburg, Jacob Schroeder, Joseph Weber, John Derheimer, Mathias Fuss, Anton Konrad, Baltus Mantz, Thomas Hayes, Jacob Stuesser, John Greive, William Weller, John Stuesser, John Boehner, Conrad Cornelius, Anthony Dourgh, John Thomas, John T. Fronock, Frederick Ebling, Peter Stoltzer, Francis T. Stuesser, William Coats, Christian Suller, John Filaon, Peter Miller, John G. Loffey, Henry Otto, Nicholas Weimar, Peter Funk, Nicholas Smith, George Wittmeier, Thomas Martin, Casemer Wittmeier, John Martin, Jacob Eberhardt, Peter T. Schultheis, Arthur Donahue, Thomas Martin, Joseph Waldor, Peter Share, John Kessel, Jacob Kurtz, Michael Fahey, John Kissinger, William Rummens, Martin Claffey, John Mulheron, John Ammerman, Andrew Griesemer, D. Schel, Henry Ebling, Leonard Brucker, Adam Brucker, Jacob Baumgaertner. Total votes polled, 90.

During the war, Richfield raised for war purposes, the sum of \$5,018.12. The records of the State have enrolled the names of thirty-five soldiers from the town, who did personal service in the army. Their names appear in the war history of the county at large.

THE TOWN IN 1881.

The town is entirely covered with farms under a high state of cultivation. The population is three-fourths German, the remaining part being mostly Irish. The Northern Division of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway passes through the town, the station being on Section 12, in the northeast part of the town.

There are eight churches situated and named as follows: German Methodist, Section 2; St. Mary's (Catholic), Section 3; German Presbyterian, Section 5; German Evangelical, Section 11; St. Augustine (Catholic), Section 7; St. Hubert (Catholic), Section 22; German Methodist, Section 26; Colombia Church (Catholic), Section 33.

The town is divided into eleven whole and joint school districts. It has seven school-houses, costing \$6,300. The number of scholars is 683, and the number of teachers is nine. The amount of money expended for school purposes in 1880 was \$1,996. The industries of the town are largely agricultural. The trade of the town centers at the

VILLAGE OF RICHFIELD.

This hamlet is clustered about the railroad station, and does, in addition to the local trade, a considerable business in the shipping of grain.

The first settler and first owner of the site of the village (on Section 12) was Philip Laubenheimer. He was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, where he was born March 23, 1803. He came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled immediately on the present site of the village. His family, consisting of a wife and seven children, with himself, spent the first two weeks encamped under a tree near where he afterward built his house. His wife and one child died in a few weeks after his arrival, and were the first whites buried in the town. The remaining children—Elizabeth, Clara, Gertrude, Philip, Fred and Peter are believed to be still living, though not residents of the town.

Mr. Laubenheimer built on his claim through which the old Fond du Lac road passed, a block-house, which served as a dwelling, a tavern, and where he kept a very primitive stock of goods, consisting of pins, coffee and sugar. He added to his house from time to time, and it became the grand place of rendezvous for all the German immigrants who came in to seek lands. The old Laubenheimer tavern is still standing, and is of historic interest as it was the first German tavern, saloon and store within the present limits of Washington County. When the railroad was laid out in 1855, he gave the company the depot grounds, and thus secured its present location, and held the center of trade at his place. He subsequently built a large stone brick store on the south side of the track in 1868, and carried on a large mercantile business. In 1875, he built an adjoining building of like size, 50x40 feet. The whole structure, still standing and occupied by his sons, Henry and William, as hotel, saloon and store, has a frontage on the railroad of eighty feet, and a depth of fifty feet.

Mr. Laubenheimer, in connection with his largely increased business, continued to run his old tavern till 1874. He died in 1878. He married for his second wife Mrs. Annie M. Arnet, of Germantown. The children by his second marriage were two sons—Henry and William, still living and in business in Richfield, and three daughters—Eva, Margaret and Barbara.

He was an intimate friend of Solomon Juneau, who paid him frequent visits, and held over him a sort of protectorate, which shielded him from the thievish incursions of the Indians, who were numerous during the early years of his settlement.

In 1857, Emanuel Mann, one of the early settlers of the town of Polk, started a store, which added largely to the prosperity, not only of the village, but the whole town. He drew the trade of a large region to his store, and for many years, in connection with his sons, did as large a mercantile business as was done in the county. The house sunk under the vicissitudes of the grain trade in 1871. The village has hardly yet recovered from the paralysis occasioned by this failure. The finest residence in the place, now the residence of Mr. H. J. Lowe, was built by Mr. Henry Mann, and stands as a monument of his taste and refinement.

There are now in the village two stores, kept by William Laubenheimer and Henry Pfeiffer; a depot for the sale of agricultural implements, kept by H. J. Lowe, who is also a large shipper of grain; two steam saw-mills, run by Mr. Reidenbach and Davis Bros. There

are two shipping elevators, owned by Laubenheimer and Pfeiffer, through which are shipped annually 75,000 bushels of grain. A cheese factory is just started. There is one hotel—the "Northwestern"—kept by Henry Laubenheimer; also shoemakers, blacksmiths, butchers, harness-makers and all other artizans usually found in a country village.

There is but one mill outside the village of Richfield in the town. It is a saw-mill and grist-mill, is run by water-power, and is built on Section 9.

According to the last official returns (1880), the average amount of crops raised on 7,320 acres of cultivated land was as follows: 52,000 bushels of wheat, 49,000 of rye, 46,000 of oats, 14,000 of barley, 6,000 of rye and 18,000 of potatoes. There were in the town 752 milch cows, and there was made 27,000 pounds of butter and 2,000 pounds of cheese. There were 216 acres of apple orchard, with 7,035 trees bearing fruit.

The population, as given in the census of 1880, numbered 1,716.

Below is given the present town officers: Supervisors, Andrew Ennis, Chairman, Henry Wiedemeyer, John Thielman; Town Clerk, Peter Schaezner; Assessor, Ignatius Zins; Treasurer, Lorenz Heck.

There were two post offices in the town in 1881—Lake Five, Section 33, and Richfield. The present Postmaster at Richfield is William Laubenheimer.

The growth of the town has been gradual, and it has, under the steady and continuous labors of an industrious people, developed into one of the finest and wealthiest farming towns of the State. The history of such communities gives no startling occurrences for historical record; it is all within the personal experiences and folk-lore of the inhabitants, and can be only faithfully portrayed in the biographical sketches of the men and women who have been identified with its material growth. To the accompanying biographies the reader is referred if he would know of the living forces that have made from the wooded wilds of forty years ago, the homes of the thrifty population that now inhabit the town.

TOWN OF GERMANTOWN.

The town of Germantown is the oldest settled town in Washington County. It was designated by the Government survey as Town 9, Range 20, and is the southeast town in the county. The surface is nearly level. The land was, in a state of nature, heavily wooded with elm, birch, beach, maple and oak. Being near Milwaukee, where most of the early German immigrants first stopped, it early attracted the attention of such of them as sought farming lands for their American homes. Already a large colony of Germans had settled in the western part of the adjoining town (Mequon), and the proximity of countrymen, already settled in the new country, rendered the location doubly desirable. So it happened that from 1840, when the German immigration first set in, there was a constant flow of German settlers to the township, till they had occupied all the Government lands, and purchased nearly all owned by the English and American settlers who had come in a few years prior to their advent. The first purchases of land from the Government were made in 1839, and at the close of 1844 there was scarce an available acre unoccupied in the town. It was fairly settled two years before it was incorporated.

Many of the settlers brought sufficient means with them to start their pioneer life under what was considered comfortable circumstances. Milwaukee, then grown to be a considerable village, was convenient for supplies, and altogether the early settlers of this town found ease and comfort compared with those who pushed farther on, across the unbridged streams and up among the hills of the northern towns of the county.

This being the oldest town of the present county, the first settler is entitled to the double distinction of being also the first settler of the county. *Levi Ostrander* and *Anthony D. Wisner* each purchased eighty acres in Section 35, March 11, 1839. These were the first two purchases made. *Levi Ostrander* settled on his land, and was for a many years a leading man of affairs, both in the town and in old Washington County, and is justly entitled to the distinction of being the first settler. Whether his purchase antedated *Mr. Wisner's* is questioned from the

fact that Mr. Wisner's name appears first on the land book of entry. During the same year there were sixteen other entries made, mostly in the southern tier of sections. The only man now living in the town who came in prior to 1840 is John Coghlan, who took up eighty acres on Section 33, August 8, 1839. He is now the oldest living settler in the town. The other early settlers now living in the town, who came in prior to 1844, are John Jung, 1840; Jacob Schunk, John Brown, Philip Zimmerman, Peter Goettelmann, Michael Ballheim, Jacob Holl, William Strauss, Jacob Schlafer, 1841; Frederick Groth, William Hofemeister, John Selflow, John H. Scheffler, Henry Frenwith, John Diefenthaler, Balzar Kripinberger, 1843; John Gilbert, 1840; Robert Frenwith, John C. Tate, 1843; Joseph H. Meege, 1841.

Below is a list of all entries made in the town prior to 1844, with number of acres, section and date of purchase.

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Edward Murphy.....	1	159	August 23, 1843.
Samuel Prudermann and John Ringel.....	1	80	September 18, 1843.
Gottlieb Garabisch.....	1	81	September 27, 1843.
George Garabish, Jr.....	1	80	September 27, 1843.
Franz Baesemann.....	1	40	November 25, 1843.
Martin Hels.....	2	40	July 10, 1843.
John Kressen.....	2	84	October 19, 1843.
Joachim Groth.....	2	40	November 25, 1843.
John David Eggert.....	3	87	October 26, 1843.
Frederick Wasmuth.....	4	80	June 14, 1843.
John Adam Pilger.....	5	80	February 27, 1843.
Christopher Braun.....	5	80	February 27, 1843.
Johann Guenther Kauffmann.....	5	40	November 21, 1843.
Peter Jacob Dix.....	5	120	November 28, 1843.
Peter Hock.....	6	80	November 14, 1842.
Jacob Hock.....	6	40	May 22, 1843.
John Endlich.....	6	80	June 5, 1843.
John Braun.....	6	36	July 28, 1843.
John Henry Pilger.....	6	45	September 4, 1843.
Michael Matter.....	7	80	November 5, 1841.
George Petry.....	7	240	September 9, 1842.
Peter Walther.....	7	229	September 9, 1842.
Johann Mathes.....	7	80	September 17, 1842.
Johann Knetzger.....	8	80	August 3, 1842.
Peter Jacob Dix.....	8	400	August 22, 1842.
Phillipp Dhein, Sr.....	8	160	August 22, 1842.
Phillipp Dhein, Sr.....	9	80	August 22, 1842.
Peter Sinz.....	9	80	August 22, 1842.
Phillipp Dhein, Jr.....	9	80	August 22, 1842.
Peter Rheingaus.....	9	40	September 27, 1842.
Phillipp Peter Barwig.....	9	80	November 14, 1842.
Justus Schmit.....	9	80	June 6, 1843.
Nicolaus Altmayer.....	9	80	July 27, 1843.
Peter Rheingaus.....	9	40	August 18, 1843.
Jacob Klumb.....	10	80	July 13, 1843.
Johann Fuchs.....	10	160	July 13, 1843.
Joachim Gatsch.....	11	80	October 25, 1842.
Joachim Gatsch.....	11	40	October 29, 1842.
Theodore Schmit.....	11	80	July 10, 1843.
Christoph Schrack.....	11	40	July 10, 1843.
Christoph Paulus.....	11	40	July 10, 1843.
Martin Hels.....	11	40	July 10, 1843.
Friedrich Groth.....	11	80	September 29, 1843.
William Hafemeister.....	11	40	October 30, 1843.
Christian Groth.....	12	40	October 25, 1841.
George Garbisch.....	12	40	October 9, 1841.
Frederick Baesemann.....	12	40	October 5, 1841.
Christian Groth.....	12	40	May 28, 1842.
Franz Baesemann.....	12	40	October 13, 1843.
John Selflow.....	12	40	October 13, 1843.
Samuel Douke.....	13	40	August 16, 1841.
Gottfried Brendenmehl.....	13	80	August 3, 1841.

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Martin Arndt.....	13	80	September 18, 1841.
Martin Arndt.....	13	160	September 2, 1841.
William Krueger.....	13	40	September 2, 1841.
John Gatus.....	13	120	September 2, 1841.
John Butz.....	13	80	September 2, 1841.
John Baumgartner.....	13	40	September 2, 1841.
Martin Arndt.....	14	80	September 18, 1841.
Martin Arndt.....	14	80	October 11, 1841.
George Emerich.....	14	40	April 21, 1842.
Charles Fesch.....	14	40	August 3, 1842.
John Goetzer.....	14	40	September 12, 1842.
William Krueger.....	14	120	October 21, 1842.
Joachim Gatsch.....	14	40	October 29, 1842.
William Miller.....	14	40	December 8, 1842.
Gottlieb Suelflow.....	14	40	May 20, 1843.
Frederick Groth.....	14	120	September 15, 1843.
George Emerich.....	15	40	April 2, 1842.
Peter Leith.....	15	40	August 22, 1842.
Christian Leith.....	15	40	May 19, 1843.
Jacob Rottman.....	15	40	May 27, 1843.
Michael Saebal.....	15	40	June 6, 1843.
Peter Grueneisen, Jr.....	15	40	June 12, 1843.
Phillipp Mahloch.....	15	40	June 12, 1843.
George Koehler.....	15	40	June 24, 1843.
William Krueger.....	15	80	July 10, 1843.
Phillipp Mahloch.....	15	40	October 9, 1843.
Johann Knetzger.....	17	360	August 2, 1842.
Johann George Merkel.....	17	80	August 2, 1842.
John Mehl.....	17	80	August 2, 1842.
William Wasmuth.....	17	80	August 2, 1842.
Jacob Schisusheimer.....	17	40	September 12, 1842.
George Regenfus.....	18	38	December 19, 1843.
Christian William Schmitz.....	18	40	December 9, 1843.
William Wasmuth.....	18	40	August 2, 1842.
Andrew Wetterau.....	18	40	September 16, 1842.
George Volland.....	18	38	September 16, 1842.
Ernst Ruppel.....	18	40	September 16, 1842.
Ernst Hildebrandt.....	18	40	September 12, 1842.
Andreas Engelhard.....	18	38	October 8, 1842.
John Schmitt.....	18	80	July 10, 1843.
Peter Metz and Peter Reichert.....	18	38	August 15, 1843.
Eberhardt Holzmann.....	18	80	November 9, 1843.
Johann Becker.....	18	40	November 16, 1843.
Michael Krebs.....	19	40	October 4, 1841.
Field Ashworth.....	19	40	September 7, 1842.
Richard Ratcliffe.....	19	39	November 18, 1842.
Zachariah Fuller.....	19	78	May 29, 1843.
John Henry Scheffler.....	19	80	July 7, 1843.
John Merkel.....	19	80	August 7, 1843.
John Mehl.....	19	40	September 18, 1843.
George Regenfus.....	19	40	December 8, 1843.
Theobald Leininger.....	20	80	October 4, 1841.
Louis Krebs, Jr.....	20	80	October 4, 1841.
Henry Klugus.....	20	80	May 11, 1842.
Thomas Connell.....	20	80	June 24, 1842.
Thomas Meadey.....	20	160	September 9, 1842.
Johann Knetzger.....	20	80	September 12, 1842.
Johann Knetzger.....	20	80	November 4, 1843.
John Molline.....	21	80	August 2, 1842.
Robert Frenwith and Henry Frenwith.....	21	80	May 25, 1843.
Johann Dietenhader.....	21	40	September 5, 1843.
Peter Melcher Schneider.....	21	80	September 9, 1843.
Henry Liben.....	21	40	September 9, 1843.
Adam Eitner.....	21	40	September 9, 1843.
Mathias Leip.....	22	40	October 12, 1843.
George Giesmann.....	22	40	October 9, 1843.
John Boden and Nicolaus Mohn.....	22	10	August 11, 1843.
Jacob Schlafer.....	22	80	September 1, 1841.

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Valentine Schwalbach.....	22	40	October 14, 1841.
Adam Bookman.....	22	40	May 13, 1842.
Peter Lauerma.....	22	40	June 29, 1842.
Christoph Cramer.....	22	40	July 27, 1842.
Nicolaus Peter.....	22	40	October 1, 1842.
Valentine Staats.....	22	40	May 27, 1843.
Dieter Schreier.....	22	40	July 20, 1843.
Casper Kissinger and } Balser Kripinberger. }	{ 22 23	80 40	August 4, 1843.
Jacob Schlafer.....	23	40	September 1, 1841.
Andrew Stahl Havar.....	23	120	October 1, 1843.
William Straub.....	23	40	October 1, 1843.
William Bartlett.....	23	40	November 16, 1843.
Adam Bookman.....	23	40	May 13, 1842.
John Peter Adams and John Peter Klein.....	23	40	August 8, 1842
John Goelzer.....	23	40	September 12, 1842.
Adam Peter.....	23	40	October 1, 1842.
Peter Gruneisen.....	23	40	June 12, 1843.
Ludwig Boder.....	24	80	October 1, 1841.
Andrew Stahl Haver.....	24	40	October 1, 1841.
Frederick Bartett.....	24	40	May 14, 1840.
John Krueger.....	24	80	July 2, 1840.
Fredrick Luck.....	24	80	July 2, 1840.
Michael Bellin.....	24	40	July 2, 1840.
Carl Steffin.....	24	40	January 29, 1841.
Friedrick Gust.....	24	40	January 29, 1841.
Joachim Fried Luck.....	24	40	May 27, 1841.
Friedrich Trapp.....	24	40	May 27, 1841.
John Krueger.....	24	40	August 2, 1841.
Peter Hess.....	24	40	July 19, 1843.
Jefferson Kinne.....	25	80	July 16, 1839.
Jefferson Kinne.....	25	80	July 16, 1839.
Michael Hoyer.....	25	80	May 27, 1840.
Michael Hoyer.....	25	80	July 3, 1840.
John Beckerle.....	25	80	October 30, 1840.
Carl Will.....	25	40	May 27, 1840.
Andrew Bartman.....	25	40	June 5, 1841.
Wendell Jung.....	25	40	August 20, 1841.
William Straub.....	25	40	October 1, 1841.
Patrick Murrey.....	26	40	August 8, 1843.
John Gilbert.....	26	40	November 4, 1840.
John Gilbert.....	26	80	November 4, 1840.
Nicolaus Kastler.....	26	80	November 2, 1840.
John Jung.....	26	40	December 9, 1840.
Jacob Schenck.....	26	80	June 2, 1841.
John Mattis.....	26	40	June 11, 1841.
John Brown.....	26	80	June 21, 1841.
Johann Gunther Stroebe.....	26	40	August 9, 1841.
Phillipp Zimmermann.....	26	40	October 27, 1841.
Peter Goettelmann.....	26	80	November 1, 1841.
Thomas Goggin.....	27	80	September 13, 1839.
John Pyburn.....	27	40	September 13, 1839.
Michael Ballheim.....	27	80	June 2, 1841.
John Claus Hubenthal.....	27	80	October 20, 1841.
Jacob Holl.....	27	160	October 30, 1841.
Daniel Keiper.....	27	40	May 13, 1842.
Magnus Keiper.....	27	40	May 13, 1842.
John Claus Hubenthal.....	27	40	September 12, 1842.
William Piper.....	28	40	May 13, 1842.
Robert Frenwith and Henry Frenwith.....	28	120	May 25, 1843.
Johannes Merkel.....	28	40	August 2, 1843.
Elisha Sampson.....	29	40	June 7, 1841.
Conrad Strassman.....	29	40	October 9, 1841.
Edward Pease.....	29	40	May 2, 1842.
Joshua Gifford.....	29	80	July 2, 1842.
Johannes Merkel.....	29	40	August 2, 1843.
Daniel Allen.....	30	80	November 18, 1839.
Elisha Sampson.....	30	40	June 7, 1841.

NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DATE OF ENTRY.
Moses Fieldhouse.....	30	79	October 21, 1841.
Conrad Strassman.....	30	40	October 9, 1841.
Robert Stoddard.....	30	40	November 8, 1841.
Thomas Young.....	30	80	January 5, 1843.
Thomas Young.....	30	40	February 6, 1843.
Thomas Blakey.....	30	40	June 14, 1843.
Richard Radcliffe.....	30	40	June 17, 1843.
Daniel Wart.....	31	120	January 16, 1840.
John Milton Curtis.....	31	80	October 8, 1841.
Joshua Glifford.....	31	77	February 6, 1843.
Sims Edgerton.....	31	80	March 24, 1843.
John Campbell Tate.....	31	77	October 16, 1843.
Benjamin Church.....	32	160	May 29, 1839.
Joshua Glifford.....	32	160	November 18, 1839.
Giles Anthony Wait.....	32	160	November 27, 1839.
Martin Wait.....	32	160	May 20, 1841.
Benjamin Church.....	33	80	May 31, 1839.
William Connell.....	33	160	August 8, 1839.
John Coughlin.....	33	80	August 8, 1839.
Jonas Platt Vaughan.....	33	160	May 9, 1842.
Freeman L. Smith.....	34	160	March 11, 1839.
James Warren Barrett.....	34	160	June 3, 1839.
William Wilcox Burdick.....	34	160	June 27, 1839.
John Claus Hubenthal.....	34	160	June 2, 1841.
Anthony D. Wisner.....	35	80	March 11, 1839.
Levi Ostrander.....	35	80	March 11, 1839.
Leander Lot Griedly.....	35	80	March 29, 1839.
Leander Lot Griedly.....	35	80	March 29, 1839.
Nelson Burst.....	35	40	October 3, 1839.
John Schoetzel.....	35	120	October 29, 1840.
Christian Staus.....	35	80	May 20, 1841.
Joseph Henry Meege.....	35	80	June 2, 1841.
Samuel Spivey.....	36	160	March 11, 1839.
James Warren Barrett.....	36	160	June 3, 1839.
Jacob Laisy.....	36	80	October 19, 1840.
Jacob Laisy.....	36	40	October 19, 1840.
Abraham Laisy.....	36	40	October 19, 1840.
Abraham Laisy.....	36	80	October 19, 1840.
Alexander Mitchell.....	36	80	April 19, 1841.

The above list, in addition to all the actual settlers who bought land from the Government, also includes what speculative purchases were made. Among the latter, appears that of Alexander Mitchell, then a promising young Scotch banker in Milwaukee, who was, perhaps, looking forward to the time when, having accumulated a competency, he might go on to his "eighty" in Germantown and become one of the leading farmers of the town. His youthful hopes were not realized, although his wealth now comprises more than twice the valuation of the entire county.

The town was incorporated January 21, 1846, by act of the Legislature.

The first town meeting was held April 7, 1846. The Clerk of the meeting was I. T. Brown, the first Surveyor of old Washington County. He was a ripe scholar and a polished gentleman. Little was known of his early history. A deep-set trouble always seemed to weigh him down with melancholy. He lived for many years in the county and at last, an old man, poor, broken in mind, he took voluntary refuge in the poor house of the county, though offered an asylum and a home by D. W. Maxon and other old friends, and there closed his strange life. The record of this meeting was written by Mr. Brown in a plain angular hand peculiar to educated men of the old school, and reads as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Legislature incorporating the town of Germantown, the citizens assembled in town meeting at the house of John Mattes, April 7, 1846; Levi Ostrander was chosen unanimously as Moderator, and I. T. Brown as Clerk. The meeting then adjourned one hour in order to obtain the ballot boxes belonging to the town, which being obtained, the polls were opened by proclamation, and nine votes received as per poll list numbered from one to nine inclusive. The meeting then took a recess of fifteen minutes to debate on the proper sum to be paid to town officers for services not otherwise provided by law, and the sums necessary to be



Geo. C. Ragsdale

(DECEASED)

raised for the current year for the support of the poor, for the support of roads and bridges, and for the support of schools; also, for the appointment of Road Supervisors in the eight road districts, numbered one to eight inclusive, the result of which was as follows: All town officers whose salaries shall not otherwise be provided for by law shall be entitled for their services, \$1 per day. For the support of the poor, \$150; for roads and bridges, \$100, and for the support of schools \$400 was voted to be raised. The vote for Road Supervisors stands as follows: John Beggarly, for Road District No. 1; Levi Ostrander, for No. 2; John M. Curtiss, for No. 3; John Young, for No. 4; Jacob Slaver, for No. 5; Jacob Regenfuss, for No. 6; John Baseman, for No. 7; Jacob Brienogal, for No. 8. The meeting then took a vote where the next annual town meeting should be held, which resulted in the choice of John Mattes' house on Section 36. The voting (by ballot) for town officers, for or against State Government, for the temporary location of the county seat, and for or against raising a tax of \$1,000 to be expended on county buildings, then progressed until 6 o'clock P. M., when by proclamation of the Moderator the polls were closed, and, on canvassing the votes, the following was found to be the result of the election:

The whole number of votes polled were 123, of which there were in favor of "State Government" 118; against State Government, 9. For temporary location of the county seat, the county farm on Section 2, Town 10, Range 20, received 116; the Center received 1 vote, and Range 20 received 1 vote. For raising by tax \$1,000 for county buildings there were 99 votes, and none against it.

The vote for town officers was as follows: Chairman of the Board of Supervisors—George Koehler, 31 votes; William Green, 14; Jonas P. Vaughn, 3, and John C. Hubenthal, 1. For Supervisors—Nelson Burst, 30 votes; Samuel W. Cole, 34; William Wasmuth, 19; Michael Hyre, 10; Peter Leith, 3; Henry W. Thomas, 1. For Town Clerk—Levi Ostrander, 34 votes; Henry W. Thomas, 14. For Treasurer—George Koehler, 33 votes; John C. Hubenthal, 12; Henry W. Brink, 2. For Collector—George Brill, 30 votes; John C. Hubenthal, 7, and Henry W. Brink, 9. For Commissioners of Highways—John Mattes, 49 votes; Adam Bookman, 46; John M. Curtiss, 46; John McGrath, 3; Henry W. Thomas, 3. For School Commissioners—Levi Ostrander, 49 votes; Michael Hyre, 37; George Gelser, 9; Conrad Strassman, 9. For Constables—George Brill, 44 votes; John M. Curtiss, 4; Henry W. Brink, 6. For Sealer of Weights and Measures—George Koehler, 46 votes. For Justice of the Peace—Levi Ostrander, 37 votes; Samuel W. Cole, 45; George Koehler, 38; William Green, 12; Jonas P. Vaughn, 4. For Assessors—John McGrath, 46 votes; John Goelzen, 34; Abram Laisey, 33.

I certify that the within account of the town meeting and election, held in the town of Germantown, as aforesaid, is correct and true,

(Attest.) I. T. BROWN, *Clerk*.

LEVI OSTRANDER, *Moderator*.

The first poll-list preserved of the voters of the town, is that of the general election held in November, 1846. It does not contain the names of over half those then settled in the town, as they were slow in taking out naturalization papers. A good number had, however, become American citizens even at that early day. The list contained the following names: Charles Tesch, Nicolas Kastler, John Boden, John Gilbert, Dieta Thuier, Roma Grislan, John Baseman, John C. Hubendahl, John Wood, George Brill, Adam Bookman, William Weller, John Beggarlee, Nicholas Peter, John Lynch, Adam Staats, Philip Marloch, Barnard Barlanda, Christopher Adler, Adam Eifler, Jacob Wolf, William Wasmuth, Jacob Samhart, William Straub, Galtus Kniffelbergen, Antony Hoben, John Gelser, Charles Haffring, Jacob Rodsmond, Jacob Snider, John Gelser, Sr., Michael Bookman, Philip Snider, Conrad Strassman, Philip Pah, Valentine Staats, George Emerich, Frederick Knauth, John Knauth, John Tields, Peter Maths, John Maths, John Hufendifer, George Woolf, Levi Ostrander, George Koehler, Jacob Stanitz, H. W. Beink, Marvin Ostrander, P. M. Sneider, J. P. Vaughn, Valentine Scheatzel, Patrick Toland, Jacob Scheatzel, Christopher Hayburn, Francis Waldermbe, Michael Hoyer, Francis B. Metz, Philip Dhine, Nelson Burst, Alfred B. Ostrander, William Miller, Philip Pfeil, John M. Curtis—Total, 64.

Germantown, during the war, kept her quota full by bounties, only eight soldiers being on the State records as having done personal service. Their names appear in the war history of the county at large. The amount of money raised for war purposes, was \$31,295, which was expended in procuring volunteers and substitutes, as the exigencies of the times required.

Few towns have had so peaceful and uneventful a life as Germantown. It has silently kept the even tenor of its way, unvexed by the tumult of the outside world. The history is in the lives of those who have lived and still live within its borders. It has grown from a thickly-matted forest to show all over its extent broad acres of field and orchard, garden and pasture; is the richest and most productive farming town in the county, and is one of the best in the State.

It has no considerable villages within its borders. Two railroads, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & North-Western pass through the town, giving it the full advantages of the markets of the neighboring city of Milwaukee, of which it may be called a farming suburb. The only considerable industry, outside of agricultural pursuits, is that of lime-burning, which

is extensively carried on at Rockville, on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, by Fred Dix, and at South Germantown, by Frank Schlaefer, and the Germantown Lime Company. The lime is of excellent quality, and finds a market at Milwaukee, Chicago and other points along the lines of railroad.

There is one brewery in the town on Section 22. It was owned and run by John Staats for twenty-eight years. He died in November, 1880, since which time the business has been continued by Ph. G. Duerrwaechter, administrator of the estate.

A small local trade centers at each of the post offices.

At Meeker Post Office, on Section 19, the Postmaster, Mattice Becker, has a store.

At Rockfield Post Office, on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, Section 9, in addition to the lime-works of Fred Dix, is a store kept by Jacob Kraetsch.

At South Germantown Post Office, in addition to a heavy lime business before mentioned, Ph. G. Duerrwaechter has his depot for the sale of agricultural implements, lumber, sash, doors and other building material, in connection with which he does a large business as a building contractor throughout the county. There is also a store at this point kept by Messrs. Goelzer & Schwalbach.

The only cheese factory in the town was started in May, 1881, and is owned and carried on by Schneider & Eimmerman.

The central offices of the Germantown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, one of the most reliable in the State, are on the northeast quarter of Section 17. The executive officers are President, Andrew Martin; Secretary, Martin Schottler.

The only lodge in the town is Sons of Herman, Franklin Lodge, No. 39. It was organized April 19, 1879. Its first officers were President, Jacob Braun; Vice President, Jacob Straub; Secretary, Ph. G. Duerrwaechter; Treasurer, Adam Diefenthaeler. The present officers are President, Herman Berger; Vice President, Adam Diefenthaeler; Secretary, Ph. G. Duerrwaechter; Treasurer, William J. Goelzer.

There are three churches in the town, one on Section 8, Lutheran; one on Section 20, St. Boniface's Catholic, and one on Section 35, Lutheran.

The school districts, whole and joint, are ten in number. There are ten schoolhouses, costing \$4,500. The scholars number 806, taught by eleven teachers. The amount expended for school purposes in 1880, was \$2,812.

The population of Germantown, according to the census of 1880, is 1,943.

The latest official reports state the average crop to be as follows: Wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 37,000; oats, 64,000; barley, 26,000; rye, 76,000; potatoes, 20,000. This amount was raised on 8,852 acres of cultivated land. The town had 5,414 acres of growing timber, 323 acres of apple orchard, 8,981 fruit-bearing trees, 1,209 milch cows, and produced 14,000 pounds of butter.

The following are the present town officers: Supervisors, Jacob H. Goelzer, Chairman, William Hayes, Mortimer Hubenthal; Town Clerk, Ph. G. Duerrwaechter; Assessor, Philip Schneider; Treasurer, William Staats.

CHAPTER IV.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION—POPULATION—STOCK-RAISING—TOWN FAIRS—THE ABORIGINES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—EARLY SETTLERS—OLD SETTLERS' CLUB—ADDRESS, ETC.—HOW THEY LIVED IN THOSE DAYS—EARLY SURVEYORS—THE GENTLEMEN PIONEERS—VERDANT LOBBYISTS—ORGANIZATION—SCHOOLS—COUNTY BUILDINGS—LEGISLATORS—POLITICAL—COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND COURT OFFICERS—WAR RECORD—THE GREAT INDIAN SCARE—RAILROADS—CHURCH SOCIETIES AND CEMETERIES—OZAUKEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES—THE PRESS.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

Ozaukee County is proportionately small in comparison to some of the vast blocks which go to make up the area of the great State of Wisconsin. It embraces seven towns in all, viz.: Mequon, Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington, Saukville, Fredonia and Belgium. These contain an area of 216 square miles, of which the estimated value of real estate and personal property for the year 1880 amounted to \$6,016,078.

The general surface is gently undulating, mostly of a tillable nature, well watered, with fine groves of timber interspersed. But few marshes remain, and speedy measures are being taken to drain and clear them for the plow. When once put in a state of cultivation, they become the most valuable lands. The country between the lake shore and the Milwaukee River has a red-clay soil of great depth and durability, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat, while west of the river and in the valleys, is found a dark-clay loam, having in places a considerable mixture of sand.

Wheat is the staple, although corn, oats, barley and rye are cultivated with success, as are the various vegetables and grasses common to the State. The county is drained by a number of clear, lasting streams, well distributed, the principal being the Milwaukee River and Cedar Creek. These streams afford excellent water-power, the larger portion of which has been improved. A few small lakes are in the towns of Saukville and Fredonia; surrounding these are the only extensive marshes in the county. Springs abound in the vicinities of Cedarburg and Port Washington, several of which have been utilized for summer purposes, and are very liberally patronized by visitors from St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Good wells are generally easily obtained throughout the county. The timber, though not so heavy as that farther inland, has afforded considerable revenue, owing to its close proximity to the lake, which offers ready and cheap means of transportation. A large portion of the land has been cleared, yet a sufficient quantity of timber remains to supply the home demands for years to come.

Building material is plenty, a good quality of cream-colored brick being manufactured from the clay subsoil. Sand is abundant and easy of access. Ledges of Niagara limestone project to and above the surface at various points throughout the county. The most prominent are those on the lake shore six miles north of Port Washington. Here they attain a height of eighty feet. Quarries have been opened in several places, the largest being Noessen's, north of Saukville, and Druecker's, near Port Washington, from which are taken a fair quality of building stone and material for the manufacture of quicklime. A good quality of sandstone is also found at points along the Milwaukee River.

POPULATION.

The census for 1880, showed the population of Ozaukee County to be 16,455, a gain over that of 1870 of nearly two thousand, an increase which is remarkable when the small area of the county is taken into consideration, and the fact that a large exodus has been going on from this

section to the far West during the past ten years. Of the present population, the Germans and Luxembourgers comprise seven-eighths, the remaining eight being mostly Americans, a few Norwegians, with here and there a representative from the Emerald Isle.

These different classes work harmoniously together, and, by thrift, firmness of character, energy and perseverance, have succeeded in dotting the county with cozy dwellings, while the country, in general, presents to the eye one continuous chain of fields and gardens, teeming with bountiful harvests—rich rewards justly merited by the industrious husbandmen.

Although agriculture affords the chief source of wealth, the people are not wholly dependent on the productions of the soil for their subsistence. There are many thriving manufactories; twelve flouring-mills, ten foundries and machine-shops, two extensive woolen-mills and several furniture and chair factories, planing-mills and breweries. In addition to these, large milk and cheese dairies are successfully operated, which add materially to the revenue of the county. The quality comparing favorably with that of Eastern production, a ready market awaits it. Of late years, the farmers have devoted considerable attention to the raising of bees, the soil along the lake shore being naturally adapted to the white clover, from which bees extract the clearest honey. Fruit trees have not been neglected, almost every farm house or village residence being surrounded with orchards of greater or less magnitude. Strawberries are cultivated extensively, while the higher grounds are fast being netted over with wires, upon which the grape vine may find support. The county enjoys excellent facilities for transportation, both by land and water. A good harbor has just been completed at Port Washington by the Government, at a cost of \$200,000. Lake vessels and steamers touch at this port regularly. Two lines of railway traverse the entire length of the county; the Wisconsin Central, passing up the valley of the Milwaukee River, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, running nearer the lake shore. The former was completed through this county in 1871; the latter, in 1873.

STOCK-RAISING.

As early as 1858, the attention of the settlers was given largely to stock-raising, and to Ozaukee County must be accredited the origin of that excellent custom of having a market-day or fair in every town in the county once a month, which has since been adopted in many parts of the States, particularly where the population is largely foreign. These fairs, the first being held in the village of Saukville over twenty-five years ago, under the direction of B. O. Zastrow, who instituted them, have become very popular with the farmers and stock buyers, as they afford an excellent opportunity for the purchase and sale of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, besides the products of the farm, at a less cost of time to the farmer, than were he compelled to seek a market through the ordinary channels of trade.

While great business advantages are derived from these fairs, another pleasing feature about them is found in bringing the people together socially, creating thereby a healthy sentiment of good fellowship.

B. O. Zastrow, Kussow, the originator of these fairs, was a descendant of the German nobility. On account of his liberal views during the revolution of 1848, he was compelled to leave his native country and flee to London, where he remained during the year 1849, when he emigrated to this country, his family, consisting of his wife, four sons and four daughters, following one year later. Zastrow's property was confiscated by the government, leaving him entirely dependent on his own exertions for maintenance. Highly educated, and of a proud temperament, it required many years of bitter experience before he could adapt himself to the practical and self-reliant ways of a free and independent people. He had liberal ideas, but only in theory. Zastrow first settled in the town of Cedarburg. He was the first to introduce the idea of establishing the kindergarten schools. He held for several years the office of Justice of the Peace in that town, and was a candidate for County Judge, for which office he was defeated. He was afterward elected to the State Legislature. At the expiration of his term of office he moved to the town of Port Washington, and was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held till the time of his death, which occurred July 14, 1872.

He was a man highly esteemed for his uprightness of character and just dealings with his fellow men. On the subject of religion he was liberal to the extreme, discountenancing all forms or rituals. He held with others of the great German freethinkers, that man should not be hampered by creeds, but base his opinions on the universal law of nature.

THE ABORIGINES.

The early settlers had found the Indians stationed at various points along the streams and lake shore. The tribes inhabiting this section prior to, and at the time of the settlement by the whites, were the Menomonees, Pottawatomies, Sacs, Chippewas and Foxes. The pioneers experienced little trouble from their dusky neighbors, the Indians desiring rather to add to their comfort than to annoy them by hostilities. This friendly and peaceable spirit manifested by the red men was due in a great measure to the excellent management of Solomon Juneau, who had then charge of the various tribes as Indian Agent of the Government. Juneau was a man much beloved by the early settlers of Ozaukee County, and never since the treaty of William Penn has any man been held in higher veneration, or wielded more powerful influence over the aborigines than did Solomon Juneau over the tribes of Wisconsin. With them his word was law; he was the agent of the Great Father at Washington, and by his just dealings with the Indians, had won for himself a place in the savage heart. The Indians remained in the county for several years after they had ceded their lands and the whites begun to make improvements. The last to linger was an old chief named Wauheka, who had made a small clearing near the Milwaukee River, where he lived with remnants of the various tribes. The antiquities and peculiar characteristics of the aborigines who inhabited this section are more fully described in this volume in the chapter entitled "Old Washington County."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Ozaukee derives its name from the Indian word meaning yellow earth or clay, the soil being mostly of that color. The territory of Ozaukee County originally belonged to the Menomonee tribe of Indians, who lived along the western shore of Lake Michigan for some time prior to its settlement by the whites. The pioneers of Ozaukee County were men capable of heroic sacrifice, and possessed of the same free spirit that filled the breasts of the pilgrim fathers. They came here when the land was destitute of railroads, not even a wagon thoroughfare could be found—nothing but an Indian trail to guide them through the dense forests. There was no market for their produce, travel was difficult, sickness prevalent and money scarce. With all these obstacles to overcome, these men proceeded to possess themselves of and to beautify the broad acres by the hand of toil, till the lands that once lay dormant, bear on their bosoms grand and silent witnesses of their indomitable will and patient toil. It is because the pioneers were workers, and represent the genius of the West, that sketches of their lives are of historical interest.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Prominent among the early settlers of 1836-37 was John Weston, the first Postmaster in the county, located near where the village of Thiensville now stands; Timothy Wooden, the first settler of Grafton; William Worth, the first man to donate land for public school purposes; Daniel Strickland, the pioneer School Commissioner; Joseph Gardinier, who had the contract for cutting the Green Bay road; Peter Turk, the first to preach the doctrine of immersion; Isaac Bigelow, whose wife, Jane, gave birth to the first white child born in the county; Ephraim Woodworth, who commenced to keep bachelor's hall in 1837, in a little log shanty, and has since erected a small frame building, where he still lives a happy bachelor, upon the quarter-section he then located; Asa Jackson, the first white settler in the town of Saukville; Thomas Day, an exemplary Englishman, who introduced Sunday; and James W. Woodworth, who wrote a book entitled "My Path, and the Way the Lord Led Me," and was the first white man married in the county. He and his brother Ephraim are the two oldest settlers now living in the county. The earliest German settlers arrived in 1839. Adolph Zimmerman and his brother-

in-law, William F. Opitz, came in the month of August of that year, and settled in the town of Mequon. William Voegnitz, with a company of Lutherans, came in October 31, 1839. The Bonniwells, an aged mother with six sons and one daughter, came into the county in 1839. Several of the sons had families, and the first schoolhouse was erected in their settlement within one year after their arrival. E. H. Jansen, Andrew Geidel and John Hansen made a clearing the same year. During the fall of 1839, the Freistadt Colony, under the leadership of Pastor Krause, aided by Capt. Von Rober, came and took up nearly all the west part of Mequon Township, and soon established a Lutheran Evangelical Church, the first religious organization in the county. Frederick V. Horn settled in Mequon in 1841. He was the first Justice of the Peace, and built the first store. He has been identified with the county history to the present time. Prominent among those who came a few years later were Col. William Teal, Harvey J. Turner, George W. Daniels, C. E. Chamberlain, I. T. Brown, Frederick Hilgen, William Schroeder, G. W. Foster, Hiram King, Orman Coe, O. A. Watrous, Hiram Johnson, William Payne and others, of whom sketches will be found in the history of old Washington County, in connection with a full description of the settlement made at Port Washington in 1835, under the name of Wisconsin City. The old settlers annually meet to renew friendships and recount the trials and triumphs of pioneer life in Wisconsin.

THE OLD SETTLERS' CLUB.

The Old Settlers' Club was organized in 1873, with the following officers: President, William F. Opitz; Vice Presidents, A. M. Allmy and Patrick Halpin; Secretary, Charles E. Chamberlain; Treasurer, J. W. Ingersoll; Marshal, Col. C. Horneffer; Executive Committee, Theodore Klieforth, William Voegnitz and John Bowe. Several interesting addresses have been delivered before the club by G. W. Foster, C. Coss, Eugene Turner and others. Following are the addresses of Eugene Turner, William F. Opitz, and a letter from James W. Woodworth, in which he outlines the early struggles and hardships from 1837 to 1840:

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY WILLIAM F. OPITZ, PRESIDENT OF THE OLD SETTLERS' CLUB, SEPT. 28, 1874.

FELLOW OLD SETTLERS: We are assembled here to-day in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting which has called the "Old Settlers' Club of Ozaukee County" into existence. I wish that the duties of Temporary President of this club had fallen upon the shoulders of some one else more capable of doing justice to the station and to the occasion. I am not an off hand speaker, and having lately lost the use of my right hand, I was compelled to dictate these few words to one of my sons who has put in writing some of my early recollections of the settlement of old Washington County, part of which is now Ozaukee County. Trusting that these gatherings of the old pioneers, who are yet alive, may prove a source of enjoyment to us all, and that our club may become as numerous as circumstances will admit, and meet as often as it conveniently can, I will at once try to describe whom, and what I found upon my first arrival in the town of Mequon, of old Washington County.

It may not be out of the way to mention here, that in giving my personal experiences, I am relating a portion of the early history of the first German settlement in Wisconsin.

In the early spring of the year 1839, I concluded to leave Germany and settle here in the United States. Our party consisted of myself and wife, my father and mother, and my brother-in-law, Adolf Zimmerman, and his wife, my sister. We arrived in Milwaukee in the summer of 1839, and found but few of our countrymen, not to exceed half a dozen families, in the then village of Milwaukee. We were advised by one or two of them to settle in Washington County, and proceeded at once to prospect the country, which resulted in our settlement in the town of Mequon. In the same month of our arrival, we started from Milwaukee for our future home, having entered five eighty-acre pieces at the land office, of which I took one quarter-section, Adolf another quarter, and my father the remaining eighty acres; the whole land lay together near the Green Bay road, and east of the present store of Louis Wagner.

As I before stated, we were the first Germans that came into Washington County, which was then inhabited chiefly by wandering tribes of Indians, and a few white American settlers; the old Densbrey place on the town line was owned by a Mr. Smith; the next settler north, on the Green Bay road, was Taylor Heavilon, on the present William Jaeger place; the next was John Willet, of whom I bought an additional fractional quarter-section on the Milwaukee River, lying immediately east of the quarter-section purchased by me from Government. Willet moved half a mile farther north, and William Worth, who yet occupies the old place, lived between myself and John Willet; old George Maxley lived on a claim a little west of T. Heavilon, and the quarter-section afterward bought by Henry Thien was occupied by one John Weston, who lived at the spring brook near where Mr. Carby's house now stands, and who was at that time Postmaster of Mequon River, northwest from our settlement, and lived with Peter Turck and some of the Bonniwells. These, I believe were all the settlers of the town of Mequon in the early part of the year 1839, while in the whole county of Washington, but very few other settlers could be found: they were, as near as I can recollect, Reuben Wells and Charley Higgins at the falls of Cedar Creek, Jos. Gardinier and one other settler near

what is now called Hamilton; Chase and old Jackson lived on the Milwaukee River at Saukville, where the mail-carrier put up for dinner on his way to and from Cheboygan Falls.

Timothy Woodin and a few other bachelors were clearing land and working for some of the settlers. The settlement at Port Washington had been abandoned a year or so before our arrival. It is said that the settlers in that village came near starving on account of a failure of the suckers to come up Sauk Creek at the usual time, whereupon these enterprising speculators left the place in utter disgust, and did not return until 1843-44. I believe that the only settler west of Range 21 in the old county of Washington was Capt. Levi Ostrander, who resided near Menomonee Falls in Germantown.

To relate to you here all our mistakes and disappointments, our joys and sorrows of a first settlement, would lead too far and would occupy too much time at present. I hope that I shall hereafter have occasion to relate to you many incidents that will amuse you. Better, far better in many respects, would our family have fared if we had settled nearer Milwaukee, where we could have the choice of the very best land for only \$2.50 per acre. This was the so called "canal land," but rather than give that price, we were advised to travel ten miles through a wilderness without any roads, to the "cheap lands" of \$1.25 per acre. This shows what estimate the old German settlers of the village of Milwaukee had of the future growth of their place. We had ample means to purchase a whole section of the canal lands near the present limits of the city and enough money left for the first improvement.

A great help to us all in this "wooden" country proved my brother-in-law, Adolf, who was a universal genius with all kinds of tools with which to construct, not only the temporary log houses, but also tables, bedsteads, benches, chairs, and all other fixtures in and about the house and sheds.

Immigration, especially among the Germans, came now rapidly into the county since we had made the beginning. In the same year, the Altenburg settlement west of us, under the leadership of Andrew Geidel, was made. Ed Jalpen, H. Haypen and John Thomson, jolly old bachelors, purchased and settled opposite William Worth's, on the Milwaukee River, but by far the greatest number arriving in any one body in that year were the congregation of Old Lutherans, under the leadership of their Pastor (Krause), assisted by Capt. Von Rober and his lieutenant, William Voegnitz, who took up nearly the whole of the western part of the town of Mequon.

This hasty and imperfect sketch will close the history of the settlements in the year 1839, and I do not propose for the present to go farther back and to trespass on your time.

We all have now arrived at the age when we may safely say that we no longer look with an ardent hope into the future. This is the exclusive enjoyment of youth. When we were young we looked to the future, but now our lives are all made up in the recollections of the past, and in this is the very charm at our gatherings, to relate to each other and to the listening young generation, our enjoyments as well as our hardships and adventures in first settling this part of the country. May you all live long to enjoy future meetings of this club and this mutual story-telling. Too many old settlers have left us already for, it is hoped, a better world, where no chopping and clearing away of trees, or getting stuck in the mud with ox-teams ought to be our lot, for we had plenty of it here below.

HOW THEY LIVED IN THOSE DAYS—LETTER FROM JAMES W. WOODWORTH.

My father and I landed from a steamboat at the little village of Milwaukee on the 16th day of June, 1837, and on the following day struck into the dense forest on an Indian trail in a northerly direction in search of Isaac Bigelow and Daniel Strickland, who had moved in the winter before, and had made, each of them, a claim of land. We followed the trail some fourteen or fifteen miles, calling at two shanties on our way, the only ones that we saw for the whole distance. These were occupied by Americans, the first by three sturdy looking men, viz., Taylor Haverlin, Hanspiker and John Western. John Western told us all he knew, appealing to Hanspiker if he was correct about the distance to Bigelow's. The next shanty was on the left of the trail, between Mequon and Thiensville, occupied by an easy, good sort of a man by the name of Isham Day, who had a wife and family. Mrs. Day being a niece of our friend Bigelow, we got good instructions at this place, and two miles north of this, on the right of the trail, we were to find a tree blazed, and writing showing the course and distance from there to Isaac Bigelow's. We found the tree providentially, with just enough daylight left to read the writing, which was: "One and one-third mile to I. Bigelow's, east by the river." This was a blind trail, but we felt it out with our feet, and made our way through before it was entirely dark. My brother did not fare so well, as he had to lay out in the woods the night before, crawling out on a tree which leaned over Cedar Creek to escape the wolves, and the next day, hearing a dog bark, he found Daniel Strickland's, but before they were up, and calling out was answered by D. Strickland, "Who's there?" "A friend," was the response. The old soldier and sailor then got up and opened the door, and knew him, and welcomed him in. These two families, viz., Daniel Strickland's and Isaac Bigelow's, were the first settlers by the river along here, Isaac Bigelow on Section 12, Town 9, and Daniel Strickland on Section 36, Town 10. These, with ourselves and some others who deserve a record here endured hardships. Strickland, to begin with, was burned out the first winter and all his effects consumed. He got some assistance in his trouble from others who were more fortunate, yet it was hard scratching, but they lived through it all by God's help. Grubbing away among the stumps and raising a little corn, they burned a hole in the end of a stump for a mortar, got a stone from the lake shore, pounded up their corn into a sort of meal, and made cakes and pudding, and thus got along for a while until better times. On the 19th day of June, 1837, my brother and I each took up a claim of land, and, on the 21st of June, we went down on the Milwaukee River in a scow-boat to get some provisions and our chest; returned on the 23d of same month. Our father stayed with us until the 18th of July, and then started on his way to Nova Scotia. As for myself, I made a small opening by the river, and got in a half bushel of winter wheat. I shanted alone through the winter, and in the spring obtained an helpmeet for me—a friend in need and a friend indeed—a good and wise counselor—a favor from the Lord. We were married on the 1st day of March, 1838, and, I think, ours was the first marriage solemnized in this county. Francis Drake's, I think, was the next. He married a young lady who came, I think, with Mr. Graves' family and lived at Port Washington. The first male child born in the town of Me-

quon, I think, was Gideon Bigelow; the second, I think, was Watson P. Woodworth. The first female child was Abigail Strickland, Town 10. Isaac Fellows had a son born, pretty near the first in the town of Mequon.

In the summer of 1838, my good wife and I reaped our first crop of wheat with case-knives, and in the fall I borrowed an ox and light wagon of my friend Bigelow, and set out for Kilbourn town, in Milwaukee, where they had already started a mill. I arrived there near night, and was sent on to look for "Hart's Mill," on the Menominee, about six miles from the first, but did not get there until the next morning. I found lodgings on the way in a deserted log cabin, with the ox lying in the center and myself curled up in a corner. This, I think, was in November, and there was a little snow on the ground. I reached the mill pretty early in the morning. Mr. Hart told me they would grind my wheat but could not bolt it, and took the job on those conditions, for I felt glad to get it ground even in that way. I got back, I think, some time during the night of that day. This was probably the first grist of wheat taken to mill from this town. The next year my brother and I bought a pair of oxen in partnership, and I had another job of going to rail, taking some grain for my neighbor Strickland, as well as for myself. Following the section line two miles west of my house, I made my way again to Hart's Mill, and from there to Waukesha, where I got my grist ground, and got home, I think, on the third day.

In the year 1838, Peter Turck had got up his saw-mill, and, in the spring of 1839, he brought me a load of lumber for the roof of my log house, and afterward some flooring—this in payment for work. We had as yet no road cut out, but wound our way through the woods—on the line where Mr. Strickland and I and Stephen Loomer had backed out a few saplings, and chopped out some logs, so that a team could get along. I think this was the same year that John Western, and Timothy Wooden, and Mr. Graves, took the job of chopping out the Green Bay road, felling the heavy trees, and rolling them out with stout ox teams along this section of the country as far as Port Washington.

Reuben Wells was the next after Peter Turck to get a saw-mill running in this country, and he has the honor of grinding the first grain in this county, to the best of my knowledge. Mr. Thien built the first regular flouring-mill in this town; Messrs. Hilegen & Scroder the first in Town 10, Cedarburg.

The first election ever held in this county was in the fall of 1837, in Port Washington, either at the house of Mr. Harrison or Mr. Graves, I think. I attended this meeting, and was there elected one of the Judges. Mr. Graves was another. A few Justices were elected at this meeting, and their names sent in to Gov. Doty for his sanction and appointment. I got my commission from the Governor soon after, but not being yet naturalized I did not act, though some did act who were in the same condition, and, by a special act of the Legislature, their actions were legalized. I also received a note from Mr. Blossom, of Milwaukee, saying that I was authorized to act in the capacity of Judge of Elections until another was appointed in my place, but I did not use this authority either.

Quite a few Americans and Irish began to settle in 1838-39, but part of them became sick of so much toil and hardship, and having no money left, embraced the first opportunity, when the Germans came in 1840, to sell out choice farms with the improvements they had made on them, for a mere trifle, and either left the country entirely, or took new farms in some other part of the State. Others, with more grit and endurance, stuck to it as it began to look brighter in 1841-42; but those coming in after this time found provisions raised by the hard toil of the first settlers, which could then be bought for almost nothing, as these old pioneers were greatly in need of money. In the year 1845, I hauled nice spring wheat to Milwaukee, and sold it there for 40 cents per bushel, and yet those moving in to the country at that time, think they breasted all difficulty, but it was not so, for they found plenty of provisions, and tolerably good roads into the town, and it was not often that their wagons would get stuck in a mud hole, and the team flounce and struggle for a half hour or so before they could be got out, and sometimes get broken down ten or twelve miles from home, compelled to leave all until the next day, and then procure help and return for the broken wagon and its load. This was just my fix once. John Western lent me his oxen to put with mine, and with both pairs we brought home the broken cart and my grist of flour. The cart I had already borrowed of him to go to mill with, and as he said two bushels of onions would satisfy him for getting it mended, I gave them to him with many thanks for his kindness. Mr. Western was a rough man, but had many good qualities. He has long ago gone, and of all the old pioneers who settled in this county in 1837, I know of none still living in the county, except my brother Ephraim Woodworth, and myself; and how soon it will be said of us, "They are gone." God only knoweth. Stephen Loomer, who was here in 1836 is gone; but his widow still lives, also three sons and two daughters. I have the same number still living, viz., three sons and two daughters, all there are, this side of the grave, of eleven children whom God graciously gave us, and the mother of nine of these is gone; but my faith tells me I shall meet them in a brighter world, where we shall see no more sorrow, and endure no more pain, but our happiness will be un-mixed with the evils that beset us here.

In this faith of the world's Redeemer, I live. In this faith I hope to die

Please, gentleman, make a note of this, and much oblige an old settler of the county of Ozaukee Wis.

Yours very truly, and respectfully,

JAMES W. WOODWORTH.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE OLD SETTLERS' CLUB.

The following address was delivered before the Old Settlers' Club by Hon. E. S. Turner, in Port Washington, September 14, 1880:

PIONEERS. As the Indian race which preceded us became educated from one generation to another to a degree that would satisfy their vain ambitions, small necessities and great selfishness, and minister to their brutality; that would increase their cunning and endurance in the chase and in the conflict, and as they became further along in their generations, educated to the necessities of maintaining tribal relations and unions for mutual protection and for perpetuity, so the white successor of the Indian race upon this fair land, studded with cities, and villages, and

farms, evinces the greatest advances in invention, in civilized and enlightened progress, for any age that has preceded it; they have been reared and educated by progenitors of the most varied thoughts and convictions, of the most varied languages, methods and social relations, so when planting themselves on this new soil they exhibited to the world and to each other such determination urging them upward and forward, that they have been able to succeed in confronting every necessity with will, energy and success. It is fitting, indeed, that that spirit which prompted them to leave easier and less toilsome lives, among settled youthful friendships, and embark in the uncertain hazards of the pioneer, should be as it is, surmounted and crowned by the love of liberty, freedom and progress for themselves and their children, for they have readily assimilated to the more correct thoughts and methods of each other, and come to the strongest bulwarks of the State and Government.

And although this is a home picture, our sympathies and our knowledge will not allow us to view it as too highly colored or overwrought.

Far more of that generation have left us than remain. Those who remain are, with rapidity, as time passes, dropping out by the way. Time is inexorable, and it brings the present generation well along to middle life, and but a short space of time will be passed before we few survivors in old age shall see them commence the hesitating downward line of march.

We are too apt, without reflection, to credit a generation with the full accomplishment in any item of improvement, or any general progress to which it has advanced. This is all wrong. Could the Indian or African invent, utilize and use the steam power, the telegraph, telephone, electric light, harvester or sewing-machine? Never! Could he create and use the bow and arrow, the trap or the hatchet? Yes. And why the difference? Because his education had only been brought to that point; his surroundings comprehended nothing further; it satisfied his necessities from year to year. And as nothing more ennobling, more Godlike, more happyfying pushed aside the cloudy atmosphere surrounding the mind, letting in the clear light of advancement, he was content with satisfying, and the means to satisfy his rude necessities.

We may well pause and look around us in every direction. Yes, away out upon those inland seas, and see our land and our water courses covered literally, and alive with the accumulations of industry, and materialized, prudent and wise thought, devoted to the mind cravings, the comfort and happiness of man and womankind. And when we do so, we are led emphatically to apostrophize: "Verily, peace hath her victories not less renowned than war."

But what has wrought these rapid changes in the panorama? Who has produced these wonderful results?

They flow from the hands of the preceding and present generations. But did they produce them? No! Let us give the credit to whom it belongs; let us divide this matter of propitious and favorable results upon the people of the present day, with all the accumulated blessings, among those who have done the work; those who have earned their title to the property, and hand them over to the faithful keeping of those who can now use them, that they may keep them bright and improve upon them, and make themselves and others happy in their use. Let it be enjoined upon them that they shall not let them rust; that they shall not forget the cunning which produced them. Let us be just and admit that our ancestors knew something as well as ourselves. Let us understand that but for the knowledge derived from them, as the result of their prolonged thought, privations and struggles, we would now be compelled to pass through what they did, and very doubtful if as favorably, certainly not more so, if environed with their surroundings.

We will not then be silent when the virtues and merits of ancestry are, if not directly condemned, at least overlooked.

Fifty-five years ago the father of the speaker occupied twenty-five days continuous travel by public conveyance in going from Oswego to Washington, besides several weeks at the latter place in procuring a patent for an invention for his father.

How few indeed would be the improvements for the advantage of the people of to-day, if such tasks, trials and expense stood in the doorway to them? No production of utility, and considered indispensable to us, no matter how simple, apparently, but has been brought forth through darkness, clouds, obstructions, delays, heartaches, failures, and in more cases than we are apt to imagine, the martyrdom of hosts of devoted, honest, meritorious men and their families. Yes, even to their death, the numbers are great, who have worked to conquer; to break the crust that enveloped the jewels they sought; to open the door that would let in the light; that light which we now have and enjoy as freely as the air we breathe, and with as little consideration that it required prolonged and painful human struggles to produce the first faint glimpses of the same. For, be it known, that there are none so wise as those who are wise in their own conceit. Of such, the great mass of mankind has ever been, and ever will be composed. They ever have, and ever will, laugh at innovations or anything aggressive upon established methods, and hinder and obstruct them until rays of light flash across the vision, forcing them to yield a tardy compliance with flinty and unyielding truths.

And, when we uprear just, speaking and lasting monuments as grand mementoes, and applaud ancestral effort, we desire to make no distinction in themes or subjects, for all subjects, theological, ethical, philosophical, mechanical, agricultural, political or legal, have yielded their crudeness to their well-directed labor, until they begin to assume the resemblance typically of "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

If, then, we are disabused of our conceit, and realize that we are not the wonderful builders of this age of wonders solely; that what we have was not born in or with us, but rather to a greater degree than pleasantly accords with our natures; understand, that we have received what we have and are, mostly by inheritance, and that it is appropriated by the people of to-day without thanks or compensation therefor; then it follows, as a logical conclusion, that the debt of the living present is not with them, but to those who now only live by acts and deeds finished and past, but who have pioneered the various fields and subjects, and prepared the same for our improvements and enjoyment, occupation and use. The present and succeeding generations will ever have an undischarged obligation to those which preceded. Slightly different are we now than we would endeavor to lead people to suppose. Instead

of being creditors, we are of the debtor class, and scheduled as such. Most people that are in debt want to get out; it is the burthen of their anxiety day and night; they want to get out and be placed on the list of creditors; it troubles them worse than a broken leg; a complicated and uncertain law-suit, or a night-mare.

They need not be over-anxious; they will get out if they will only take things cool and easy, and not shoot or cut themselves out. They get out really much faster than they want to; they'll have a great many good intentions, and much unfinished work, which they think can't be carried out or completed by others; but they must leave it when they have got out of the list of debtors; they are at once transferred to the list of creditors; their debts are all discharged; they have finished their work, and they and their work have created its debt upon the living. We all hope that the credit to us shall be of no meager proportions; but that the page shall be emblazoned all across the top of it, "*The world has been better, for your having lived in it.*"

Such are the pioneer characters, whom we regard with veneration, and delight in bringing back to memory; and such are the characters we hope to possess while here, and to leave as the heritage to those who live, or who may come after us.

It is such that we have assembled to-day to remember and venerate; to speak of by incidents, as if they still moved among us to call up before us their features, their words, their daily life, and to ask ourselves to answer truthfully, are we as good as they were? We, to-day, cast a parting sigh and tear in memory of those whom we well knew, and often met in public and social life, but who have been more recently called from our society. It seems to-day that they are with us; so fresh is our remembrance of them among us that they yet add to our temporal and spiritual enjoyment; that they yet prompt us to come forward at frequent periods, and pour out our voluntary tributes of love and esteem for ourselves and for those who had preceded them, with character and example worthy of their and our encomiums, and to be held up as examples to us.

And, am I right then, when I assert that the good ones of the past yet live with us, and with those who are rising to take our places? That in, and with us, and with ours, their history repeats itself; that with the future active, living, struggling people, their history will be repeated through us with the additions we have made? And what shall these additions be? If that man is a benefactor of his fellow, who causes one extra blade of grass to grow, so is the man or woman, who, in making up her addition of items of personal history, adds one temporary or permanent item to the general weal, that lifts one ounce from the enchained, the oppressed, the weak, the needy, or supplants one particle of misery with hope and cheerfulness.

Let it be understood, however, that we are not, and do not intend to be of any narrow, carping class, who are always seeing the superlative blessings of an existence in some other place, and that superlative meanness, jealousies, recklessness, selfishness and misery have only an abiding place right above us; but that right here with our present associations and surroundings, if not the most matured and advanced in the progressive elements, we yet have a community and locality blessed with all the material needed by the perfect builder. That it has been and yet is our heritage; that it is, if good or bad, what we have made it, that it will be what we shall impress upon it, and that with all the materials at hand, it is with us to say if it shall or shall not be abreast of, if not in advance of others.

Although our thoughts have been directed largely to the commendation of those who have finished their earthly work, yet we are not of that class who believe that with them all that is good in mind or habit, past, present and to come, has departed. We fully believe that year by year mankind grows wiser and better. Mankind has appeared to lapse in different periods into less refinement and intelligence, but the germ once produced still lives. Since pre-historic times the race has advanced as affected by different processes and reasons, and by localities favorable or unfavorable, in intelligence and dominion. It must be conceded that in wisdom and humanity we are far in advance of those at the dawning of the Christian era, and the same in the matter of tolerating opinions. That the generalship of Titus, Alexander, Hannibal, and even of Napoleon, would not answer for the present improved methods and conditions of carrying on war, although elements of greatness and mastery then, would contribute largely to greatness and mastery now. And it would be impossible at this day to stir with zeal and devotion any considerable portion of the inhabitants of Western Europe to a crusade for the Holy Sepulcher.

Heroes and heroines, patriots, martyrs, poets, authors, inventors, philosophers, benefactors, are to the modern mind the canonized saints of former days and former histories, and are sought for and mourned for to-day. Others of our day have been and will be equal in all the saintly attributes, and stand forth the heroes and heroines of the histories of their times. They will stand immortal upon just as high a pedestal, and be entitled to just as high seats, and just as important service.

I speak this for the satisfaction of ourselves and in justification of posterity, to tear away the veil which mystifies or excludes the present, and to open wide the doors which shall lighten up into a bright reality the vision of the past. The history of our day will be just as important to mankind, and just as important to posterity and generations yet unborn, as any which has preceded it.

It is not proper for me on this occasion to present the history of ourselves, it might be even more partial than just. The prominent incidents and occurrences will be undoubtedly gathered up and discussed with more or less fairness in the future. It is for us then to so order and elevate our lives, our thoughts, and efforts, either as individuals, families, organizations, social, religious, moral or poetical, that we may vie with any of our pioneer ancestors, along back through the ages and generations passed away, and become equally entitled with them to praise and commendation, and be enrolled with saintly attributes by the generations yet to come.

Following are the names recorded in the old settlers' roster, with time of settlement and birth:

NAMES.	Year of Settlement.	Year of Birth.	NAMES.	Year of Settlement.	Year of Birth.
Leopold Eghart.....	1849	1824	Nicholas Watry.....	1845	1812
Conrad Horneffer.....	1846	1815	Nicholas Langers.....	1846	1815
William Vogenitz.....	1839	1820	Norman S. Turner.....	1852	1829
Theodore Kliefoth.....	1854	1813	Nicholas Straus.....	.....	1847
C. E. Chamberlin.....	1843	1818	Fred C. Race.....	1846	1836
Johnson W. Ingersoll.....	1847	1818	Orman Coe*.....	1846	1799
Fred W. Horn.....	1841	1815	John Mueller.....	1846	1829
Alex. M. Alling.....	1852	1807	Michael G. Ruppert.....	1849	1848
William F. Opitz.....	1839	1816	Charles F. Corley.....	1850	1836
Dr. Theodore Harting.....	1847	1820	Edward O'Neile.....	1851	1826
Hugo Bock.....	1846	1827	Lyman Morgan.....	1847	1814
J. A. Schteltz*.....	1849	1828	Boltward Patch.....	1847	1819
Ed H. Janssen*.....	1840	1815	Nicholas Blimer.....	1851	1815
Anthony Ahlhauser.....	1845	1827	William H. Landelt.....	1848	1844
Andreas Bodendorfer.....	1847	1828	Joseph Albrecht.....	1855	1831
Adolph Heidkamp*.....	1854	1821	Fred Stenerwald*.....	1846	1838
William A. Pors.....	1849	1827	La Fayette Towsley.....	1847	1824
John Gengler.....	1846	1846	Niels Jacobson.....	1854	1820
Joseph Malherbe.....	1854	1846	William Carbys.....	1855	1826
John C. Schroelling.....	1853	1816	Charles Ferge.....	1855	1826
Charles G. Meyer.....	1843	1827	Theobald Rulby.....	1854	1830
J. Briggs Ingersoll*.....	1847	1816	Ed R. Blake.....	1848	1844
Adolph Zimmerman.....	1839	1814	James W. Vail.....	1848	1826
John C. Corrigan.....	1853	1824	August Hodan.....	1845	1842
Shepherd E. Moore.....	1844	1827	Julius W. Sizer.....	1846	1823
Patrick Halpin.....	1843	1813	Charles Beger*.....	1846	1822
Rufus Godfrey.....	1847	1820	John B. Pfeffer.....	1854	1825
Ernst Hilgen.....	1847	1831	Gottlieb Haas.....	1846	1825
August Meyer.....	1847	1840	H. W. Riemenschneider.....	1848	1832
Eugene S. Turner.....	1846	1824	Wilson F. Stewart.....	.....	1816
Ulrich Landolt.....	1848	1822	Giles B. Possen.....	.....	1833
George C. Daniels*.....	1844	1800	John Simon.....	1842	1819
Peter Spehn.....	1845	1815	Andrew Kreutzer.....	1840	1836
George W. Foster.....	1845	1817	Mrs. John M. Bostwick.....	1848	1842
Hervey L. Coe.....	1844	1836	Henry B. Schwin.....	1845	1844
John Neuens.....	1852	1831	Mrs. O. P. Melin.....	1847	1838
John Delles.....	1846	1817	William Beger.....	1846	1820
John J. Race.....	1846	1840	August Koenig.....	1854	1828
John R. Bohan.....	1846	1824	John P. Weyker.....	1845	1836
William Boxhorn*.....	1846	1819	Bartholomew Harrington.....	1843	1829
Anthony Bell.....	1847	1824	Henry Peterman.....	1863	1833
Hugh McElroy.....	1842	1812			

Of Col. William Teall, one of the first settlers and founders of Port Washington Village, and a staunch friend of the county as long as he lived, a biographer gave the following sketch at the time of his death.

"The late Col. William Teall, who died so suddenly at his residence in Port Washington, on Friday, February 7, 1873, was a man possessed of many of those peculiar characteristics, which, among the mass, individualize one from the others of their species. When such leave their place in society, a gap is created not readily filled. His father, Joseph Teall, was a soldier of the Revolution, entering the army from Connecticut at fourteen years of age and serving faithfully for seven years, until the close of the war, and was the first man of the colonial troops that set foot in New York City when it was evacuated by the British. Col. Teall was the fourth son, born at Fairfield, Herkimer County, in the State of New York, on the paternal homestead, May 11, 1797. A portion of that homestead was soon after donated to the Fairfield Medical College, the first institution of the kind west of Poultney, Vt., and which has helped give to the world such names as Willoughby, Boardman, Brainard, Delamater, and a host of other shining lights in the medical profession. These incidents are mentioned to show the early associa-

* Names marked thus are deceased.

tion, patriotic training and discipline through which the subject of this article passed, and which had so marked an effect upon his life. At seventeen years of age he taught a school at Erie, Penn., a place then of less than one thousand inhabitants. There he remained over a year, and returning to Fairfield pursued his studies and labored upon the farm for a time, but a growing impatience for a more extended field of enterprise found him, at the age of twenty-one, with extensive contracts for surveying into farms a large portion of unsettled country in the northern part of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he soon married Rhoda, daughter of Capt. Robert Conant, of the Federal army of 1812, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until he was thirty-six years of age, most of that time occupying responsible official positions with such men as Silas Wright, Preston King, Judge Fine, R. H. Gillett, and others. Mrs. Harvey G. Turner, a daughter of Col. Teall, and the wife of the pioneer lawyer of Washington and Ozaukee Counties, Harvey G. Turner, now living in Manitowoc City, has still in her possession a letter received by her father from Mr. R. H. Gillett, while that gentleman was Solicitor of the United States Treasury, in which he says to Col. Teall :

"Command me; I am at your service in this and all other enterprises which you would be likely to suggest. I cannot forget but for your penetration and friendship against the other two examining School Trustees in our pioneer St. Lawrence life, that I should not have got a certificate to teach a country district school: that instead of occupying the position of Member of Congress, Solicitor of the Treasury, etc., I might yet have had my ax on my shoulder, as then, seeking a contract to cut cord wood."

"In 1833, he became the pioneer merchant and forwarder of Michigan City, which, it was thought, would become the most important point on Lake Michigan. The first store and the first warehouse at that place was built by him, and mainly through his efforts was secured the first appropriation for a harbor there. In 1838, when Daniel Webster made his northern tour, preliminary to becoming the Presidential candidate of the Whig party, Col. Teall induced him to extend his trip to Michigan City, where he met the principal men of Northern Indiana and Illinois, and upon which occasion the Colonel made the reception speech. While in Michigan City, he started, and for many years ran the pioneer stage line from Detroit to Chicago, of Teall, Sprague & Co., yet well remembered by the few early settlers of Milwaukee and Chicago. Also, during that time, in connection with such men as Beaubien, Hubbard, Kinzie, Doty and others, he became largely interested in real estate transactions in Michigan City, Chicago, Milwaukee and Port Washington, and, in consequence of an investment in 1835, by Gov. Doty, himself and others, they for many years claimed, and endeavored to enforce an adverse title in the whole of the Walker's Point property, which had been subsequently declared by Government in the late Col. George H. Walker.

"Col. Teall was alike one of the pioneers in steamboating upon Lake Michigan, having, in 1838, advanced the money and become part owner and purchaser of the steamboat Detroit, which thereupon became the first steamer hailing from Milwaukee and Michigan City, and was commanded by Capt. John Crawford, still living in the town of Wauwatosa. In 1843, Col. Teall, after meeting with some reverses financially, removed to Port Washington with his family, being the first settler to re-occupy any of the houses that had been erected by the founders of Wisconsin City in 1835. A few settlers had gathered in the south part of the county, such as Col. B. H. Movers, P. M. Johnson, Timothy Woodin, William F. Opitz, Adolph Zimmerman, William T. Bonniwell and Fred W. Horn, with whom friendly communications were established, roads laid out and neighborhoods united, resulting in 1847, in the removal of the county seat from Grafton to Port Washington, principally through his efforts. It was the pleasure of his latter days to say that he believed his work to be about finished, to refer with pride to the advance in Ozaukee County, from the period when he landed off the small vessel from Milwaukee upon the beach of Port Washington; and he would rehearse, with great satisfaction the incidents connected with the location of the county seat, the building of the court house and other county buildings, and their improvement, and then the railroads, in all which enterprises his brain and work were plainly visible. And, as if to finish a career with the same general characteristics that he had manifested through life, within a half hour of his death—and of course without

any premonition thereof—he contributed liberally, as a voluntary donation, to encourage manufacturing at this point.

“ Col. Teall was a man of extensive reading and information, and possessed of a remarkably retentive memory. He was a staunch supporter of Government measures during the war, and an unfaltering advocate of Republicanism under all circumstances. Col. Teall left a wife and three daughters—Mrs. Harvey G. Turner, Mrs. Watrous and Mrs. Goit, and a son, with their descendants, and it may also be truly said, a large circle of friends, who had learned to appreciate the untiring efforts he had put forth for the good of the community and the advancement of the county, in all those branches which tend to the elevation of mankind.”

EARLY SURVEYORS.

J. T. Brown came to the county at an early day from Baltimore, Md. But little is known of his early history. He died a few years since in indigent circumstances.

T. W. Maxon came to the county in 1843; located first at Mequon, and finally settled in the town of Polk, where he now resides, having long since retired from the business.

F. E. Toennisson located at Mequon in 1843–44, and continued in active service for a number of years, until age and the infirmities consequent to exposure, forced him to retire from business. He was County Surveyor from 1851 to 1854. He has been engaged in teaching for a number of years, and now resides at Mequon.

In 1845–47, G. W. and Jacob T. Foster, Col. Teall and L. Towsley, located at Port Washington. All were actively engaged in the business for three or four years. Col. Teall and G. W. Foster retired from business. J. T. Foster soon after left the county.

E. F. Hertzler located at Cedarburg in 1845, and was actively engaged in the business for a number of years, when he retired, and with Fratern founded the *Volksfreund* of Milwaukee.

H. L. Coe is still in the business. He was County Surveyor in 1862, 1875 and 1876.

M. Andier was County Surveyor from 1855 to 1859.

P. Malherbe in 1859 and 1860.

J. M. Smith in 1861.

L. Towsley, the present incumbent, has held the office (with the exception of one term) since 1863.

Among the work performed by the early Surveyors we find, that in 1848, J. T. Brown surveyed the village of Cedarburg.

In 1847, E. F. Hersberg surveyed the village of Grafton, northwest addition to the village of Port Washington.

Edward H. Jansen located first at Mequon, and afterward at Cedarburg. He was more or less engaged in surveying until his death.

THE GENTLEMEN PIONEERS.

In the year 1849, a half dozen of young foreigners, composed of Austrians and Germans just fresh from academic achievements, took passage on one of the Germania sailing vessels for America. As is generally the case with passengers on board one of the great Atlantic vessels, they formed in groups as their likes and dislikes might dictate. The social knots being amicably arranged, an interchanging of cards followed, when it was discovered that the sextet was composed of the following-named gentlemen: William A. Pors, Adolph Jacobson, Herman Schluefer, Hans Balatka, Frederick Bude and Leopold Eghart. From mere social intercourse there soon sprang up a warm attachment for each other which ripened into friendship. After relating past experiences and schoolboy adventures, the conversation turned on the new country for which they were bound, of how fortunes were made in a day, farms were to be had for a mere trifle, etc. Accordingly, grand projects were planned and discussed, broad acres were cleared, elegant mansions erected. The ease and luxury that were to follow the possession of these fine estates were all glowing pictures for the imagination. It was soon agreed upon that the little party should, after vowing eternal friendship, immediately on their arrival in New York proceed

to what was then called "the far West," either to Illinois or Wisconsin, and at once adopt the pioneer life by purchasing and entering land. The plan was carried out, the compact kept. The East and large cities were given a hasty go-by, and it was not until they reached Milwaukee that the little band of would-be pioneers stopped to look about them. Of course, they expected to go through one or two years of privation, but that was so small a sacrifice, when compared with the grand estates that were soon to follow. They would become farmers on a broad scale. They felt that upon their shoulders rested the responsibility of revolutionizing the entire West in the matter of farming. With them to think was to act. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds. After making inquiry as to different localities, the place fixed upon was the town of Farmington, Washington County. Here they purchased 360 acres of land from Charles W. Detuerer, dividing it off into equal sections, and the work of subduing the forests was commenced.

Hans Balatka had broken the bonds of bachelorhood by linking his fortunes with a brave little German lady, who relieved the monotony by cheerfully administering to their wants and preparing their meals. A rude dwelling house was erected out of logs and rough slabs, with a private apartment set off for Balatka and his wife. The amateur carpenters had failed in joining their timbers to make a perfect job, and the result was that they were considerably vexed during rainy weather, especially Balatka, who was compelled on more than one occasion to sit up in bed and hold an umbrella over himself and wife. These hardships soon put a damper on their great desire to become the owners of vast estates and their enthusiasm began to wane. At the end of two months their landed possessions were abandoned by all except Adolph Jacobson, who braved it out, and is now a well-to-do farmer. Frederick Bude returned to the old country, where, after meeting with reverses of fortune, he committed suicide. Herman Schlueter moved to Chicago, where he amassed considerable property, which was swept away by the great fire of 1871. William A. Pors adopted the profession of law, and soon afterward became an active worker in the political affairs of Ozaukee County. He has one of the finest residences in the village of Port Washington, built on an elevation of some eighty feet, commanding an excellent view of the lake and surrounding country. He at present holds the office of District Attorney. Leopold Eghart also became identified with the county history, and now holds the office of County Judge. He also lives in the village of Port Washington. Hans Balatka located in Milwaukee, where he turned his attention to music. A few years later he moved to St. Louis, and from there to Chicago, where he has made for himself a national reputation as a leader of music. The following sketch of his life is taken from the *Chicago Tribune*, published during the great Musical Sangerfest of 1881, of which Balatka was the Director. No mention is therein made of his agricultural experience in Washington County.

HANS BALATKA.

Hans Balatka, the Director of the festival, was born March 5, 1826, at Hoffnungsthal, near Olmutz, in Moravia. His parents gave him instruction upon the piano and violin and in singing. In his twelfth year he went to the Gymnasium, or lower college of Olmutz, where his fine alto voice and remarkable faculty of reading music at sight secured for him the position of alto singer in the cathedral. About this time he commenced the study of harmony and composition with Ritter von Dietrich, and in his sixteenth year added the violoncello to his other instruments. In his eighteenth year, having already entered the university, he was unanimously elected Conductor of the Academic Musical Society, which position he held for two years, giving each season a regular series of concerts with marked success. To complete his studies he removed to the university of Vienna. He continued his studies in harmony with Sechter, in composition with Proch, and in voice-culture with the celebrated Gentilomo.

The eventful year of 1848, which revolutionized the nationality, revolutionized individuals also. At the time of the outbreak of the memorable revolution, Mr. Balatka chose the United States for his future home. He sailed from Hamburg April 24, 1849, and reached New York on the 24 of the following June. Being undecided as to his permanent location, he followed the advice of musical and literary friends in that city, and made the Great West his home. At that early day Chicago presented a very uninviting field in music; but Milwaukee possessed, in her large German population, elements of the highest culture and excellent musical ability, facts which led him to locate in that city. He at once took a prominent place in music, and soon organized the Musical Society, which is, even at this day, one of the most flourishing musical organizations in America. He also formed an excellent Quartet Club, and produced, during his stay in Milwaukee, many of the best works of art in chamber music, symphonies, overtures, oratorios, operas and cantatas.

In 1860, Mozart's master-work, "The Requiem," was announced for performance in Chicago, and intrusted to Mr. Balatka's care. The performance was so successful that the leading musical people of Chicago united in the effort to induce him to settle permanently in the city. The effort was successful.

Mr. Balatka conducted the Requiem September 11, 1860, and on the 17th of the same month had charge of the musical exercises at the dedication of Bryan Hall, in which, for the first time in Chicago, he held the baton. His orchestral labors were inaugurated with a Mozart Symphony, the Robespierre Overture, and the Grand Finale of Weber's "Euryanthe." On the 9th of October the Philharmonic Society, which had led a sickly existence of ten years, was thoroughly recognized, and the conductorship was given to Mr. Balatka. For four or five years the concerts were the fashionable rage, and were remarkably successful. Then their popularity began to wane, and, in 1868, the society dissolved. In addition to the miscellaneous music, Mr. Balatka's orchestra introduced for the first time to the concert-goers of Chicago the following symphonies: The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth of Beethoven; the Third of Mozart; the Fifth and Seventh of Gade; the B Flat of Schumann; the Scotch and Italian of Mendelssohn, and the Triumphal of Ulrich. During these eight years other labors occupied Mr. Balatka's attention. In 1861, he conducted numerous Philharmonic matinees. In 1862, he brought out the opera of "Semiramide" and the oratorio of "Elijah." In 1863, the Musical Union produced "The Creation" and "Elijah," under his auspices; while at the same time he made a signal success of the chamber concerts of the same society. In 1864, he played the 'cello in all of Mrs. Kloss' admirable chamber concerts, conducted three performances of the "Czar and Carpenter" for the Musical Union, as well as their third production of "Elijah." In 1865, he brought out Mendelssohn's "Ninety-fifth Psalm" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and conducted at a series of concerts given by Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick. In 1866 he took the leadership of the Germania Mannerchor, and gave summer-night festivals. In 1867, his time was occupied almost exclusively with the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and the Mannerchor. In 1868, he conducted the great orchestra of the Sangerfest, and gave Chicago such music as it never had heard before; and, in the same year, commenced his symphony concerts, which were devoted exclusively to the production of music new to Chicago. In 1869 he continued his symphony concerts, and organized the Chicago Oratorio Society, which brought out "The Creation," assisted by Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Messrs. Nordblom and Rudolphsen. After the great fire he removed to St. Louis, where he conducted the Arion des Westen, and thence to Milwaukee, returning to Chicago, where he has since resided, as the leader of the Germania Mannerchor.

LOBBYISTS.

During the great strife that existed between the different factions as to the division of the county, considerable wire-pulling was done on both sides. Representatives were sent to Madison to work among the Legislators to influence their votes for or against the pending bill for dividing the county. Among those who were there to look after the interests of those opposed to the division were L. Towsley, of Port Washington, then Clerk of the Court, and John R. Bohan, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. These gentlemen undertook to do some tall lobbying, but, according to their own version of the matter, were not very successful. "We had made up our minds," says Towsley, "to do the thing in grand style. Accordingly, Bohan and myself rented a room and ordered a grand supper with the best of wines and cigars. Senators and Representatives from every county in the State flocked to our feast, toasted our wine, smoked our cigars, cracked jokes, talked politics, and to use a common expression, enjoyed themselves hugely at our expense. Now was the time we thought to cap the climax and secure an overwhelming defeat of the bill.

"Bohan, acting upon the cue, broached the subject cautiously at first, gradually warming up as he came to the point.

"'I am sorry, gentlemen,' said a Senator, answering for the rest, when Bohan had finished his speech; 'but we are already pledged to Senator Weil, from West Bend, to vote for the bill.'

"This was a thunderbolt; here we were out over \$100; these fellows had feasted at our expense, and we had not secured a single vote."

Mr. Bohan afterward became a member of the Legislature, and has been identified more or less with the history of Ozaukee County ever since, as has Mr. Towsley. It is safe to state, however, that neither of them ever afterward engaged in a lobbying scheme.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of Ozaukee County was effected by an act of the Legislature passed March 7, 1853, the territory prior to that time forming a portion of Washington County. At the time the division was consummated, the county seat of the original Washington County was located at Port Washington, it having been removed from the village of Grafton to that place several years previous. Strenuous efforts had been made by the West Bend people to have the county seat transferred to that place. The jealousy existing between the factions representing the different towns, each claiming their respective locality to be the most favored and desirable spot on which

to erect a temple wherein justice could be properly meted out, was one of the principal causes leading to the division of the county. Considerable chicanery was resorted to, and occurrences of a kind calculated to cause ill feeling were frequent. It is evident that at the time the division took place, a majority of the people were bitterly opposed to it, as the county officers refused to give up the records until the question had been settled by the Supreme Court. In this act they were sustained by the people. Happily for all, the old grievances which then existed, and of which a full account is given in the history of old Washington County, have passed away. The following resolutions and manifesto will show the feeling of the people at the time the county was created:

TO THE ELECTORS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY:

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county, held at the village of Port Washington on the 14th day of March, 1853, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An act has passed the Legislature of this State, providing for a division of this county, and the organizing of a new county called Ozaukee; and, whereas, the passage of said act is in opposition to the wishes of more than four-fifths of the citizens and tax-payers that we represent, and is believed by them to be unjust and unconstitutional; therefore,

Resolved, That this board treat said law as unconstitutional and of no effect; and, that we resist the provisions of said law, and hereby instruct the county officers of Washington County to still continue to hold their offices and attend to the duties of the same, as if no such law had been passed; and, that we hereby guarantee to indemnify such officer or officers against any damage or loss that may accrue to them in any manner in consequence of acting in accordance with these instructions, and in opposition to the provisions of said act.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by this board to employ James S. Brown and J. E. Arnold as assisting counsel to this board and to the officers of this county; and, that the District Attorney be hereby instructed to commence proceedings to have the Constitutional questions involved in said act immediately determined before the Supreme Court; and, that in case said attorneys cannot be retained or employed, that the said committee be instructed to employ other counsel in their place.

Resolved, That the Supervisors of the different towns in this county be each of them instructed to hold no election for county officers in accordance with the provisions of said act; and, that the Sheriff of this county be instructed to serve no notices of elections as required by the provisions of the same.

William Payne and La Fayette Towsley were appointed a committee to obtain counsel; and, on motion of Mr. Payne, Eugene S. Turner, District Attorney, was added to the committee.

The undersigned committee, appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, report that they have performed the duty assigned to them by engaging the services of Messrs. Brown and Arnold as assisting counsel; that their advice is, that there are *new* and *serious* questions involved in the passage of said law: that there are provisions in it contrary to the spirit and intention of the Constitution of this State. They believe further, that the course as advised and pursued by the Board of County Supervisors at their last recent special meeting, to be justifiable and correct; and, by pursuing the course directed in the above resolutions, the question can be speedily tested and determined before the Supreme Court.

This committee would state that certain persons at and in the vicinity of West Bend, allege, with apparent confidence, that a large majority of the people of Washington County are favorable to division; and, at the same time, are unwilling to allow the people to express themselves at the ballot box by a direct vote upon the subject; therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining without doubt the true state of feeling upon that question, and whether the course taken by the Board of Supervisors, as set forth in the above resolutions, is approved by the tax-payers and voters of this county, we would recommend, that at each poll throughout this county, there be kept, by the different Chairmen, or, in case they will not, by some other suitable person, a separate ballot box, and that all persons voting for town officers be respectfully requested to place therein a ballot, with the words written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "for division," or "against division;" that the ballots so taken, be counted after the closing of the polls, and a return, sworn to by the person taking the ballots as aforesaid, be immediately made to John R. Bohan, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of this county, said return to be by mail or otherwise, within eight days. As soon as the said returns are in the possession of said Clerk, that he cause the same to be published for the information of the people of this county, and of the Legislature that passed the "division law."

We would further recommend that the people of the different towns elect such men for Chairmen to represent the several towns in the County Board, as will not only pledge themselves to oppose division in every form, but will be steadfast as against corruption, bargaining for office, or other influences that may be brought against them; and, that said Chairmen be instructed as to the course they shall take upon the subject of county division.

We would recommend that a convention, composed of five delegates from each town in said county, be held at the house of P. Lauenheimer, in the town of Richfield, on the 16th day of April, 1853, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of the county upon the subject of division.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM PAYNE,	} Committee.
LA FAYETTE TOWSLEY,	
EUGENE S. TURNER,	

The first officers of Ozaukee County were: County Judge, H. G. Turner; Register of Deeds, H. G. Schulties; Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, John R. Bohan; Clerk of the

Circuit Court, L. Towsley ; Treasurer, J. Fitzpatrick ; Sheriff, B. F. Pidge. The Supervisors were: John Thompson, Mequon ; William Schroeder, Cedarburg ; Harvey G. Turner, Grafton ; Patrick Hayes, Saukville ; Milo M. Whedon, Port Washington ; Daniel M. Miller, Fredonia ; Nicholas Laugers, Belgium.

The Board of Supervisors held its first meeting in the village of Saukville, at the house of William Payne, and passed resolutions similar to those quoted above, condemning the division of the old county. The troubles concerning the records are fully detailed in the history of the county-seat question in the first chapter of this work. The settlement of the financial affairs of the old county caused much ill-feeling between the two new counties, but was finally amicably concluded in the fall of 1853, through a joint committee from the two counties, when the new county may be said to have fairly struck out untrammelled for itself. At that time the valuation of the whole county was \$395,681.42.

The following table will show the valuation at different stages of its progress up to the present time, as per reports of the County Board of Equalization :

DATE.	1853.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Mequon.....	\$68826 15	\$559332 23	\$884775 00	\$1277992 00
Cedarburg.....	49684 80	357842 50	675734 00	876568 00
Grafton.....	56237 20	265391 75	332003 00	458494 00
Saukville.....	45688 50	286981 50	444968 00	639882 00
Port Washington..	92432 50	420649 50	569533 00	701582 00
Fredonia.....	41017 00	291259 00	459102 00	643245 00
Belgium.....	41775 27	361082 00	554360 00	822800 00
Totals.....	\$395681 42	\$2542538 48	\$3920475 00	\$5420563 00

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The court house was built in the village of Port Washington, the county seat, in 1854. It is a substantial building of brick, three stories in height. The first floor is fitted up for a jail and living apartments for the jailor ; the second floor is designed for office purposes ; the third floor is the court room. The cost of the building was \$12,000.

In 1867, a fire-proof building, adjacent to the main building, was erected at a cost of \$6,000. Since its erection, it has been occupied by the Register of Deeds, County Clerk, Clerk of the Court, and County Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

As will be seen by the election returns, the politics of Ozaukee County have been from the beginning entirely one-sided, the Democrats holding a majority sufficient to control all the county offices, and to secure their Representatives in the Legislature, the Republicans, in many instances, failing to make nominations, so hopelessly were they in the minority.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1856 to 1880.

YEARS.	Democratic Candidates.	No. of Votes.	Republican Candidates.	No. of Votes.	Scattering.	No. of Votes.	Total.
1856.....	James Buchanan...	2032	John C. Fremont...	360	.....	.....	2392
1860.....	Stephen A. Douglas.	1823	Abraham Lincoln...	627	Breckinridge.....	8	2458
1864.....	Geo. B. McClellan ..	2056	Abraham Lincoln...	242	.....	1	2299
1868.....	Horatio Seymour....	2059	U. S. Grant.....	512	.....	.....	2571
1872.....	Horace Greeley.....	1594	U. S. Grant.....	578	.....	101	2273
1876.....	S. J. Tilden.....	2480	R. B. Hayes.....	583	Cooper.....	13	3076
1880.....	W. S. Hancock.....	2063	James A. Garfield...	806	Weaver.....	77	2946

SCHOOLS.

Under the county system of supervision which was inaugurated in 1862, the schools have attained a high grade of excellence. The Superintendents under whom the excellent work has

been carried on were as follows: From 1861 to 1864, Fred W. Horn; 1864 to 1874, P. K. Gannon; 1874 to 1878, E. H. Jansen*; 1878 to 1880, Adolph Heidkamp; 1880 (now in office), William F. Scott.

The summary of the Superintendent's report for 1880, given below, presents full statistical data as to the present state of the schools of Ozaukee County:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	SCHOOL DISTRICTS.		NO. OF SCHOLARS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 4 AND 20.			NO. OF TEACHERS.		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF TEACHERS.			PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		
	Whole.	Part.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Number Scholars.	Number Teachers.
Belgium.....	8	...	442	462	903	8	1	9	\$38 57	\$29 00	...	...	...
Cedarburg.....	6	3	486	511	997	8	5	13	43 00	28 00	5	131	5
Fredonia.....	8	2	421	422	843	8	3	11	35 75	22 00	...	...	...
Grafton.....	5	2	337	327	664	5	1	6	38 70	16 66	...	...	...
Mequon.....	12	1	624	603	1227	10	4	14	42 00	27 50	3	145	3
Port Washington.....	6	...	523	558	1081	6	7	13	53 00	28 00	...	...	...
Saukville.....	6	2	435	415	850	4	6	10	36 00	21 50	2	94	3
Totals and averages for county.....	51	10	3268	3298	6565	49	27	76	\$31 00	\$24 66	10	370	11

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY AND YEARLY EXPENDITURE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Whole Number of Schoolhouses.	Built of Brick or Stone.	Cash Value of Buildings.	Cash Value of Sites.	Cash Value of Apparatus.	Total Cash Value.	Total Amt. Expended for year ending August 31, 1880.
Belgium.....	8	6	\$4000	\$100	.....	\$4100	\$2398 29
Cedarburg.....	9	4	7375	1800	700	9875	4104 22
Fredonia.....	10	7	5500	503	230	6233	2442 26
Grafton.....	5	3	3000	500	150	3650	1581 10
Mequon.....	12	7	10250	795	900	11945	4024 47
Port Washington.....	8	6	5000	2500	450	7950	5364 64
Saukville.....	8	4	3700	410	411	4524	2491 73
Totals for whole county.....	60	37	\$38825	\$6 08	\$2844	\$48277	\$22406 71

LEGISLATORS.

The representation of Ozaukee County, since its organization, under the different appointments, has been as follows:

1854 to 1861—One Senator and two Assemblymen.

1861 to 1871—One Senator and one Assemblyman.

1871 to 1876—The two counties of Ozaukee and Washington were united in one Senatorial District, and Ozaukee County given two Assemblymen.

1876 to 1881—Senatorial representation unchanged; one Assembly District.

Under the above apportionment, the legislators were as below stated:

1854—Senate, Andrew M. Blair, Port Washington. Assembly, †Frederick W. Horn, Cedarburg; Milo M. Whedon, Port Washington.

1855—Senate, Bolivar G. Gill, Grafton. Assembly, William H. Ramsey, Port Washington; Henry Blazer, Mequon River.

1856—Senate, Bolivar G. Gill, Grafton. Assembly, Charles Beger, Port Washington; William Vogenitz, Cedarburg.

* E. H. Jansen died in office; his unexpired term was supplied by S. A. Hooper.

† Fred W. Horn, speaker of the House in 1854 and 1875.

1857—Senate, H. J. Schulteis, Port Washington. Assembly, Samuel A. White, Port Washington; Frederick W. Horn, Cedarburg.

1858—Senate, H. J. Schulteis, Port Washington. Assembly, B. O. Zastrow Kussow, Cedarburg; Alexander M. Alling, Saukville.

1859—Senate, Lion Silverman, Port Washington. Assembly, John R. Bohan, Port Washington; Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg.

1860—Senate, Fred. Hilgen, Cedarburg. Assembly, Anthony Ahlhauser, Saukville; Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg.

1861—Senate, Hugh Cuning, Port Washington. Assembly, William H. Ramsey, Port Washington; William F. Opitz, Mequon.

1862—Senate, Hugh Cuning, Port Washington. Assembly, John A. Schletz, Port Washington.

1863—Senate, John R. Bohan, Port Washington. Assembly, Robert Power, Port Washington.

1864—Senate, John R. Bohan, Port Washington. Assembly, W. T. Bonniwell, Jr., Cedarburg.

1865—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, W. T. Bonniwell, Jr., Cedarburg.

1866—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, James McCarthy, Port Washington.

1867—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg.

1868—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg.

1869—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, Job Haskell, Saukville.

1870—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, Adolph Zimmerman, Mequon.

1871—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, Charles G. Meyer, Fredonia.

1872—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, John R. Bohan, Port Washington; Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg.

1873—Senate (From Washington County). Assembly, Charles E. Chamberlin, Port Washington; Adolph Zimmerman, Mequon.

1874—Senate (From Washington County). Assembly, Edward R. Blake, Port Washington; Adolph Zimmerman, Mequon.

1875—Senate (From Washington County). Assembly, Gustav Goetze, Port Washington; *Fred. W. Horn, Cedarburg.

1876—Senate (From Washington County). Assembly, Gustav Goetze, Port Washington; William Carby, Mequon.

1877—Senate (From Washington County). Assembly, Gustav Goetze, Port Washington.

1878—Senate (From Washington County). Assembly, William H. Fitzgerald, Cedarburg.

1879—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, William H. Fitzgerald, Cedarburg.

1880—Senate, Lyman Morgan, Port Washington. Assembly, William H. Fitzgerald, Cedarburg.

1881—Senate (From Washington County). Assembly, Charles G. Meyer, Port Washington.

* Fred. W. Horn, Speaker of the House in 1854 and in 1875.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND COURT OFFICERS.

The following is the roster of Ozaukee County officers from 1853 to 1881:

DATE	County Judges	Clerks of Court.	Sheriffs.	County Clerks.	Registers of Deeds
1853.....	Harvey G. Turner...	L. Towsley.....	B. F. Pidge.....	John R. Bohan.....	H. J. Schulties.
1854.....	Harvey G. Turner...	L. Towsley.....	B. F. Pidge.....	John R. Bohan.....	H. J. Schulties.
1855.....	Harvey G. Turner...	L. Towsley.....	J. W. Lutfring.....	John R. Bohan.....	H. J. Schulties.
1856.....	Harvey G. Turner...	Adolph Heidkamp...	J. W. Lutfring.....	John R. Bohan.....	H. J. Schulties.
1857.....	Harvey G. Turner...	Adolph Heidkamp...	Charles Beger.....	John R. Bohan.....	P. Spehn.
1858.....	J. C. Downs.....	C. E. Chamberlin...	Charles Beger.....	John R. Bohan.....	P. Spehn.
1859.....	J. C. Downs.....	C. E. Chamberlin...	Conrad Horneffer...	C. G. Meyer.....	P. Spehn.
1860.....	J. C. Downs.....	Leopold Eghart....	Conrad Horneffer...	C. G. Meyer.....	P. Spehn.
1861.....	J. C. Downs.....	Leopold Eghart....	J. Bossler.....	B. Harrington.....	P. Spehn.
1862.....	S. A. White.....	J. McCarthy.....	J. Bossler.....	B. Harrington.....	A. Ahlhauser.
1863.....	S. A. White.....	J. McCarthy.....	William F. Opitz....	B. Harrington.....	A. Ahlhauser.
1864.....	J. W. Lutfring.....	J. McCarthy.....	William F. Opitz....	B. Harrington.....	A. Ahlhauser.
1865.....	J. W. Lutfring.....	John R. Bohan.....	Mike Dries.....	B. Harrington.....	John C. Schroeling.
1866.....	G. Goetz.....	John R. Bohan.....	Mike Dries.....	B. Harrington.....	John C. Schroeling.
1867.....	J. W. Lutfring.....	John R. Bohan.....	Peter Spehn.....	B. Harrington.....	John C. Schroeling.
1868.....	J. W. Lutfring.....	John R. Bohan.....	Peter Spehn.....	B. Harrington.....	John C. Schroeling.
1869.....	J. W. Lutfring.....	John R. Bohan.....	M. Dreis.....	Peter Jones.....	John C. Schroeling.
1870.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	Hugo Boelo.....	M. Dreis.....	Peter Jones.....	G. Goetz.
1871.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	Hugo Boelo.....	P. Bucholtz.....	James Albrecht.....	G. Goetz.
1872.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	Hugo Boelo.....	P. Bucholtz.....	James Albrecht.....	G. Goetz.
1873.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	Hugo Boelo.....	M. G. Ruppert.....	John C. Schroeling...	G. Goetz.
1874.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	C. E. Chamberlin...	M. G. Ruppert.....	John C. Schroeling...	John Mueller.
1875.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	C. E. Chamberlin...	Frank Delles.....	John C. Schroeling...	John Mueller.
1876.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	C. E. Chamberlin...	Frank Delles.....	John C. Schroeling...	John Mueller.
1877.....	Adolph Heidkamp...	C. E. Chamberlin...	Joseph Malherbe....	John C. Schroeling...	John Mueller.
1878.....	Leopold Eghart....	M. G. Ruppert.....	Joseph Malherbe....	John C. Schroeling...	John Gengler.
1879.....	Leopold Eghart....	M. G. Ruppert.....	Frank Delles.....	John C. Schroeling...	John Gengler.
1880.....	Leopold Eghart....	M. G. Ruppert.....	Frank Delles.....	John C. Schroeling...	Walter Zastrow.
1881.....	Leopold Eghart....	M. G. Ruppert.....	John P. Weyker.....	John C. Schroeling...	Walter Zastrow.

DATE.	Treasurers.	Surveyors.	District Attorneys.	Coroners.	County Superintendents
1853.....	J. Fitzpatrick.....		Eugene Turner.....		
1854.....	J. Fitzpatrick.....		Eugene Turner.....		
1855.....	J. Fitzpatrick.....	F. E. Semison.....	Eugene Turner.....	Nicholas Kenna.....	
1856.....	J. Fitzpatrick.....	M. Audier.....	Eugene Turner.....	Nicholas Kenna.....	
1857.....	Adolph Zimmerman	M. Audier.....	W. A. Pors.....	F. Quinn.....	
1858.....	Adolph Zimmerman	M. Audier.....	W. A. Pors.....	F. Quinn.....	
1859.....	John Simon.....	P. Malherbe.....	W. A. Pors.....	John P. Watry.....	
1860.....	John Simon.....	P. Malherbe.....	W. A. Pors.....	John P. Watry.....	
1861.....	Ulrich Landolt.....	J. Schmidt.....	L. Towsley.....	F. Zimmerman.....	
1862.....	Ulrich Landolt.....	J. Schmidt.....	L. Towsley.....	F. Zimmerman.....	F. W. Horn.
1863.....	Ulrich Landolt.....	L. Towsley.....	G. W. Foster.....	F. Zimmerman.....	F. W. Horn.
1864.....	Ulrich Landolt.....	L. Towsley.....	L. Towsley.....	F. Zimmerman.....	F. W. Horn.
1865.....	Adam Jockem.....	L. Towsley.....	L. Towsley.....	Charles Ropart.....	P. K. Gannon.
1866.....	Adam Jockem.....	L. Towsley.....	W. A. Pors.....	Charles Ropart.....	P. K. Gannon.
1867.....	William H. Landolt..	L. Towsley.....	W. A. Pors.....	W. Dreis.....	P. K. Gannon.
1868.....	William H. Landolt..	L. Towsley.....	W. A. Pors.....	W. Dreis.....	P. K. Gannon.
1869.....	William H. Landolt..	L. Towsley.....	W. A. Pors.....	M. Adam.....	P. K. Gannon.
1870.....	William H. Landolt..	L. Towsley.....	H. G. Turner.....	John Neuens.....	P. K. Gannon.
1871.....	William H. Landolt..	L. Towsley.....	H. G. Turner.....	M. Adam.....	P. K. Gannon.
1872.....	William H. Landolt..	L. Towsley.....	H. G. Turner.....	M. Adam.....	P. K. Gannon.
1873.....	Charles G. Meyer....	L. Towsley.....	H. G. Turner.....	Nicholas Watry, Sr.	P. K. Gannon.
1874.....	Charles G. Meyer....	L. Towsley.....	W. A. Pors.....	Nicholas Watry, Sr.	Edward H. Jansen.
1875.....	Charles G. Meyer....	Harvey L. Coe.....	W. A. Pors.....	John Neuens.....	Edward H. Jansen.
1876.....	Charles G. Meyer....	Harvey L. Coe.....	W. A. Pors.....	John Neuens.....	Edward H. Jansen.
1877.....	Charles G. Meyer....	L. Towsley.....	W. A. Pors.....	John Neuens.....	Edward H. Jansen.
1878.....	Charles G. Meyer....	L. Towsley.....	James Hedding.....	John Neuens.....	Adolph Heidkamp.
1879.....	Charles G. Meyer....	L. Towsley.....	James Hedding.....	John Neuens.....	Adolph Heidkamp.
1880.....	Charles G. Meyer....	L. Towsley.....	James Hedding.....	John Neuens.....	William F. Scott.
1881.....	William Ahlhauser...	L. Towsley.....	James Hedding.....	John Neuens.....	William F. Scott.

*SUPERVISORS AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY, FROM 1853 TO 1881.

DATE.	Mequon.	Cedarburg.	Grafton.	Saukville.	Port Washington.	Fredonia.	Belgium.
1853..	J. Thompson....	Wm. Schroeder..	H. G. Turner.	Patrick Hayes..	M. M. Wheedon	D. M. Miller.....	N. Langers.
1854..	A. Zimmerman	Wm. Vogenitz....	J. C. Downs...	S. McIntosh....	Harvey Moore...	D. M. Miller.....	J. W. Lutfring.
1855..	A. Zimmerman	C. E. Chamberlin	J. C. Downs...	Joseph Mann...	Harvey Moore...	D. M. Miller.....	Nicholas Watry.
1856..	A. Zimmerman	Wm. Vogenitz....	J. C. Downs...	Henry Hedges.	W. H. Ramsey...	Henry Gesner...	Nicholas Watry.
1857..	Henry Blaser.	Patrick Halpin..	J. C. Downs...	B. Harrington.	L. Silverman....	A. Ludwig.....	Nicholas Watry.
1858..	John Milbret...	Wm. Vogenitz....	H. G. Turner.	B. Harrington.	Moses Kilgore...	J. F. Waddeurtz.	Nicholas Watry.
1859..	W. Zimmerman	Edwd. Maloney.	John Ahlers..	A. Ahlhauser...	W. H. Ramsey...	Jacob N. Sutton.	N. Langers.
1860..	W. Zimmerman	Edwd. Maloney.	John Ahlers..	A. Ahlhauser...	W. H. Ramsey...	Jacob N. Sutton.	N. Langers.
1861..	A. Zimmerman	Patrick Halpin..	John Ahlers..	A. Ahlhauser...	S. E. Moore.....	Jacob N. Sutton.	N. Langers.

DATE.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.
1862.....	Adolph Zimmerman.....	John Ahlers.....	J. C. Downs.
1863.....	Adolph Zimmerman.....	John Ahlers.....	Robert Powers.
1864.....	Adolph Zimmerman.....	J. A. Schlitz.....	Peter Jones.
1865.....	Adolph Zimmerman.....	J. A. Schlitz.....	Peter Jones.
1866.....	Adolph Zimmerman.....	Joseph Albrecht.....	Peter Jones.
1867.....	William Vogenitz.....	Joseph Albrecht.....	Peter Jones.
1868.....	William Vogenitz.....	Joseph Albrecht.....	Peter Jones.
1869.....	William Vogenitz.....	Joseph Albrecht.....	Nicholas Watry.

DATE.	Mequon.	Cedarburg.	Grafton.	Saukville.	Port Washington.	Fredonia.	Belgium.
1870..	A. Zimmerman	Wm. Vogenitz....	Peter Spehn..	Neels Jacobson	H. G. Turner....	Jas. Hedding....	N. Strauss.
1871..	A. Zimmerman	E. Jones.....	Peter Spehn..	Neels Jacobson	John R. Bohan..	Jas. Hedding....	N. Strauss.
1872..	A. Zimmerman	E. H. Jansen....	W. F. Opitz...	Neels Jacobson	T. Neusen.....	J. J. Race.....	N. Strauss.
1873..	A. Zimmerman	E. H. Jansen....	Peter Spehn..	Neels Jacobson	T. Neusen.....	J. J. Race.....	N. Strauss.
1874..	A. Zimmerman	Patrick Halpin..	Peter Spehn..	Neels Jacobson	T. Neusen.....	J. J. Race.....	N. Strauss.
1875..	A. Zimmerman	Patrick Halpin..	Peter Spehn..	A. Ahlhauser...	T. Neusen.....	J. J. Race.....	N. Strauss.
1876..	W. F. Jahn.....	Wm. Fitzgerald.	Peter Spehn..	A. Ahlhauser...	N. S. Turner....	J. J. Race.....	John Grotz.
1877..	W. F. Jahn.....	Wm. Fitzgerald.	C. Mintzclaff.	A. Ahlhauser...	T. Neusen.....	J. J. Race.....	John Grotz.
1878..	W. F. Jahn.....	H. Schellenberg	Peter Spehn..	A. Ahlhauser...	M. Audier.....	J. J. Race.....	John B. Wiltgen.
1879..	W. F. Jahn.....	H. Schellenberg	Chas. Schlegel	A. Ahlhauser...	M. Audier.....	J. J. Race.....	Louis Pierron.
1880..	W. F. Jahn.....	Thomas Halpin..	C. F. Mintzclaff	A. Ahlhauser...	M. Audier.....	J. J. Race.....	Louis Pierron.
1881..	W. F. Jahn.....	Thomas Halpin..	C. F. Mintzclaff	A. Ahlhauser...	M. Audier.....	J. J. Race.....	Louis Pierron.

THE WAR RECORD.

For a period of seven years, from 1854 to 1861, the people of Ozaukee County, all past grievances being at an end, set about in earnest to advance their interests. Improvements of all kinds were begun and carried to completion, lands were drained and cleared, villages, with churches, schoolhouses and town halls were scattered here and there throughout the county, telling plainly that industry was abroad in the land. Streams were utilized, and along their banks could be heard the buzz of the saw and planing mill. Foundries were put in operation, while those grand blocks of limestone rock, which had for ages been silently forming, were at last aroused from their solid beds and fashioned into shapes pleasing to the eye of man. The population was yearly increased by immigration from foreign lands and the Eastern States.

Affairs remained in this tranquil and prosperous state, nothing transpiring to mar the good feeling, until the spirits of the people were ruffled by the warlike sounds of 1861. This, indeed, was a surprise, especially to the foreign-born citizens, many of whom had left their native lands to escape the demands for military service so common in European countries. To have similar vexations thrust upon them in a land where they had thought to find only peace and good-will,

* In 1862, the county was divided into districts, and the officers were called Commissioners, and elected by the county. This system continued until 1870, when it was again changed to the town system, and the officers took the name of Supervisors.

was indeed a new phase of American life, which, as yet, had been kept in the background as far as they were concerned. Had the blow been struck by some foreign power, then could they have more readily understood it, and most willingly would they have taken up arms in defense of their adopted country, as they would now, were the country to be threatened by some outside power. But here was a war purely American—South, North—what did it mean? Which then was right? These were puzzling questions for the Luxemburgers and Germans to solve. Their information relative to our political questions was limited, and what little they did obtain came to them from unreliable sources. But few of them could read English at that time, and the German papers most generally read by them contained articles of such a rebellious character that, had they been published in the English language, would have been silenced by the authorities. As it was, they shielded themselves behind a foreign language as champions of slavery, suggesting to their readers that a resistance to the draft was by no means a crime. To this source may be attributed one of the principal causes leading to the feeling of opposition entertained by the Germans and Luxemburgers, and which finally culminated in an outbreak known as the "Draft Riot," which took place in Port Washington November 10, 1862. As near as can be ascertained, the open opposition to the draft was brought about more from the manner in which it was conducted than any desire on the part of the foreigners to oppose the will of the Government. When it became known that a draft was to be made in the county to fill the quota of Wisconsin troops under the calls then pending, a meeting of the prominent citizens of Port Washington and adjoining towns was held, at which the foreigners were largely represented. This meeting was called for the purpose of selecting some satisfactory man to conduct the draft. A. M. Blair was thought to be the man best fitted for the office of Draft Commissioner, and Dr. H. W. Stillman that of Examining Surgeon. A petition was circulated and largely signed, regardless of politics or nationality, requesting the Governor to appoint these two men to the offices above mentioned. The petition was sent to Gov. Salomon, but he appointed William A. Pors, Commissioner, while Dr. S. Hartwig, of Cedarburg, a particular friend of Pors', was appointed Examining Surgeon.

These two gentlemen set about their work of examining men preparatory to the draft, the place designated being the county court house.

Considerable dissatisfaction was engendered by the manner in which the examinations were made, many claiming that position and wealth had great weight in procuring exemptions. This feeling grew stronger as the work progressed until the lists were completed and the day appointed for the draft was at hand. Then public sentiment burst forth in violent opposition, assuming the shape of a lawless mob. On the morning of November 10, 1862, Mr. Pors, with his corps of assistants, repaired to the court house, and was about to begin the draft, when he was seized by the crowd, which had congregated to the number of nearly a thousand, variously armed, and inflamed by whisky. The rolls were destroyed, and Pors was dragged to the door and thrown down the court house steps, sustaining considerable injury. It was not until he had been pelted severely with rocks that he made his escape by running to the post office, which was then in the Arcade Building, and concealing himself in the cellar. The rioters followed to the door, and failing to gain entrance, proceeded to his residence, a handsome, well-furnished dwelling, and destroyed furniture, pictures, and everything else moveable, completely demolishing the interior. By this time the mob had become furious, and seemed bent on the destruction of both life and property. Dividing into squads, one division proceeded to the store of John Droecker, and compelled him to paint them a banner with the words, "No Draft." With this motto floating to the breeze, they continued their wanton course, destroying property as they went. The residences of H. H. Hunt, H. W. Stillman, A. M. Blair, J. C. Loomis and one or two others met with a fate similar to that of Pors. The anti draft faction, being composed principally of Catholics, had got the order of Masons mixed up in the affair, and a general onslaught was proposed on any and all persons known to be connected with that order. At this juncture the mob had become divided on the question of destroying property, the better and more intelligent portion being opposed to any such lawlessness, while the rougher and more ignorant were still

bent on anything that would satisfy their imagined grievances. This latter faction, having made the rounds of the saloons, and, become crazed by drink, rushed up and down the streets yelling, "No draft! No draft! Burn the public buildings." etc. On one of their raids they met L. Towsley, a lawyer of Port Washington. They pelted him with stones, beat him severely about the head with clubs, and doubtless would have killed him had it not been for the expostulations of Alexander Zastrow, proprietor of the American House, who prevailed upon one or two of the leaders to interfere in Mr. Towsley's behalf. He was taken into the hotel, where his wounds were attended to, and thence by a circuitous route to his home. John R. Bohan, editor of the *Ozaukee County Advertiser*, while on the way to his office was collared by that portion of the mob opposed to the destruction of property, and compelled to print a motto in large letters, "No draft; no destruction of property." This compulsory piece of job printing came near costing the pioneer editor of Ozaukee County two months' imprisonment at Madison; but as Mr. Bohan expresses it, "When a man's life is at stake he is willing to take chances on the law." The rioters now had possession of a four-pound cannon, which had been used in former years for firing Fourth of July salutes. This they loaded with the only ball that could be found, dragged it to the wharf, mounted it on a pier, and bid defiance to Uncle Sam or any force he might send to arrest them. During these proceedings, William A. Pors had left his hiding place, procured a carriage and escaped by the lake shore to Milwaukee. Information was telegraphed to Gov. Salomon, who immediately ordered Col. Lewis, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, then in camp at Milwaukee, to send a detachment of troops to quell the riot. Eight companies, under the command of Provost Marshal McIndoe, were dispatched by steamer, which, by midnight of Tuesday reached Ulao, four miles below Port Washington. There a portion of the troops were landed and marched to the rear of the latter village, while the remainder were landed at the pier where the riot existed, thus surrounding the scene of disturbance, and, at the same time, preventing the escape of the rioters. The mob was soon dispersed, and offered no further resistance. Immediately on his arrival, the Marshal established his headquarters at the court house, and opened a Provost Court for the examination of prisoners. About one hundred and twenty arrests were made. Prisoners were at first taken to Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee, and were shortly afterward removed to Camp Randall, at Madison. They were then turned over to Gen. Pope, and after a confinement of several months were informally released by the General Government. Gov. Salomon issued a proclamation to the citizens of Ozaukee County, warning them of the danger and folly of further resistance, after which there was no further disturbance. In the different towns throughout the county, clubs were organized to raise subscriptions for furnishing a local bounty, and thus the county kept full its quota of men until the close of the war. Had it not been for egregious blunders made by a few unscrupulous leaders, the riot of 1862 would not have taken place.

There is a bright side, however, which furnishes a more pleasing topic. Notwithstanding these serious disturbances, the war record of Ozaukee County will compare favorably with that of larger counties. The first regular military organization was that of Company K, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Capt. G. C. Williams, in the fall of 1861. The regiment was at once sent to the front, where it was mustered into active service, honorably bearing its colors through many a hard-fought battle. Company H, of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, was organized by Capt. Julius Goldsmidt. Besides these two companies, enlistments were made from different parts of the county under recruiting officers from the larger cities. Maj. John C. Schroeling, of Port Washington, took with him to Milwaukee for enlistment quite a number of the members of the Turner Society of that village. Several of these men were killed, and one or two severely wounded, among whom was William Landott, now a partner in the Ozaukee County Bank. Among the first to enlist was M. G. Ruphert, then only fifteen years old. The Surgeon was about to refuse him on account of age and height, when he made some pert remark which caught the attention of the Colonel, who commanded the officer to take him along as he had the right sort of stuff in him to make a good soldier, and as for his height, why, he had "plenty of time to grow." Edward R. Blake, living in the village of Port Washington, was

then but eighteen years old. His father remonstrated and tried in every manner possible to persuade him to remain at home, but all to no purpose. As a last resort, he offered him \$10,000, thinking that would tempt him, but the patriotic youth replied, "Father, you cannot buy me to desert my country; all the wealth of the county would not induce me to remain at home." A few days afterward he was mustered into service, and served during the whole of the war. Other instances of a similar character, might be cited of youths, who, on being opposed by their parents, absconded from home, made their way to the larger towns and cities, where they could enlist without opposition.

ROSTER.

The following is the official report of the Adjutant General of the enlistment made from Ozaukee County. The list is given by towns, and is as complete as the records will permit of:

TOWN OF BELGIUM.

First Infantry—Co. G—Peter Schannen, Michael Schmitt. Co. H—Ludwig Grimm.

Second Infantry—Co. J—Jacob H. Bernardi.

Seventh Infantry—Co. F—Nicholas Grosche, Paul Marx Eugene Antoine.

Ninth Infantry—Co. C—Michael Ham, Peter Lewen. Co. I—Joseph Welter, Paul Hemmen, John Marx, Gottfried Grimm. Co. J—Henry Tibour. Co. K—Nickolas Kleman, Dominique Barnich.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. G—John Marso.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Co. H—Joseph Weisskopf.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Company unknown—John Graff, Matthias Jack.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Company unknown—William Sehler.

Forty-third Infantry—Company unknown—Jacob Decker.

One Hundred and Fourth Infantry—Co. B—Dominik Moer, Illinois, Mathias Kessler, Nicholas Schumacker, Nicholas Etenbecker. Co. G—Anton Oberst.

One Hundred and Second Infantry—Company unknown—Nicholas Straus, Illinois.

Second Cavalry—Co. G—Bernhard Ackerman, Nicholas Carrels, Lorenz Oberst, John Glaerener, Dominique Weiland.

Third Cavalry—Co. K—Michael Hoffman, Iowa.

Second Battery—Peter Michael.

First Battery Illinois Sharpshooters—Nicholas Ham.

Unknown—John Jurris, Nicholas Lewen, Franz Dreis. Total, 38.

TOWN OF CEDARBERG.

First Infantry—Co. L—Thomas Pool.

Ninth Infantry—Co. I—William Riebling, Henry Myer, William Groth, Jacob Thielen, John Smith, Gustave Henning.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. E—Thomas Thute, Andrew Thute, Patrick Castello, James Byrne.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. A—Jacob Weiland, Michael Moldenhauer, August Bielefeld, William Nero, Herman Schumann, Henry Roth.

First Cavalry—Company unknown—Pat Diegan.

First Battery—William Hamlin.

Second Battery—James Burton, Peter Burrey, John Fleissfresser.

Unknown—John Lewis. Total, 23.

TOWN OF FREDONIA.

Third Infantry—Company unknown—Horatio D. Hill.

Ninth Infantry—Company unknown—Jacob Rheinganz, Peter Rheinganz, William Grinnell, Peter J. Powlis,

Nicholas Winand, Peter Poulouge, Mathias Becker, Michael Smith, Michael Smith, Jr.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. K—Gustave T. C. Hyde, James Wilson, Jacob Schmidt, Edward M. O'Neil, James Reeves, Edward D. Bradford, Charles W. Bratt, Peter Beekens, Benjamin Walker, Joseph Joder, Richard Kershaw, George Heding, O. Volentino, Charles Garfield.

Seventeenth Infantry—Company unknown—Barney O'Flanigan.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Company unknown—Nicholas Kammes, William Kammes.

Seventy-eighth Infantry—Jerome Tuttle.

First Cavalry—Alonzo Littlefield, M. Littlefield, William Daggett, Joseph Washburn.

Second Cavalry—George Beiser, John B. Sheban, Peter Hoven.

Second Battery—William Turk, William Jack, Philip Harless, Nicholas Beiser, Gustave Klegle, Joseph Gudona, John P. Fenstermacher.

United States Rangers—Joseph Money.

Unknown—William H. Hyde, William Portzein, John P. Leider, Frederick Sour, Emil Umbright, Richard Suertman, John Peters, Charles Koeler, William Turek. Total, 12.

TOWN OF GRAFTON.

First Infantry—Co. B—George Starkweather.

First Minnesota Infantry—Company unknown—John Manning, Walter Zastrow, Kussow, Clemens Shreiner.

Second Infantry—Company unknown—Jaspar Daniels.

Third Infantry—Company unknown—Nahan Daniels.

Ninth Infantry—Co. I—Fred Kapke, John Witger, Ferd Larramie, Clous Dickman, Peter Oswald, William Baden, Peter Stephen (Captain), Ferd Mayer, Peter Joseph Manes, Jacob Kohler, Henry Rappert.

Ninth Illinois Infantry—Company unknown—Joseph Baden, J. P. Muhnes.

Eleventh Missouri Infantry—John Joseph Doctor, and Joseph Boden.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. K—James Whitehair, Robert Coleman, Jacob Kandel, John Derickson (Sergeant), R. P. Derickson (Lieutenant), Thomas Manning, James Wilson, John Murphy, John Condy, Niels Lissan, Lorenzo Osgood, Charles Gatfield, William Cooper, George Cooper,

Wallis Davis, Ephraim Cooper, Stewart Daniels, William Clark, Carl Ayers, Anthony Collins, William Towsley, Stowell Towsley, Christ. Evanson, Luther E. White, Fred Charles Kerner, William Coleman, Dewey King, Jerome Case, Hiram Franklin and Lars Nelson.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. D—Baron S. Daniels.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Co. C—James Harvey, Joseph Cramer, Nick Oswald.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Gustave Kasten (Illinois Infantry).

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Company unknown—Dors Witter (Illinois).

Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry—Co. B—John Meader, Benjamin Meader.

First Cavalry—Aaron B. Willett, Martin Coleman, Julius Mentai, Charles W. Perry.

Eighth Illinois Cavalry—Co. M—Bruce Wait.

First Battery—Henry Laback.

United States Regulars—John F. Wolf.

United States Navy—John Power.

Unknown—John B. Miller, Nick Kill, Stephen Feavel, James Harvey, Joseph Kramer. Total, 71.

TOWN OF MEQUON.

For t Infantry—Co. C—William Herzog.

Sixth Infantry—Co. F—William Gotterman, Julius Vetter.

Eighth Infantry—Co. D—Edward Neumeister.

Ninth Infantry—Co. I—George Fischer, John Fritsche, Henry Haverkost, Moritz Mann, William Riggsling, Herman Roeber.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Gustavus Neuber, Jacob Strassburger. Co. F—Michael Moony, John Shehan.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. K—Charles Townsend, Theodor Nicolai.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. D—Anton Seiberlich.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. F—Julius Seiberlich. Co. K—Jacob Britz.

Twentieth Infantry—Assistant Surgeon Immanuel Munk, Servant to Assistant Surgeon, Herman Munk.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Co. H—Joseph Wals, Gottfried Wandt, Joseph Seiberlich, Datus Worth, Diedr. Lubben, Theodore Worhehussen—Baumbach's Company.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. A—William Matzold, William Hansburg, Herman Opitz, Michael Schepperle, Richard Blett, Julius Sernish. Company unknown—William Baatz, Bruno Bernon, Alwin Knolle, Henry Lydolf, Joach Stigermann, Hans Heidel, Carl Beckman, John Lau, Julius Neumeister, Fred Nero, Anton Neumeister.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—Co. D—William Siegmund, Postel, Carl Schurmann.

Forty-second Infantry—Co. A—John Wedeward.

Forty-fourth Infantry—Ferd Weitze, Surgeon.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Co. I—Friedrick Selle.

Forty-sixth Infantry—Co. I—Henry Backeberg.

Second Cavalry—Co. I—Evander Bowniwell, Patrick Degan, Valentine Plumb, Seth Putnam, Peter Woodworth, Heinrich Schmidt, Fredrick Dittman.

Second Battery—Joseph Holdenried, Andreas Moeller. Company unknown—Conrad Bar, Bernhard Grass, Christ Hackenberg, William Hackenberg, Henry Huppert, Albert Nicolas. Total, 65.

TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON.

Second Infantry—Co. K—Gustave A. Stark.

Fifth Infantry—Co. C—Fred Bartel, James Hoban, Lewis F. Miller, John Michel, Gustave Schutz.

Ninth Infantry—Co. H—Nicholas Metzger, Bernard Schuler.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. A—Felix McCarthy, John McCarthy.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. K—Gregory Jarnish, Nicholas Calling, Andrew G. Caween, John Hennisy, Thomas Holland, Joseph Johan, Richard C. Kana, Dennis Mangin, Cornelius Murphy, William Pierce, Daniel A. Porter, William Richards, Henry C. Ramsey, Thaxter W. Shaw, Ogden Tomlinson, Nathaniel Teed, Z. Turmbell, David F. Vail, George C. Williams, Thomas E. Wildman, Thomas Wildman, Patrick Walsh, Lewis C. De Condres, W. Gee, Milo M. Wheden, Samuel Wildman.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—Jonas Tenneson.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Co. C—William Haak. Co. H—Charles Bisch, Henry Bischler, William Bold, E. R. Blake, Carl Busch, Frank Ellenbecker, Gustave Goldsmith, Franklin Hoyt, William Koehler, John Klopp, Charles Klein, Nicholas Kiefer, Leopold Meyer, Nathan Neusladle, Nicholas Oswald, Charles Power, Erastus Parr, Alanson Power, Leonard Rappeld, John Schehan, A. P. Stone, Mathias Schuquendt, John C. Laws, John State, Daniel O'Sullivan, Oliver Labisch, Peter Schliem, A. Turner, Joseph Weiskopf, John B. Warling, John P. Wagner, Joseph Wols, William Becker, Moritz Winkler. Company unknown—Michail Dailey, Francis Feusseder.

First Cavalry—Daniel D. Kellogg, David James, Charles Bates, George Bates, Albert S. Downs, James De Condres, Richard L. Gove (Adjutant), Herman J. Schutler, David James, Edward O. Morgan, George Pagget, Joseph Gardiner alias Meehan.

Third Cavalry—John C. Schroeling.

Second Battery—John Boos, Peter Boss, Nicolas Bold, Charles Beger, Peter Burg, Nicholas Jacqueneette.

Eleventh Battery—William Mills.

United States Army—Fred Large, Abraham Nelson.

Regiment Unknown—James Kerny. Total, 95.

TOWN OF SAUKVILLE.

Ninth Infantry—Co. I—Fredrick Hafe, Henry Trautsch, Fredrick Melke, Mathew Britz, Lewis Heinemann, Charles Gross, August Betkle, Michael Smith, Claude Augustin and George Bernhard.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. I—Charles Fred Fetter.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Charles Willis. Company unknown—D. F. Hollows.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. C—Andrew Zinke.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. G—Herman Merklein.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. K—John Goggin, William Goggin, John Gough, William Paulett, Edward Fally, James O. Hare, John McGinley, Robert Ingersoll, David Reiner, Patrick Walsh, Samuel Orked, Anthony Collins, Andrew J. Cowen, Silvester Hughes, Lyman Chapman, Wesley Chapman, Patrick Kehoe, Charles Thomas, Fred Thomas, Patrick Carly.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—Co. K—Silvester Reiner.

Second Cavalry—Co. K—John Hartwig.

First Battery—Henry Lubenstein.

Second Battery—Christian Mueller, Ralph Powell, William A. Grinnell, Barton Westcott.

Unknown—Alois Sabish, John Thomas. Total, 43.

Total for the county, 387.

This does not include the men who were drafted, or those who enlisted under recruiting officers in the cities of Milwaukee and Chicago. As has been before stated, many of the young men, on being opposed by their parents, would leave the county and go to other towns, where they could enlist without opposition; if these were credited to Ozaukee County, the list would be increased at least fifty.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY.

NAMES.	Organization	Company.	First Commission.	Date of First Commission.	Promotions.	Date of Promotion.	Close of Service.
PORT WASHINGTON.							
Robert F. Martin.....	25th Infantry.....	C. 2d	Lieutenant.	April 10, 1866			Mustered out March 15, '66.
Louis F. Muller.....	5th Infantry.....	C. 1st	Lieutenant	March 17, '63			Killed in battle May 10, '64
Newton A. Olson.....	25th Infantry.....	C. 2d	Lieutenant.	Aug. 19, 1864	{ To First Lieutenant, March 17, '66 To Captain..... April 10, '66.		Must'd out March 15, '66.
Daniel F. V. d.....	16th Infantry.....	K. 2d	Lieutenant	Oct. 16, 1861.			Resigned Nov. 1, 1862.
Charles H. Warham.....	35th Infantry.....	H. 2d	Lieutenant	Feb. 2, 1866.	To First Lieutenant.....	April 10, 1866	Mustered out March 15, '66.
George C. Williams.....	16th Infantry.....	K. Captain.....		Oct. 17, 1861.			Resigned Nov. 4, 1862.
Julius G. Wilmet.....	34th Infantry.....	C. Captain.....		Dec. 10, 1862.			Mustered out Sept. 8, 1863.
Charles Beger.....	2d Light Artillery.....	2d	Lieutenant.	Oct. 30, 1861.	{ To First Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1861. To Captain..... Jan. 23, 1863.		
Edward R. Blake.....	24th Infantry.....	H. 1st	Lieutenant	June 2, 1865.			Mustered out June 10, 1865.
Jasper S. Daniels.....	1st Infantry.....	L. 1st	Lieutenant	Oct. 19, 1864.			Mustered out June 26, 1865
John Goggin.....	35th Infantry.....	D. 2d	Lieutenant	Feb. 17, 1866.			Mustered out March 15, '66.
John L. Derickson.....	35th Infantry.....	E. 2d	Lieutenant	April 10, 1866			Mustered out March 15, '66.
MEQUON.							
Emmanuel Monk.....	29th Infantry.....	1st Asst	Sur.	July 7, 1862			Resigned Jan. 16, 1863
David O'Connell.....	35th Infantry.....	H. 2d	Lieutenant.	April 10, 1866			Mustered out March 15, '66.
CEDARBURG.							
Walter Z. Kussow.....	52d Infantry.....	E. Captain.....		April 15, 1865			Mustered out July 28, 1865
BELGUM.							
Frank H. J. Obladen.....	34th Infantry.....	C. 1st	Lieutenant	Dec. 10, 1862			Mustered out Sept. 8, 1863
GRAFTON.							
R. P. Derickson.....	16th Infantry.....	K. 1st	Lieutenant	Oct. 17, 1861.	To Captain.....	Dec. 2, 1862.	Resigned Nov. 4, 1862
FREDONIA.							
Peter H. Gutern.....	2d Infantry.....	H. 2d	Lieutenant.	Jan. 20, 1862.			Resigned May 7, 1862.

THE GREAT INDIAN SCARE.

During the latter part of the month of September, 1862, the people of Ozaukee County were thrown into a state of utter confusion by what is known as the "Great Indian Scare." Without any foundation whatever, a report was circulated that the Indians, nobody knew from what quarter, were coming in large numbers, and that they were killing men, women and children, and laying waste everything before them. This story, coming as it did close on to the great Minnesota massacres, and the people, being already worked up to a feverish state of excitement by the effects of the war, soon gained credence, and had the country been netted over with telegraph wires, it could not have spread faster or have created a greater panic. The general condition of the people was just ripe for a stampede, and a stampede it was. The ruse, if such it was, could not have been sprung at a better time.

Opinions differ as to how the scare originated. In fact, no one seems to know. It ranks as one of those mysteries, as Dundreary expresses it, "That no fellow can find out." There are theories, of course. It is thought by some that it was the work of secret agents employed by the South, the plan aimed at being to throw the Northwest into such a confused state as to necessitate the withdrawal of the military from Milwaukee and Chicago, when the liberation of the prisoners then held in those two cities would be an easy matter. This, of course, is only a conjecture, like hundreds of others of a similar character. That it was a scare nobody is disposed to deny, and the many incidents connected with it, will be remembered for years to come, and are worthy to be recorded as a part of the history of Ozaukee County. Farmers were so completely taken in by the rumor, that in their fright they fled leaving everything behind them. One family of Germans, while driving at full speed for Port Washington, lost one of their children on the way, and did not become aware of the fact until they had arrived in the village.

One peculiar feature of the panic was that no one knew from which direction the Indians were coming. It was a common occurrence for teams to meet, each flying in an opposite direction, and both claiming that the Indians were behind them. G. W. Foster, of Port Washington, relates as follows: "The scare did not reach our village until about 9 o'clock at night. I had retired early, as I was not feeling very well. About 9:30 I was aroused by a thundering rap on the front door. I hastened to open it, when S. A. White, one of our most prominent citizens, rushed in, exclaiming, 'for God sake, Foster, come down town, the Indians are coming, and will massacre us all!' 'Indians! why, White, are you in your senses?' I was inclined at first to believe him joking, for he was a man of great bravery, and one not easily frightened, but I was soon convinced of his earnestness when he again spoke. 'Come, come, Foster, this is no time for parlying. I say the Indians are coming. God knows, they may be in the town now. The farmers are in from all quarters.' 'I will go down with you, White,' I said, 'but where the Indians would come from I can't imagine.' I then procured my gun and accompanied him to the main street, where I found the greatest excitement prevailed. Men armed with pitchforks, clubs and axes, were rushing to and fro; no one could tell you anything except 'prepare for your lives, the Indians! the Indians!' Every now and then a farm wagon would come flying into the village, the horses reeking with sweat, and the occupants shaking as though the very earth was about to open at their feet and swallow them up. Some of the teams did not even stop, but went pell-mell through the town yelling 'Indians! fly for your lives, the Indians are coming!' Of course, all sorts of stories were circulated, one being that the Indians had used too much fire-water, and were dropping drunk along the way. Upon this hint, the saloon-keepers rolled out kegs of whisky on to the pavement, so that the redskins would find them the first thing, and then could be easily dispatched. The Sheriff, Jacob Bossler, sent his wife to Milwaukee to tell the news, an errand which the plucky little woman performed in good style." Wilson F. Stewart says: "I was then living on my farm, a mile from the village. I had come into town in the evening, as was my usual habit. About 9 o'clock I left the office preparatory to going home, when I saw a great crowd gathering. I thought nothing of it, as excitements were of daily occurrence in those times, and turned toward home. I had not proceeded far, however, when I was stopped by a half dozen men armed with pitchforks and clubs. I asked them what they wanted. 'What do we want?' they exclaimed, 'We want you to help fight the Indians.' 'Indians! why you must be crazy; let me pass.' 'No, you cannot go home, you must stay and help protect the women and children.' By this time the streets were full of people rushing frantically about, and exclaiming, 'O. what shall we do?' 'They will murder us all, let us fly. The Indians! the Indians!' I told them there was no occasion for alarm, but if they would allow me, I would go home, get my gun and come back and watch with them during the night, a proposition which they readily assented to. Of course I need not tell you, we did not see any Indians."

Ulrich Landolt, who came into the county in 1848, being one of the oldest German settlers, relates how a neighbor of his undertook to conceal his money. He procured a cigar-box, placed the money in it, fastened down the lid, and, taking the box, went out into a secluded place in the garden and dug a hole, in the meantime setting the box on the ground. The scare having passed over, he thought he might as well unearth his treasure, when, to his utter astonishment, he discovered that he had very carefully covered over the hole, and left the box with all the money setting on the ground close by. A family of Norwegians concluded that their safest plan was to go to Milwaukee. Accordingly they got together their moveable traps, hustled the children into the wagon and started on their journey. When they were, as they thought, within a few miles of the city, they halted and encamped for the night. The morning came. They began to look about them, and what was their amazement when they discovered that they were but a half mile from their own house. Hundreds of such cases might be cited. These are narrated to show how utterly helpless many of the people were under the excitement.

Charles E. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Old Settlers' Club, says: "I was then living on my farm near Cedarburg. About a mile north of my place a number of men were

engaged in running one of the large separating threshing-machines. Using a borrowed phrase, 'Everything went merry as a marriage bell.' The hum of the machine, the crack of the whip, the commanding tones of the men, all seemed to point to the fact that they were masters of the situation. All of a sudden there was a great commotion among the men. The machine ceased its whirl, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the horses were released from the power, hitched to the wagon, turned into the road, when they came tearing toward my house, the men yelling amid the greatest excitement, 'Indians! escape for your lives, the Indians are coming.' I tried to stop them, but all to no purpose. Down the road they went, pell-mell, and as far as I could distinguish them in the cloud of dust, they were swinging their hats and coats, yelling 'Indians! fly for your lives, the Indians are coming.' Edward Jansen, then County Superintendent of Schools, came running to my house. 'What do you think of this Indian story, Chamberlain?' 'I don't believe there is anything in it,' I said; 'Where would they come from?' 'That is what I was thinking,' he replied; 'but my wife is terribly frightened, so I have concluded to send my family to Milwaukee.'

By this time Mrs. Chamberlain had joined us. I told her that Mr. Jansen's family were going to Milwaukee, and asked her if she desired to go with them. Her reply was, 'If you are not frightened I shan't be; besides, I don't intend that this good dinner I have been preparing shall go to waste.'

'We were expecting company, and the dinner was something more than ordinary. Jansen caught a sniff of the tempting viands and concluded to remain with us; his family, however, went on to Milwaukee.'

John B. Bohan, Editor of the *Ozaukee County Advertiser*, relates as follows: "I had been to Milwaukee; that was before we had any railroads in the county, and we were compelled to stage it. We were on our way back to Port Washington, and had got so far as Mequon Village, on the Green Bay road, where we found the people all in the greatest excitement. Wagons were being loaded with goods preparatory to leaving for the South. We concluded that we would continue our journey to Port Washington, and ordered the driver to pull out, when John McKeon, a resident of Mequon, rushed excitedly into the road and caught the horses by the head, exclaiming, 'No, you don't leave this place; you must remain here and help protect our families.' I told him that I had a family of my own to look after. When he saw the absurdity of the thing, he allowed us to proceed on our journey. All along the way we met farmers with their families driving at full speed for Milwaukee."

The news having spread to the large cities, a company of soldiers was sent out from Milwaukee to head off the Indians. They proceeded as far north as the village of Cedarburg, and, seeing no dusky warriors, they halted for refreshments. Provisions being scarce, a foraging expedition was made among the farm houses, which by this time were entirely deserted. Doors had been left wide open, and the hogs and chickens, taking advantage of the occasion, were holding high carnival on the floors. The people had taken nothing with them. The soldiers found any quantity of bread and meat, from which they made a hearty meal. They remained in Cedarburg until evening, when they turned and marched back to Milwaukee. These are but a few of the many incidents connected with the "Great Indian Scare," which was not confined alone to Ozaukee County, but extended westward throughout the State to the Mississippi River.

RAILROADS.

The people of Ozaukee County first became interested in the building of railroads in 1856, the first project in this line being that of the "Milwaukee & Lake Superior Railroad." The plan adopted for the raising of funds was that the farmers were to mortgage their farms in return for stock, these mortgages to be used by the company as security upon which to raise money. This scheme met with considerable favor from the people of the county; subscriptions, or rather mortgages were freely made, and the work of grading the road began, the starting point being Milwaukee. The track was laid as far as Mequon, a distance of fourteen miles, an engine was ordered from Cincinnati, and a great public demonstration held at the arrival on the iron steed,

which was christened "Mequon." This jubilant spirit was not destined to be of long duration. The President of the road, anticipating a crash, and apparently believing in the more prudent than honorable maxim, "Save himself who can," absconded with about \$30,000 of the company's funds, which act of rascality soon brought matters to a climax. The company was dissolved and the mortgages distributed among the directors and a few of the favored office-holders, many of them being paid at 25 cents on the dollar, while others fell into the hands of speculators, and being carried to the Supreme Court, were there decided legal, leaving the unfortunate farmers who had been inveigled into giving them, to pay them in full with interest, the transaction costing many of them the entire loss of their farms. This swindle discouraged the people of Ozaukee from embarking in railroad enterprises for several years.

In February, 1870, a charter was granted by the Legislature to a company styled the "Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company," but previous to the granting of the charter a strife had arisen between the towns of the eastern and western divisions of Ozaukee County as to the location of the road. Port Washington, anxious to secure the road, made liberal offers in land privileges, and was willing to pledge \$20,000 additional in subscriptions secured by bonds. The railroad company, however, favored the western route, offering to touch at Saukville, a point three miles west of Port Washington. This proposition did not satisfy the people of Port Washington, they desiring to have a railroad of their own or none at all, and being strengthened in their persistency by the coast towns north, who would be left in the cold by the proposed western route.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company being the stronger party, the lake-shore towns, including Port Washington, began to despair of having a railroad, when, to their great joy, a new avenue to the consummation of their wishes was opened by the appearance on the scene of a contractor or speculator from New York, James Easton, who made the following proposition to the Port Washington leaders: "Gentlemen, secure a charter and I will build you a railroad." Encouraged by this assurance, John R. Bohan, G. W. Foster, James W. Vail and others from Port Washington, assisted by a strong corps of railroad enthusiasts furnished by their northern allies, made all possible haste to prepare their claim for a charter. The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company of course opposed the movement, but finding opposition useless, decided upon a compromise. It was agreed at a union meeting of the opposing parties, that the rival claimants should both present their petitions to the Legislature, the Northern having precedence in point of time, but that neither faction should oppose the other's claim. With this understanding, the Directors of the Milwaukee & Northern were allowed to procure their charter without opposition, when everything being arranged to their entire satisfaction, they smiled serenely on their lake-shore rivals, and returned to Milwaukee to commence work on their road.

When the time arrived for the Port Washington petitioners to present their claim for the lake-shore railroad, they found, contrary to their expectations, a strong party of lobbyists at Madison to oppose the bill, on the ground that the county of Ozaukee was not of sufficient width to warrant building two lines of railway running parallel with each other. A warm fight ensued, and the bill was defeated by one vote. Nothing daunted, the lake-shore party finally succeeded in getting the bill reconsidered, when it was carried and a charter granted.

There was great rejoicing in Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and other lake-shore towns over the result. Easton commenced the work at once, money was subscribed by the towns along the proposed route, and about fourteen miles of the road was graded, when the lack of funds delayed operations for a time, but responsible parties taking the matter in hand, work was recommenced and the road rapidly pushed to completion. The road was incorporated under the name of "Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company," March 10, 1870.

Ozaukee County has two competing lines of railway running parallel with each other, at an average distance of five miles, through the entire county, north and south.

CHURCHES.

Evangelical Lutheran, Mequon—Organized January 26, 1852. August Maas, Frederick Falkner and August Wussow, first Trustees.

Free Congregation, Cedarburg—Organized February 15, 1853. The founders were August Runge, Conrad Horneffer, Theodore Hartwig, Frederick Borner and Phillip Michel.

Der Deutschem Evangelical Lutherischem Friedenskirchlein, Port Washington—Incorporated January 8, 1854.

St. Paul Lutheran, Grafton—Organized April 20, 1856.

Norwegian Evangelical, Port Washington—Organized June 24, 1856.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, Saukville—Organized March 18, 1861.

Evangelical Lutheran, Cedarburg—Organized May 25, 1863.

Emanuel, Cedarburg—Organized December 25, 1863.

Evangelical Lutheran, Cedarburg—Organized September 15, 1853. Frederick Groth, William Vogenitz, John Kressin, Henry Stager and William Groth, Trustees.

Free Congregation, Mequon—Organized February 22, 1853. Trustees, John Thompson, Oscar Steinel and G. E. Hahmann.

Presbyterian Church, Grafton—Was organized by Elder Isaac F. Buck and Benjamin H. Mooers, February 8, 1847. The Trustees for that year were James T. Gifford, Richard P. Derickson, Erastus D. Lord, N. M. Graham and Dr. Peter Moore.

SOCIETIES.

German Free School, Cedarburg—The organization of this society took place at the house of Col. C. Horneffer, in the village of Cedarburg, April 18, 1854.

CEMETERIES.

St. Mary's, Port Washington.—This association was incorporated January 25, 1854, at the house of David Faar. The Trustees then elected were Nicholas Kenna, David Saar, Thomas Powers, Joseph Long, Francis Leiter and R. N. Byrnes.

Port Washington Cemetery Association—Incorporated March 15, 1855. The meeting was held at the office of A. M. Blair. There were present James W. Vail, Julius Tomlinson, Abram Bates, Isaac C. Loomis, J. B. Foster, I. M. Ingersoll, Abram Decker, Barnum Blake, W. B. Lenard and L. Towsley.

Katharina Association, Saukville—Incorporated March 21, 1855. The meeting was held at the house of Johannes Laubenstein, in the town of Saukville, when the following Trustees were elected: John Raess, Jacob Laubenstein, H. Boehner, George P. Schueler, John Mueller and Nicholas Schardt.

St. Joseph's Association, Grafton—Incorporated February 18, 1855.

Cedarburg Cemetery Association—Was incorporated April 6, 1857, at a meeting held at the house of C. Horneffer, in the village of Cedarburg; Frederick Hilgen in the chair; F. W. Horn, Secretary.

Fredonia Southwestern Cemetery Association—Was incorporated August 30, 1854. Trustees elected, Alanson Arnold, Henry Oreutt, John Thomas, Edward D. Bradford, B. Patch, B. P. McEvoy and William R. Davis.

Wabeka Cemetery Association—Incorporated June 28, 1862.

Those churches and societies not mentioned in the foregoing list, a full account will be given in the town histories.

OZAUKEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at a mass meeting of the citizens of Ozaukee County, held in the village of Cedarburg, January 31, 1859.

The following is taken from the constitution and by-laws then adopted:

"The name of this society shall be the Ozaukee County Agricultural Society. Its object shall be to promote and improve the agriculture, horticulture, mechanic and household arts in this county, and to serve as a medium of spreading information in regard to agriculture and its kindred pursuits. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee."

The first officers were: President, William Vogenitz; Vice President, Theodore Hartwig; Secretary, Hugo Boclo; Executive Committee, Frederick Hilgen, Joseph Trottmann, Fred Schatz, B. O. Zastrow Kussow, E. Stallman. The first annual fair was held in the village of Cedarburg October 11, 1859.

The following sums were received by the society: Sale of entrance tickets, \$41.45; cash from members of the society, \$172; total, \$213.45. The following expenditures were made: Cash premiums paid out, \$100; for two hundred diplomas, \$30; for printing handbills, \$5.50; expense fitting of fair ground, \$44.76; balance on hand October 14, 1859, \$33.19.

OFFICERS FROM 1862 TO 1881.

YEARS.	Presidents.	Vice Presidents.	Secretaries.	Treasurers
1862.....	F. W. Horn.....		William Bonniwell...	B. O. Zastrow.
1863.....	A. M. Alling.....	P. Halpin, J. C. Downs.....	William Bonniwell...	B. O. Zastrow.
1864.....	Patrick Ruddy.....	James Boyd, Adolph Zimmerman.	William Vogenitz.....	B. O. Zastrow.
1865.....	Patrick Ruddy.....	John Corrigan, E. H. Jansen.....	William Vogenitz.....	B. O. Zastrow.
1866.....	Patrick Ruddy.....	A. M. Alling, James Boyd.....	William Vogenitz.....	W. T. Bonniwell.
1867.....	A. M. Alling.....	Patrick Halpin, William Carbys...	William Vogenitz.....	B. O. Zastrow.
1868.....	A. M. Alling.....	Frederic Hilgen, Sheppard Moore..	William Vogenitz.....	B. O. Zastrow.
1869.....	A. M. Alling.....	Frederic Hilgen, E. H. Jansen.....	F. W. Horn.....	B. O. Zastrow.
1870.....	A. M. Alling.....	F. Hilgen, A. Bodendoerfer.....	William Vogenitz.....	B. O. Zastrow.
1871.....	A. M. Alling.....	F. Hilgen, A. Bodendoerfer.....	William Vogenitz.....	B. O. Zastrow.
1872.....	A. M. Alling.....	F. Hilgen, Patrick Halpin.....	William Vogenitz.....	Dr. Th. Fricke.
1873.....	A. M. Alling.....	F. Hilgen, Patrick Halpin.....	William Vogenitz.....	Dr. Th. Fricke.
1874.....	A. M. Alling.....	P. Ruddy, W. F. Opitz.....	Charles Wilke.....	William Vogenitz.
1875.....	A. M. Alling.....	F. Hilgen, A. Bodendoerfer.....	Charles Wilke.....	William Vogenitz.
1876.....	A. M. Alling.....	W. F. Opitz, J. Hilgen.....	Charles Wilke.....	William Vogenitz.
1877.....	A. M. Alling.....	W. F. Opitz, J. Hilgen.....	Charles Wilke.....	William Vogenitz.
1878.....	A. M. Alling.....	W. F. Opitz, John Corrigan.....		
1879.....	A. M. Alling.....	J. C. Corrigan, W. F. Opitz.....	Charles Wilke.....	Aug Koenig.
1880.....	A. M. Alling.....	W. F. Opitz, Patrick Halpin.....	L. C. Larson.....	Aug Koenig.
1881.....	A. M. Alling.....	P. L. Kahler, M. Dempsey.....	L. C. Larson.....	W. F. Opitz.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The latest official reports show the annual production of grain, roots, potatoes and apples as in the following table:

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.							
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Apples.
Belgium.....	40295	4360	41660	21120	8	7155	.....	49
Cedarburg.....	57203	8786	45687	13800	5571	17257	4958	1467
Fredonia.....	33816	17155	41748	19492	6090	10995	2750	1015
Grafton.....	46676	5447	39932	7765	4254	14535	1310	633
Mequon.....	80434	16350	88237	25456	11110	26440	.....	2853
Port Washington.....	35077	7860	31390	14997	553	11128	.....	392
Saukville.....	41331	23490	34922	7317	7000	14439	2400	1552
Totals.....	334832	83448	323576	109947	34616	101949	11418	7961

The annual acreage of hay field in the county is reported as 12,000 acres. The growing timber aggregates 23,000 acres, and there are 1,227 acres of apple orchard. The aggregate value of the crops, exclusive of hay, is \$650,000 per annum.

THE PRESS.

The pioneer editors of Ozaukee County were Flavius J. Mills, John A. Brown, R. A. Bird, James W. Vail, John R. Bohan, R. L. Gore and Adolph Heidkamp.

The first paper published in the county was the *Washington County Democrat*, established in the village of Port Washington by Flavius J. Mills, during the summer of 1847. About two years later, it passed into the hands of James W. Vail, who merged it in the *Blade*, founded in 1849 by R. A. Bird. In 1853, the *Blade* changed its name to the *Ozaukee County Times*, and about a year later was discontinued.

The *Washington County Eagle* was established in the village of Grafton by John A. Brown. It made its *debut* August 14, 1847, folio size, 16x22. Unfortunately, the editors of early times failed to keep files of their papers. It is impossible to give a fair description of how they appeared, or any synopsis of the news they published. The *Ozaukee County Advertiser* was started at Grafton in the spring of 1853, by several county officials opposed to the division of the county. Charles E. Chamberlin did the mechanical work, besides writing many of the leading editorials. The third number of the paper contained the following poetical account of a local shooting affair:

HAVE WE A POETESS AMONG US?

We received the following lines, with a very polite request to publish them in our paper. If our paper had been in full blast, we should have declined giving Sub Rosa publicity without the fair writer's name. But we will adopt her motto, and crawl under the bush: for as the rapid advance of cholera has had a tendency to draw down the faces of our old settlers as long as your arm, and silence the mirthfulness of their rising sons, we think these verses will cause a reaction, and act as an astringent, to allow them to resume their wonted shape, and lay a foundation for an extra coat of flesh.

To the writer we would say, that she possesses excellent qualities for writing poetry. And if she will only exercise them in a different way, we should be glad to receive her communications, and enroll her name on our list of correspondents.

For the Advertiser.

TO PATRICK O'RIORDON, WHO SHOT JACOB T. ADRIANCE.

"Oh, Patrick, Patrick, monster foul!
How could you round poor Jacob prowl,
And shoot him in the thigh ker-wot,
With that accursed load of shot?

"I've seen thee oft in times gone by --
I've seen thee low, and seen thee high!
But never thought thee such a brute,
That you poor Jacob's leg would shoot.

"Look on your victim, as he bled,
When you in anger from him sped!
Upon the cold earth there he lay,
While you refused with him to stay.

"In angry mood you sought your home,
Nor dared about the town to roam;
You dipped your hand in gory red,
And from poor Jacob then you fled.

"You swore he should have died before
He'd lived too long in days of yore;
Then vowed you knew not of the act,
While all the time you knew the fact.

"He lives! may Doctor Moor be praised;
He from his gory bed he raised!
A skillful surgeon, ever near,
His life has saved, to him most dear.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON AND OZAUKEE COUNTIES

" 'Tis true, he limps upon a crutch—
If you'd been shot you'd do as much :
But Justice soon will overtake,
And thee of all thy capers break.

" For E. S. T. is on your track,
And he in time will bring you back
To virtue's path, and let you know
You ne'er more from it must go.

" Then think, O, Patrick, what you've done !
You've brought reproof on your mother's son ;
She ne'er did dream or think that you
This bloody act would ever do.

" If from this deed you e'er get free,
O, never, never may it be,
That you commit the same again,
And give a fellow-being pain."

SUB ROSA.

" Sub Rosa " was afterward discovered to be the *nom de plume* of one of Port Washington's most prominent citizens ; at present Secretary of the Old Settlers' Club.

The *Advertiser* was removed to Port Washington and became the property of John R. Bohan, its present editor. The following sketch of Mr. Bohan's connection with the paper is taken from an article published by himself May 31, 1881, in which he alludes to the downfall of the *Ozaukee County Enterprise*, which had been published for about one year in the village of Cedarburg, by Frederick Meyer :

The Cedarburg *and Ozaukee County Enterprise* breathed its last gasp last week. It is an old saying that it is honorable to speak well of the dead, so we forbear any scurrilous remarks, although the readers of the *Advertiser*, and also of the *Enterprise*, must in justice say that our patience was sorely tried, but let bygones be bygones, and let us here add a word of warning to others who may be foolish enough to embark their little means in any such enterprise that it is a dead duck sure, and let us also add to the honor and credit of Cedarburg, and to her enterprising and high-spirited citizens and business men, that the paper during its existence received a most generous material support, and that the editor, Mr. Fred Meyer put his whole energy into it, and if he could not make it pay it would be insanity in any other person to attempt it. Our own connection with journalism dates back to 1854, when Mr. Adolph Heidkamp started an English newspaper at this place, called the *Ozaukee County Democrat*, and induced us by every means in his power, and succeeded in inducing us to become its editor, in consideration of which service we were to receive one-half the profit of the office. We were County Clerk at the time, and gave it what a county printing we controlled, which was double what the entire patronage is at present, and at the end of half a year, when we came to figure up profits, Mr. Heidkamp informed us upon honor that he did not realize one cent profit for that half year. Of course, we then informed him that he should look up another editor, which he declined to do. The *Advertiser*, run by R. L. Gove, Esq., brother-in-law of Hon. E. S. Turner, being the established organ, was too stanch to be budged. Mr. Gove expressed a willingness to sell his interest in the *Advertiser*, he being a young unmarried man, and his parents and family being wealthy and respectable residents of the beautiful village of Waukesha. He desired to return there and go into other business. We, then, in company with Mr. Heidkamp and Mr. W. A. Pors, purchased from Mr. Gove, and called the new paper the *Advertiser and Democrat*. Mr. Pors was a silent partner, and Bohan & Heidkamp was the title of the firm. In 1859, we purchased the entire interest, struck off the title of *Democrat*, and restored the original name, and have clung to it ever since. Of course, it is much improved in its present state, being nearly double the size that it was then, but there was no patent insides or outsides in those days ; no such thing as cooperation was then thought of. There were four or five newspapers since then started in opposition to the *Advertiser*, one of which was half English and half German, called the *Evening* on one side and *Der Adler* on the other, published and edited by Mr. Jacob Werle, but they all died a natural death. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Mr. Bohan, besides editing his paper, took an active part in politics, having been elected to some of the highest offices in the county, and a member of the State Legislature. He has always been a stanch Democrat, adhering closely to the Jacksonian principles, and headed his paper with the hero of New Orleans' sterling motto, "The Union must and shall be preserved." Mr. Bohan has always shown himself ready and willing to support all enterprises that might lead to the advancement of the county, or prove beneficial to its people. He stood up nobly for the railroad bill, for the incorporation of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad when it was so bitterly opposed by the friends of the Milwaukee & Northern, now Wisconsin Central Railroad. To the efforts of himself and George W. Foster may be attributed the success of the Port Washington harbor project. Mr. Bohan, though now well up in years, lacks none of his

original force, and edits his paper with as much vigor as ever. The forcible style which marked its early career is still maintained, and to this may be attributed the fact that Mr. Bohan has been able to outlive all his early cotemporaries. The *Port Washington Republican* was started in 1859, by G. W. Foster, who continued its publication eighteen months, when the enterprise was abandoned. The papers published at present in the county are all located in the village of Port Washington—the *Advertiser*, edited by John R. Bohan; the *Weekly Star*, edited by Hon. E. B. Balens, whose editorial and political career is fully detailed in his biographical sketch, and the German paper, *Port Washington Zeitung*, which was established January 1, 1855, by Adolph Heidkamp, who continued its publication until the time of his death, which occurred June 27, 1881. The paper is now published by his sons. The following sketches of Judge Heidkamp are taken from the *Ozaukee County Advertiser* and the *Milwaukee Sentinel*:

From the Advertiser.

After an illness of about ten days, Judge A. Heidkamp died on Monday morning about 4 o'clock, of a species of dropsy. He was never considered a robust man, and his death was not altogether unexpected.

Adolph Heidkamp was born in the city of Cologne, Germany, on the 19th day of August, 1821. He was educated for the profession of a teacher in a Prussian normal school, graduated, and was appointed by the Government to take charge of various schools under the Prussian system, as then in force, and whenever he was ordered he had to serve with military precision. After serving in his native country as teacher for a number of years, he directed his attention toward the great republic of the Western hemisphere, and arrived in the city of New York May 3, 1852. Remained in New York until 1854 when he came to Port Washington.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE—DEATH AT PORT WASHINGTON OF JUDGE ADOLPH HEIDKAMP.

PORT WASHINGTON, June 27, 1881.

Judge Adolph Heidkamp, editor and publisher of the *Port Washington Zeitung*, died at his residence this morning. The deceased was a native of Cologne, Germany, and emigrated to this country about thirty years ago, serving as teacher and organist in New York City, and following the late Rev. Father F. X. Sailler to Port Washington. He taught school awhile at this place and then founded the *Port Washington Zeitung*, continuing as editor and publisher to the time of his death. He raised a highly respected family of two sons and two daughters. His wife died about ten years ago, since which time he has remained unmarried. He early took an interest in political affairs, and, in addition to many minor offices, held the position of Clerk of the Court one term, County Superintendent two terms, and County Judge two terms. There have been very few county or State Democratic conventions in which he has not borne a prominent part. The deceased was about sixty years of age.

He was the most popular politician in Ozaukee County. He had a wonderful faculty of making friends; was generous and sympathizing to a fault; would share the last dollar with a friend and even with an enemy, which system of generosity involved him sometimes in financial difficulties. He was a most agreeable traveling companion, and no one could ever be troubled with the blues while in his company. We know this from long experience.

The funeral took place on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church. After solemn high mass by Rev. Father Welmes, the Concordia Society, the Fire Department, Old Settlers' Club, St. Francis Xavier Mutual Aid Society—he being a member of each—turned out in force and formed a very imposing procession.

Among those from abroad we noticed Hon. P. V. Deuster, M. C.; Hon. A. Zimmerman, of Mequon; John Simon, Esq., of Grafton; William F. Optz, Esq., of Grafton; A. Albright, Hon. A. Ahlhauser and ex-Judge Lutting, of Saukville, Capt. Spekoe, and many prominent men and old settlers.

Resolutions adopted by the Old Settlers' Club:

WHEREAS, Providence has called away by death our old friend, Adolph Heidkamp, from this tiresome life to eternal rest, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore his death; in him we lose a good member of our society, a noble-hearted friend—one who was always willing to relieve those in distress—and his family a kind and loving parent.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased, in this their hour of grief, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

A. M. ALLING, *President*.

C. E. CHAMBERLIN, *Secretary*.

CHAPTER V.

TOWN HISTORIES OF OZAUKEE COUNTY.

PORT WASHINGTON—TOWN OF MEQUON—TOWN OF GRAFTON—GRAFTON VILLAGE—CEDARBURG—
VILLAGE OF CEDARBURG—TOWN OF SAUKVILLE—VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE—TOWN OF BEL-
GIUM—TOWN OF FREDONIA—VILLAGE OF WAUBEKA—FREDONIA STATION.

PORT WASHINGTON.

The natural beauties of Port Washington, the county seat of Ozaukee County, are unsurpassed by any of the lake-shore towns. The village is built in a recess formed by Nature, in the shape of the letter U.

Two bluffs, three-quarters of a mile apart from north to south, and with an elevation of a hundred feet at the lake, recede westward a distance of half a mile, where they are joined by a bluff, running north and south, forming walls on three sides, from the base of which the land takes a gradual slope to the lake, thus shaping a natural basin. Through the west bluff is an aperture, by which Sauk Creek finds its way to Lake Michigan. Back of this hill are a number of smaller elevations, extending along the banks of Sauk Creek; resting on these knolls are handsome residences, many of them having terraces fringed with shade trees and flower-beds.

To the west of Sauk Creek is a large opening or ravine, which extends back to the forest beyond. A small tributary of the creek winds through the ravine, and is fed by a number of springs along its banks. The rivulet cuts its way through two embankments, a short distance from Sauk Creek; by walling the channel of the stream level with the banks, an artificial lake could be formed, which would extend back to a beautiful forest about a mile beyond.

This lake would have an average width of a quarter of a mile, while its widest point would be about three-quarters of a mile. When this plan is carried to completion, with a good summer hotel erected near the grove, on the shore of the artificial lake, a more inviting place for tourists cannot be found in the State.

The numerous mounds which exist in and around the vicinity of the village, lead many to suppose that this quiet retreat was resorted to by the Indians as a favorite burying-ground. There is no doubt that the Jesuits of the seventeenth century made this one of their stopping points, while endeavoring to teach the noble red men of the forest to comprehend the infinite greatness of their God.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settlers were a company of land speculators and traders led by Wooster Harrison, familiarly known as Gen. Harrison. This company landed at Port Washington, September 7, 1835, and during the fall laid out the town at the mouth of Sauk Creek. The first name given was that of Wisconsin City; but there being another place of the same name in the State, it was changed to Washington City. The first post office was established as Washington, receiving its present name of Port Washington from George C. Daniels, in 1844. The founders of Wisconsin City carried on a brisk trade for a period of two years. Extortionate prices were asked and paid for all kinds of produce. Lands quadrupled in value in a fortnight; money was plenty; speculators wild.

Everybody seemed to swim in a sea of excitement; intoxicated with success, they rushed blindly into a whirlpool of inflation, only to be swallowed up by the great financial crash caused by the panic of 1837. The high prices which had been paid could not be sustained, and the little colony of fortune-hunters were compelled to succumb to the stern reality of a contracted currency. They were buried in the general ruin.

The actors who had taken part in this speculative drama soon abandoned the scene, leaving Waubesa, an old Indian chief and his tribe, in full possession of the little harbor, where, in their dreams of prosperity, they had pictured a flourishing city.

A year later, Aurora Adams and Asa Case came to brood over the wreck of the once proud Wisconsin City. No traces of their predecessors remained, with the exception of one or two houses, which had been left standing, and a fresh mound of earth with two plain boards, which marked the last resting-place of Gen. Harrison's wife. Hers was the first death; she died October 10, 1835.

Aurora Adams took possession of one of the deserted houses and opened a hotel for the accommodation of travelers on their way to Sheboygan, Port Washington being the half-way point on the trail then used between that city and Milwaukee.

Asa Case built him a little store-house near the lake. He was an oddity in his way, but managed to do a fair trade in supplying the men who traversed the trail with tobacco and provisions. His first invoice consisted of one barrel sugar, one sack coffee, one gross matches, one jug molasses, ten pounds tobacco, one keg nails, two boxes crackers, one hoop cheese. When the settlements of 1843 began, he seemed to realize that his best days were over. Subsequently, he sold his store and started on foot for Sheboygan, when he was discovered by a peddler about ten miles north of Port Washington, lying on the road with a severe gash in his throat. The old man was brought back to the village, when he stated that he had been waylaid by two men who had robbed him of all his money. His wound was dressed, but neither by persuasion or force could he be induced to eat. He died from sheer starvation.

The first dwelling house built in the village was erected by Gen. Harrison in 1835. It is still standing apparently in a good state of preservation. It is a little story-and-a-half frame building, gable end, the sills resting on the ground. A partition divides the first floor into two apartments, and also the upper or half story. It was at this house that the first votes of the town were polled. This old and time-worn structure has become one of the sacred relics of the past, commanding a prominent place in the history of the town of Port Washington, not only on account of the relation it bears to the first white settler of the village, but because it once served as a shelter to one of America's greatest statesmen. It may be of interest to mention the fact that the great and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, during his days of roughing it, once walked from Milwaukee to Sheboygan, and stopped a night in this old house. After the defeat of the Merrimac by the Monitor, Mr. Lincoln, in company with some of his Cabinet officers, visited Fortress Monroe to get a practical knowledge of the fort. While viewing the works, desiring some information, he approached an officer, who proved to be Capt. Beger, from Port Washington. "Well, my man," said Lincoln, "where are you from?" "Port Washington," replied the Captain. "Port Washington—let me see; that is in Wisconsin, about twenty-five miles north of Milwaukee, is it not?" The Captain answered that it was. "I stopped there over night once," said the President; "just name over some of the men who lived there in the early days." The Captain proceeded to name over quite a number, finally mentioning that of Harrison. "Harrison, that is the man!" said Mr. Lincoln, "I remember him well." He then walked off to join his escort, leaving Capt. Beger very much elated to think that his town had been honored by the presence of so great a man.

In 1843, Wooster Harrison returned in company with Orman Coe, Ira C. Loomis, Solon Johnson, O. A. Watrous, Col. Teall and others, and began to make permanent improvements. As there was no pier built at that time, they were compelled to wade quite a distance before they could effect a landing, and when on shore rough crafts were built on which to convey the women and children. Houses were speedily erected, and the establishing of a town began in earnest. A pier was built out to a point in the lake where boats could land their passengers and cargoes, after which the vessels touched regularly.

During the three years which followed, there was quite an influx into the town of people from the Eastern States. Aurora Adams was superseded in the hotel business by a man named Thomas, and had taken up quarters in one of the old houses which had been left standing from

1835. It had been built by one of Col. Teall's agents, and wishing to take possession of his property, the Colonel notified Adams to vacate, which he refused to do. Teall then procured a writ of restitution, and in company with the Constable, proceeded to the house. On being refused admittance, the officer attempted to force an entrance, when the report of a rifle and the whiz of a bullet compelled them to beat a hasty retreat. The shot was supposed to have been fired by Adams's wife. She was immediately arrested and taken to Milwaukee, where she was tried for the offense, but acquitted for lack of evidence.

O. A. Watrous was appointed the first Postmaster of the village. Hansen & Reymert kept the first store after the 1843 settlement. James D. Reymert is now the recognized Scandinavian lawyer of New York City. The early settlers experienced numerous hardships in getting provisions and lumber. The nearest grist-mill was that of Deisner's, near Waukesha, a distance of thirty-eight miles.

TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting was held in the schoolhouse, in the month of April, 1846, when the following town officers were elected: Board of Supervisors, Solon Johnson, William Teall and John McLean; Commissioner of Highways, Allen C. Daniels; Assessors, Wooster Harrison, Alva Cunningham and William Hudson; Collector, Isaac N. Loomis; School Commissioners, Sylvester P. Watson, Abram Bates and Jerome B. Young; Constables, Sylvester P. Watson and L. D. Cunningham; Justices of the Peace, George C. Daniels and George W. Foster; Sealer of Weights, Orlando N. Watrous; Town Clerk, F. W. Merritt.

The town of Port Washington was incorporated January 21, 1846, and comprised towns 11 and 12, Ranges 21 and 22, comprising the present towns of Fredonia, Saukville and Belgium.

The poll-list for 1846 of the town of Port Washington was as follows:

Abram Bates,	Nicholas Watrey,	Solon Johnson,	Clark Bourtow,
Abram Ingersoll,	S. Tallakson,	Harvey Moore,	Leuel Ryte,
Wooster Harrison,	J. Duigl,	Henry Schmidt,	Jacob Pors,
William Teale,	Benjamin Safford,	Francis Opladen,	Lewis Jones,
A. Cunningham,	Hilgen Allendorf,	Theodore Stemper,	Loring D. Cunningham,
John Barrett, Jr.,	John Bourtow,	William Mix,	Isaac C. Loomis,
E. B. Freeman,	Charles Bourtow,	William S. Coe,	Allen C. Daniels,
O. A. Watrous,	Joseph Allendorf,	Nicholas Poncelly,	John McLean,
Barney S. Kelly,	John Schole,	John Fitz,	W. P. Thomas,
A. C. Klinglen,	M. Persow,	Pierre Holrigen,	S. P. Watson,
Jonathan Loomis,	John Suell,	P. Bievier,	J. B. Young,
Jacob Anderson,	Martin Mix,	John Virland,	F. W. Merritt,
John Chion,	John P. Watrey,	George C. Daniels,	Washington Leonard,
Charles Lunderborg,	Peter Wolt,	Stephen Mix,	Harry Williams,
John Thomas,	A. E. Boesswater,	N. Riding,	John Longly,
Andrew Wetterstrom,	I. N. Loomis,	R. Griswold,	B. F. Pidge,
William Rice,	Joseph Poncelly,	David Acker,	George W. Foster,
Orman Coe,	Jean Weycher,	E. Sloutenborg,	J. P. De Contres,
Hugh Owen,	Thomas Micheal,	Theodore Carman,	

The foregoing is the poll-list kept by me at the town election, held at Port Washington, on the first Tuesday of April, 1846.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

F. W. MERRITT,

Town Clerk.

GEORGE W. FOSTER,

Clerk of said Election.

CHOLERA.

This terrible and malignant disease made its first appearance in Port Washington during the summer of 1849, when, in the space of two weeks, it ravaged almost every home in the village. In many cases whole families were prostrated by its direful influence. The exact number of deaths caused by the disease during its reign of that year is not given. Some of those who passed through the trying ordeal claim that the mortality would range somewhere in the fifties. In the spring of 1854, it again made its appearance in the village, this time with more fatal results, the number of deaths in ten days being sixty-five. There was scarcely a

family in the town but was deprived of a member. Its victims were selected from all ages, from the babe in the cradle to the aged sire. The old settlers who still remain say that they sincerely hope that it may never be their lot to witness another such sight as that caused by the dreadful devastation made by the cholera of 1849 and 1854.

EARLY STEAMBOAT DAYS.

The early steamboat days of Port Washington, and their happy reminiscences, are recalled with much pleasure by the old settlers when relating their past experiences. Before the railroads came to displace the majestic palaces of the lake, steamboat captains were happy. Vessels touched regularly at the pier two and three times a day to land and take on passengers. Things were a lively aspect along the shore, friends greeting friends, a general bustle and commotion among the steamboatmen in loading and unloading merchandise, while rising above the tumult and noise could be heard the stentorian voice of the captain giving command. The whistles sound, the bells chime in, the wheels splash, and the boat recedes majestically into the blue waters amid a general shout from those left on shore. These pleasures, however, were not to be enjoyed without risk and the danger of accidents. Disasters were of frequent occurrence, the most fatal of which was the burning of the *Niagara*, a passenger steamer of the Collingwood line, which took place in the latter part of the month of August, 1856. The *Niagara* caught fire about 4 o'clock p. m., when she was within four miles of Port Washington pier, on her southward course. She had on board at the time some two hundred passengers, Capt. Miller at the helm. She was first discovered by L. Towsley, who was then in charge of the pier. Her time being over-due for landing, Mr. Towsley leveled his field glass in the direction from which she was expected to arrive, when he realized at once her terrible plight. The steamer *Traveler* and propeller *Illinois*, then within a short distance of Port Washington, had also seen the fire, and were making all possible speed to reach the ill-fated vessel. Of the two hundred lives on board, only about one-half were saved. Among those who were lost was John B. Macy, the member of Congress from this Congressional District. Following this frightful disaster, came that of the wreck of the *Toledo*, a large propeller of the Western Transportation Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. When within twenty rods of the pier at Port Washington she threw out her anchor. The sea was the highest ever known at this point. The chain of the *Toledo* became entangled, and all efforts to disengage it proved fruitless, leaving her to the mercy of the waves which lashed against her sides with such terrific force that it was but the work of a few minutes for them to tear her asunder. She had about eighty lives on board, including the crew, and of this number only two were saved. There, in sight of the shore, men, women and children struggled only to be washed out of sight by the furious waves. One man was thrown by the force of the waters on to the pier, and was rescued by the people on the shore. Strenuous efforts were made to reach the unfortunate passengers from land, but all to no avail. To launch a boat in that boisterous sea would have been certain death.

CRIME.

Murders are of rare occurrence in a community where the pursuits of the people are largely agricultural. The men who seek to subdue forests, build homes and cultivate the land, find little time for contention or brawls; much less to steep their hands in the blood of their fellow-man. With them union means strength. They are bound by common interests to stand by and protect each other. They become linked together by the chain of sympathy, so that what becomes the burden of one, becomes the burden of all. It is to this willingness to assist each other in the struggles that ensue among early settlers, in their strife against the stubborn opposition met with in subduing the wilds of Nature, that the grand principles of right and justice, so early engendered by the pioneers, may be attributed. Crime, of whatever degree, when discovered, is soon rooted out, and the culprit, be he high or low, speedily brought to justice.

THE FIRST MURDER.

The man to first cause an entry on the criminal docket of Port Washington, was Maurice O'Connell, charged with the murder of a fellow-sailor, Michael Doyle. Up to the time of the murder, these two men had been the best of friends. They were employed on a flat-boat which was anchored a short distance from the pier. For several days previous to the fatal occurrence they had been indulging in a spree, which led to an altercation between them, while they were making their debauched rounds of the village. They were separated, when they returned to the boat, where the quarrel was renewed and brought to a sudden ending by O'Connell seizing a large knife and stabbing Doyle in the neck, killing him almost instantly. This occurred on the 20th of October, 1853. O'Connell was immediately arrested and conducted to the county jail, where he was held to await the action of the grand jury. An indictment was found against him for murder in the first degree. He was tried at the November term of court, under Judge Larrabee, Eugene S. Turner appearing for the State. The jury, after being out several hours, failed to agree, and O'Connell was subsequently remanded to jail. He was tried at the next term of court, the jury this time finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary, that being the extreme penalty for murder, under the laws of Wisconsin. He remained in confinement until July, 1863, when he was pardoned out by Gov. Salomon.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The best of axioms will at times fail of verification, and the old saying "murder will out," does not seem to prove an exception to the common rule. Although this old adage has been thwarted time and again, by the agents of crime, it loses none of its importance, and still holds a high place in the category of aphorisms. That it fails in many instances is due, in a great measure, to the indifference shown towards the victim in the neighborhood in which he resided.

Such seemed to be the spirit manifested over the untimely death of Jacob Leno, an old German, who was murdered in the most barbarous manner, in Port Washington, sometime during the spring of 1853. Although the old man had lived in the village nearly three years prior to his tragical death, but few people seemed to know him, further than that he was of a very quiet and easy-going nature. As far as can be ascertained, Leno was a widower, and alone in the world. He had emigrated to this country in company with a family by the name of Dose, who settled in Port Washington sometime during the year 1850. John Dose, the head of the family, was a fellow-countryman of Leno, and lived next-door neighbor to him at the time the murder was committed. He, however, on being questioned, refused to divulge anything, either in regard to Leno's early history, or his brief career in Port Washington. It is thought by some that were he disposed, he might dispel the mystery which still envelopes the old man's death. As before stated, the old man Leno was alone in the world, and had rented a little house in close proximity to the Doses, where he kept bachelor's hall. He was naturally of a quiet disposition, and made few acquaintances. He was inclined to be miserly, which led to the supposition that he had large sums of money hoarded away. The rumor soon circulated, and, magnified by repetition, from hundreds it increased to thousands. Gossip had paved the way to his destruction. The unsolicited reputation he had gained cost him his life. How or by whom the deed was done, no one has yet discovered. Leno had been seen by quite a number of men the day before the fatal night, at some of his old familiar haunts. He was seen to depart for home, but no one seems to recollect whose company he was in last. He was supposed to have been murdered about midnight, but his body was not discovered until about 3 o'clock the next day. The old man had been missed from his accustomed places of resort by those who were wont to notice his peculiar traits.

Wooster Harrison then kept a jewelry and repair shop on Pier street, which served as a favorite rendezvous for the gentlemen of leisure in those days, to crack their jokes and discuss

the general topics. On this particular day, in looking over the little assembly, Harrison discovered that Leno was among the missing. As the old man had never been known to absent himself from these gatherings without some good cause, conjectures arose as to what had become of him, when some one suggested that perhaps he might be sick, and living as he did alone, it would be well to look after the old man. Wooster Harrison volunteered to serve in this mission. On his way he met L. Towsley, whom he prevailed upon to accompany him, and, being joined by one or two others, they proceeded to the bachelor quarters. On arriving at the house, Gen. Harrison knocked several times on the door, but receiving no answer, went to a window at the side of the house, and called to the old man with the same result. He then beckoned to the others to come to his assistance. The window was raised and two of the men crawled into the house, but had not proceeded far when a most horrible sight met their eyes. There lying on the floor was the object of their search, with his head half severed from his body. The old man had been dragged from his bed and his throat cut, after which the murderer had forced his victim's head into a wooden pail, presenting a scene which for fiendish cruelty, is unsurpassed in the history of crime. A Coroner's inquest was held, which lasted for two days, but as no clue to the criminal could be found, the jury were compelled to abandon their fruitless task. Suspicions were rife, but suspicion does not convict. It is supposed that Leno had in his possession from \$300 to \$400, which sum his murderer secured.

When the excitement of the Leno murder had subsided, and the authorities had given up all hopes of discovering the culprit, there appeared in Port Washington, a woman, Frances Schaffner by name, who made complaint against one Henry Wist, a resident of the village, to the effect that he (Wist) had several years previous made an assault on her in the night, armed with a rifle, with intent to rob her of certain valuables and money which she had in her possession. She stated that she was then living in a room furnished by herself in the Arcade Building, during which time, Wist was a frequent visitor. When he discovered that she had money in her possession, he endeavored to persuade her to make him a loan, which she refused to do, as she had serious doubts of his honesty. West finding that all attempts in the persuasive line would be useless, began to threaten her, but the plucky little woman refused to be frightened, when Wist withdrew from the scene in disgust. She saw nothing more of him until the night of the assault, when the would-be robber was again foiled in his attempt to get possession of her money. Mrs. Schaffner, however, failed to expose his villainy through fear of being murdered by him if she did. Rather than be subjected to further annoyance and persecution, she concluded to leave the village, and subsequently moved to Milwaukee. This took place about three years before the murder of old man Leno. West had always been looked upon by the people of Port Washington as a suspicious character, and while the Coroner's jury were sifting the case, many pointed to West as the murderer, but no proofs could be found against him. Eugene Turner was Prosecuting Attorney at the time, and on being informed of Wist's attempt to rob Mrs. Schaffner, immediately opened correspondence with her in Milwaukee. Mrs. Schaffner was brought before the Justice and sworn, when a warrant was issued for Wist's arrest. The Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against him, and he was held for trial at the next term of court. Mrs. Schaffner was retained as a witness, and took up her abode in the house of Lyon Silverman, who was then Sheriff of the county. The case was called, Judge Larrabee on the bench, Eugene Turner appearing for the State, and W. A. Pors as counsel for the defendant. Witnesses were called by the State to testify as to the defendant's mysterious actions and ugliness of character, Mrs. Schaffner being reserved until the last. On the night of the first day's trial, Mrs. Schaffner left her room about 9 o'clock in the evening to go to the post office. The night was extremely dark, the sky being obscured by dense clouds. She emerged into the street and darkness to complete her errand, and had proceeded about half a block when she was stunned by a severe blow, dealt by some one from behind, who followed the blow with a wicked thrust from a large knife, and then threw her off the sidewalk into the street, where she was found by her friends in an insensible condition. She was unable to appear in court the next day, and the trial was postponed to await her recovery. In three days

from the time of her fright, the woman was sufficiently recovered to make her appearance in court. On her testimony, the jury found Wist guilty, and he was sentenced by Judge Larrabee to the penitentiary for the term of six years. Many think that the whole affair was a put-up job, and that Wist was innocent of the charge. But a great crime had been committed. No one as yet had been punished for the brutal murder of Jacob Leno. Wist was suspected of being implicated in the terrible deed. Suspicion cost him six years' confinement and hard labor.

After serving his time, he moved to the State of Michigan, where he shortly afterward died. On his death-bed he was questioned as to the Leno murder, when he denied having any connection or knowledge of who murdered the old man.

FIRST BREWERY.

Prominent among the early characters of Port Washington, and a man much sought after by the old veterans because of the enticing nature of his business, was an old Englishman by the name of Arnet, who had built a little cabin, and started on a small scale the manufacture of malt liquors. Arno's brewery consisted of some half dozen posts driven into the ground, on these rested several cross-beams to which clamp-hooks were fastened, upon which were suspended two large iron kettles, in which he brewed his hops and other ingredients necessary to the manufacture of the foaming beverage. The old man carried on quite a profitable business, and was very liberally patronized by the old settlers from all parts of the county, as his was the only establishment of the kind then known outside of Milwaukee. Those who remember the circumstances, state that the quality of beer made by Arnet was far superior to anything manufactured to-day. The pioneer brewer sold his beer for 3 cents a pint, and did a thriving business.

MANUFACTORIES.

The manufacturing interests of Port Washington were developed as early as 1847. During that year Harvey Moore and his brother, S. A. Moore, erected a saw-mill on the west bank of Sauk Creek. Excellent power was obtained by damming the stream, from which a race was transferred to the mill. The enterprise proved a profitable one, their business increasing every year until the great flood of 1865 came and swept mill, improvements, and everything before it, after which the enterprise was abandoned. In 1848, George and Julius Tomlinson erected the first grist-mill, which was run for a number of years by water-power obtained from Sauk Creek. The mill is now owned by R. Stelling, who has made several improvements. Steam-power was attached in 1858. The building is a substantial stone structure, and has a capacity for 12,000 barrels of flour per annum, besides the home and custom work.

In 1856, Lyman Morgan & Co., engaged in the manufacture of smut and separating machines for elevators and breweries. They are constantly adding to their business, and employ regularly from eight to ten men. The buildings and machinery were erected at a cost of \$15,000.

The early settlers soon discovered that a superior quality of clay could be obtained from the bluffs on the lake shore for the manufacture of brick, the clay being of the same nature as that found in the vicinity of Milwaukee. Woodruff & Richards were the first to embark in this enterprise, and started what was known as the North Brick-Yard in 1846. William Richards, the junior member of the firm, continued in the business until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in the Wisconsin volunteers. On the close of the war, he removed to the famous Yazoo County of Mississippi, where he now ranks as one among the wealthiest planters in that section. The North Brick-Yard is under the management of Nicholas Wiltzius, who is doing a profitable business. The clay in the vicinity of Port Washington is easy of access, while an excellent quality of sand used for the manufacture of brick lies in abundance in close proximity to the clay. With the enlarged facilities afforded by the harbor for shipping, the brick manufacturing interests of Port Washington bid fair to rank second to none in the State.

This enterprise was first started under the management of Theodore Gilson and John Maas in 1850. At the end of two years, Maas withdrew from the partnership, when C. Critzner took

his place. Critzner was afterward succeeded, first by Nicholas Martin in 1864, and then by John Tossault in 1866. Tossault remained in the firm until 1868, when Mr. Gilson bought out his interest, and started the business anew under the firm name of Gilson & Sons. The estimated cost of building and machinery is \$15,000.

There are three good lumber-yards in the village, the principal one being that of O. A. Bjorkquist & Co. This firm handles from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and employ on an average about thirty men. E. R. Blake and R. C. Kann are also engaged in the lumber trade, and handle each about 2,000,000 feet every year. There is a large planing-mill in the town owned by N. G. Ellenbecker, which does a good business, and affords employment to quite a number of men and boys.

Paul Wolf built the first tannery, in 1854. He was succeeded by Charles A. Mueller, the present proprietor, in 1872. In 1880, Mr. Mueller erected a new stone building at a cost of \$12,000. He has in his employ fifteen men, and consumes annually 600 cords of bark, and does a business of \$50,000 per annum.

E. Schumacher, an enterprising Milwaukeean, visited Port Washington in 1872, to look up a site upon which to erect a foundry. The village people, anxious to encourage him in the undertaking, offered to subscribe \$16,000 in money and lots free, provided Schumacher would agree to employ one hundred and forty men, and run the works for ten years before claiming a permanent title to the property, a proposition which he readily assented to, and immediately proceeded to execute his plans. The buildings were completed the following year, at a cost of \$20,000, and the business was started under the firm name of E. Schumacher & Sons, and styled the "Novelty Iron Works." The Schumachers, however, did not fulfill their part of the contract, as to the number of men to be employed, claiming that the business would not warrant a force of over one hundred men. The people of Port Washington not wishing to hamper them in any way, released them from their contract, and, at the end of three years, gave them a clear title to the buildings. In the spring of 1881, the Schumachers became embarrassed financially, when they turned over the works to James W. Vail, the banker, of Port Washington, who is now running them on a large scale. The establishment still bears the name of the "Novelty Iron Works," and is one of the finest of the kind in the West.

Holding a prominent place among the interests of the village are the two marble yards, one bearing the name of Michael Tibor, and the other that of Jacob Schumacher. The cemeteries dotted over with delicately carved stones and monuments, bear evidence of Messrs. Tibor and Schumacher's skill and genius.

The brewing interests are taken care of by Mrs. Wittman and Messrs. Dix and Kemp and the Port Washington Malt Company. The last named company have erected a new malt-house near the depot, 100x120 feet, two stories high. The building is built of brick manufactured in the village, and was completed October 1, 1881, at a cost of \$16,000. E. R. Blake, in connection with his store and lumber business, has two good warehouses near the harbor for storing grain and produce. The village contains some fifty business houses, the majority of which are substantial buildings, of brick and stone.

The first hardware business of the town still thrives under the management of August Meyer. In addition to these the town contains two flourishing cheese factories, two wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops and a cooper-shop for the manufacture of shakes for sugar hog-heads. Fish are caught in great quantities. Fine specimens of trout, whitefish and perch are shipped to other markets, the revenue amounting to from \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually.

HARBOR.

The work of improving this harbor began in 1870, the first appropriation having been made by the Government in that year. The total amount of appropriations made by the Government were \$181,527.17. In addition to these the town voted \$15,000, making the total expenditures \$196,527.17.

The piers extend to a depth of 14 feet of water, and dredging to 13 feet depth in the basins. The piers extend into the lake from the shore a distance of 800 feet, and are 200 feet apart, while a channel 180 wide has been dredged 1,500 feet back from the shore east and west, and the same distance north and south. This is 15 feet deep inside the bar, which has 12 feet of water. The harbor is one of the finest on the lake shore north of Milwaukee. The following report for shipments made during the year of 1879, from Port Washington, was obtained from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association :

EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.

Beer, barrels.....	1 520
Brick, number.....	326 000
Butter, tons.....	55
Castings, tons.....	840
Cheese, pounds.....	178 000
Cattle, number.....	535
Eggs, barrels.....	950
Fish, packages.....	2,150
Flour, barrels.....	8 262
General merchandise, tons.....	100
Hay, tons.....	350
Hides, number.....	110
Leather, sides.....	8,262
Lime, barrels.....	140,000
Malt, bushels.....	52,000
Oats, bushels.....	7,500
Plows, number.....	250
Pork barrels, number.....	4,325
Saw machines, number.....	107
Wheat, bushels.....	83,480
Stone, cords.....	600
Wood, cords.....	510
Wool, pounds.....	13,140

IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.

Barley, bushels.....	8,800
Coal, tons.....	864
Coke, tons.....	210
Corn, bushels.....	3,710
General merchandise, tons.....	430
Land plaster, tons.....	355
Lath, number.....	1,000,000
Lumber, feet, b. m.....	5,200,000
Pig iron.....	870
Reapers, number.....	16
Seeders, number.....	16
Shingles, number.....	6,000,000
Tan bark, cords.....	378

OZAUKEE COUNTY BANK.

Immediately after the organization of Ozaukee County and the permanent location of the county seat at Port Washington, James W. Vail started an individual exchange, which he carried on successfully until the spring of 1856. He was then joined by S. A. White and Lyman Doud, when a partnership was formed and a general banking business established under its present name, Ozaukee County Bank. This partnership continued until the fall of 1857, when both White and Doud became alarmed at the stringency of the money market and withdrew their interests. A number of heavy failures ensued, of which that of the Ohio Trust Company, of New York, proved the most serious. Mr. Vail continued the business alone until 1873, with the exception of a brief period, when William H. Ramsey was admitted as a partner. In 1873, William H. Landolt joined Mr. Vail as a partner in the bank, the business being transacted under the firm name of James W. Vail & Co.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With the pioneers of the West the prairie-breaker and schoolhouse are one and inseparable. Side by side with their humble dwellings, the early founders of Port Washington Village erected their first schoolhouse. Permanent settlements were not begun until the year 1844. George W. Foster, a native of New York, taught the first school, in 1845.

"Oh ye who teach the ingenious youth of nations,
Holland, France, England, Germany or Spain,
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions:
It mends their morals—never mind the pain."

Schoolmasters, as they were called in those days, generally considered it a high bounden duty and moral privilege, especially bestowed by the rights with which they were invested, to carry out Byron's injunction by assiduously applying the birch. Young Foster, however, at the risk of gaining for himself the everlasting displeasure of his older and more experienced brothers in the profession, concluded to brave the blunt of public opinion and introduce the more modern idea of moral suasion, a plan which he carried to success. Mr. Foster soon after took up the study of law, a profession for which he was peculiarly fitted, as his success as a lawyer has demonstrated. He was succeeded in the public school by L. Towsley, who taught for a number of years, when he also sought to measure his eloquence before the bar of justice. In the year 1846, there were two school districts in the town of Port Washington. The number of children enrolled, 135.

The first School Commissioners were Abram Decker, Ira M. Loomis and W. S. Coe. Flavius J. Mills first held the office of Town Superintendent of Schools, in 1849. During the same year, School District No. 3 was added. District No. 4 was added in 1850, and No. 5 in 1852. The following is the enrollment of scholars for the several districts for the year 1852:

District No. 1.....	256
District No. 2.....	75
District No. 3.....	69
District No. 4.....	92
District No. 5.....	43
Total.....	535

District No. 6 was formed in 1854, No. 7 in 1855, and No. 8 in 1860. Number of scholars enrolled for 1860:

District No. 1.....	435
District No. 2.....	121
District No. 3.....	93
District No. 4.....	108
District No. 5.....	75
District No. 6.....	28
District No. 7.....	91
District No. 8.....	40
Total.....	991

The scholars enrolled, in 1865, for the eight districts, were 1,078; for 1870, 1,162; for 1875, 1,249, and for 1880, 1,081. That the report for 1880, shows a less number of scholars enrolled than that of 1875, is due to the fact that a large number of children were withdrawn from the public schools by their parents, and sent to the Catholic school, which is allowed \$800 per year from the public funds. Of this, the *Advertiser* says, in regard to the District Clerk's H. B. Schwins report: "There is one beautiful feature in the report, which has agitated this whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific time and again, it cannot be discovered by the naked eye in the report, but it is there nevertheless, and is a happy solution of the whole vexed question, which still remains unsettled in all other places in the United States but Port Washington. No other town as yet, has ever been known to consent to the paying out of public

school moneys for the support of a Catholic school. The whole affair is contrary to law; but as it seems to be a sort of family agreement all around, no one feels disposed to make objections." For a period of some twenty years, very irregular reports were given of the schools in District No. 1, so that it is found impossible to give anything like a full history of the progress made, the exact number of scholars attending, or the amount of money expended for school purposes. H. B. Schwins, the present District Clerk, makes the following report for 1881 of the village school: "There are two departments in this school, German and English. Mr. S. A. Hooper has entire charge. His assistants are (English branches), Miss Ella Harrington, Mary O'Maea and Katie Hendell; German, Miss Caroline Evers and Mary Minten. Mr. Hooper, the Principal, reports the school in a flourishing condition in all its departments. The highest number of scholars in attendance for the year 1881 was 432; amount of money collected for the same year—county, \$242.78; district, \$2,500; for grass sold on school lot, \$1.25; tuition money from outside scholars, \$115.58; money appropriated from State taxes, \$219.53; total, \$3,079.44."

The village schoolhouse is a handsome, brick structure, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds, which form one of the principal attractions of the town.

CHURCHES.

Catholic Church.—The first services of the Catholic Church of Port Washington were held at the house of John Gengler, in 1847, the church then numbering only three families. In 1849, it had increased to twelve families, when a little frame church was erected on light-house bluff, on two lots which were given to the church by Hiram Johnson, one of the oldest settlers in the county. The church was first visited by Father Fabian, Rev. Glenbauer and Rev. Brady. The first resident priest was Father F. X. Sailer, who came to Port Washington on the 9th of October, 1853. The church had then increased to twenty-five families. Father Sailer, soon after his arrival, established a Catholic school, and called Adolph Heidcamp, then a teacher in New York, to take charge of the school. Heidcamp remained as teacher until 1856, when he resigned to take charge of a public office to which he had been elected. The priest then called Sisters from the Notre Dame, of Milwaukee, to conduct the school. Father Sailer remained as leader of the church until 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. Weikmann, who remained but a short time, when Rev. F. Tusseder took his place, and began to make preparations for the building of a new church. On the 1st of July, 1860, the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid, the building being completed the same year at a cost of \$7,000. It is a handsome, stone structure, 40x80 feet. Rev. Tusseder remained in charge until the 6th of September, 1862, when he resigned to go as Chaplain to the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, when Father Sailer returned to the pastorate of the church from 1862 until 1867, during which time he laid out the plan of a new schoolhouse, which was completed by his successor, Rev. A. Durst, who took charge October 13, 1867. Rev. Durst remained until the 17th of May, 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Willmes, the present Father, who is now raising money for the erection of a new church edifice, which will be built on the improved plan, and will have a seating capacity of 1,200. The church now numbers 250 families, or about 1,100 communicants. The new building, when completed, will be one of the finest in the State. The school, now under direction of the church, is conducted by three Sisters of the order of Notre Dame of Milwaukee. Both the German and English languages are taught. There is, at present, an average attendance of 220 scholars. The schoolhouse is a two-story, brick building, 33x60 feet. The Sisters are allowed \$800 per year from the public-school fund. This seems to have been brought about by a mutual understanding on both sides.

Methodist Episcopal.—This denomination was the first to hold religious services in the town of Port Washington. The congregation met as early as 1843 at private houses for worship. A few years later, they occupied the public schoolhouse. The first Pastor, Rev. Lewis, like all pioneer ministers, had quite a number of churches under his charge scattered throughout different portions of the county. To visit these he was subjected to severe hardships, oftentimes being obliged to ride on horseback for a distance of twenty miles through the dense

forests which existed in those days, facing all kinds of weather in order that he might make good his appointments. His successors have been Y. L. Le Due, R. C. Parsons, J. Miller, William P. Stowe, G. C. Haddoch, C. W. Brooks, A. R. Bishop, R. W. Beach, L. S. Maulshrop, C. D. Cook, D. Brown, E. L. Eaton, S. A. Wanless, R. J. Judd, George Parsons, J. H. Brooks, W. F. Dale, and the present Pastor, G. S. Newcomb. The first meeting-house was erected in 1851 and rebuilt in 1877. The building, as it now stands, is a cosy brick structure, 40x60 feet with one auditorium-room for public services, and a basement used for Sabbath school purposes. It is the only English-speaking church now in organization in the village; it has at present forty members, but also derives a large support and attendance from members of other denominations, who are too few in numbers to support a church of their own.

Presbyterian.—This denomination held its first services in the public schoolhouse as early as 1845, under the directions of Rev. Thomas Frazer, Jr. The church was regularly organized in the fall of 1846. Some eight years later, a frame building was erected as a place of worship on a lot deeded by Barnum Blake, a prominent merchant of Port Washington. The congregation continued to hold services until sometime in 1864, at which time many of the influential members moved from the village, when the organization was dissolved. Rev. James Merrill was the last Pastor to preside. The meeting-house is still standing, but in a dilapidated condition.

Protestant Episcopal.—This religious body started under rather unfavorable auspices. A number of ladies headed by Mrs. O. A. Watrous, interested themselves in obtaining subscriptions toward building a church edifice: when they had succeeded in raising several hundred dollars, they turned the fruits of their labor over to the proprietor of a brick-yard, who failed to furnish them the bricks contracted for and they were unfortunate enough to lose their money. Services were held in the upper story of the Exchange Block, now used for hotel purposes and designated as the Union House. Rev. S. K. Miller was the first Pastor. The church was regularly organized October 29, 1849, by the following vestrymen: O. A. Watrous, Bostwick O'Connor, Mason Woodruff, Gideon M. Waugh and S. H. Alcox. This organization continued only for a few years.

Baptist.—Services were held by this denomination in the old Arcade Building, but they were of so short duration, that no special records were kept of the meetings. Rev. Mulhern came first to look after the interests of the church; he remained but a short time, when he was succeeded by Rev. Delaney. The church was organized sometime during the year 1848.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church was organized pursuant to a call of the Trustees January 17, 1853, Rev. J. Johnson first officiating Pastor. The success of the church is largely attributable to the energies of Jacob Eckle, one of the oldest Trustees, who was instrumental in raising funds to erect the church buildings. The Rev. Johnson's successors were Rev. Stark, William Darman, Samuel Hauservitz, Rev. Bart, Rev. Klynard and Rev. A. Frank, the present Pastor. The first services of the church were held in the public schoolhouse until the completion of the church edifice, which was finished in 1856, and consecrated by the Rev. John Kandiss. The bell, one of the largest in the village, was presented to the church by lady members, who raised the money by subscription. The church now numbers over 200 members.

German Methodist Church.—The members of this church, like many others, were obliged to fall back on the schoolhouse as a place of worship until they had become sufficiently strong to build a house of their own. The first services were conducted by Rev. C. A. Schwake during the spring of 1852. In 1862, they repaired to their new church edifice, since which time the church has been presided over by the following ministers: Rev. H. Hulster, Rev. Schuk, Rev. Hallacher, and the present Pastor, the Rev. J. Heinhaus.

SOCIETIES.

Port Washington Gesang Verein.—This association has now nearly one hundred members, of which one-half are singers. Its origin was due to the exertions of Maj. John C. Schroeling,

under whose directions it was organized December 3, 1859. The first officers were elected as follows: President, Conrad Horneffer; Vice President, Phil. G. Kuhn; Director, John C. Schroeling; Secretary, Leopold Eghart; Treasurer, Theopold Rubly. The society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature April 11, 1861, with the following members: Leopold Eghart, Charles Beger, John C. Schroeling, Louis F. Mueller, Robert Tetzold, Conrad Horneffer, Jacob Moritz, Ulrich Landolt, Robert Jaenicke, Jean Adam, Edward Nuendorff, Franz Zimmerman, Hermann Vanderbosch, William Landolt, Paul Wolff, Theopold Rubly, G. P. Kuhn, G. Mockly, Jacob Werle, Gottfried Bentel, William Schroeder, Frederick Schmidt, Peter Kuhn, Frederick Mueller, Henry C. Horneffer, George Tetzold, Charles G. Meyer, John Neuens, T. Tetzold, E. Franckenberg, J. Goldsmith, John R. Bohan, Louis Toeser, Robert F. Martinni, Carl Menze, Jr., Carl Rabe, Carl Mueller, J. Wersching, Peter Wolff, F. Wiffman, J. B. Scheible, William A. Pors, Edward Panzer, Gustav Goetze, Phillip Runkle, John Simon, Nicholas Johann, Thomas Hoyt, John Diedrich, Carl Menze, Sr., Charles Besch, D. Kemp, J. W. Vail and David Vail. Since the incorporation took place, great enterprise has been manifested, each individual member proving himself a practical worker toward advancing the interests of the society. During the winter season, farmers have been known to come through all kinds of weather eight and ten miles to attend the regular meetings of the *Gesang Verein*. This earnest solicitation on the part of members has been maintained throughout, and to this vigorous and enterprising spirit may be attributed the grand success of the organization. The society has given quite a number of concerts, mostly for charitable purposes. In 1872, a new hall, 50x88 feet, was built by the association at a cost of \$4,000; the foundation is so arranged that a brick wall can be raised to enclose the present frame structure: this can be done at an additional cost of \$3,000. The auditorium is handsomely furnished throughout, and has a seating capacity of 800. The stage is neatly fitted up, with all the necessary accommodations, such as scenery, dressing-rooms and stage properties in general.

Turn Verein.—The Turner Society was organized by Maj. John C. Schroeling May 14, 1860, with the following members: G. P. Kuhn, Robert Tetzold, Robert Jaenicke, Charles Tetzold, Louis Mueller, Charles Beger, Peter Kuhn, Robert Martinni, Henry Schutz, Frederick Bartels, Frederick Biel, L. Schmidt, John Michel, John C. Schroeling, W. H. Landolt and John Adam. The first officers were—President, John C. Schroeling; Vice President, J. P. Kuhn; First Master, Robert Jaenicke; Second Master, Charles Tetzold; Secretary, Louis Mueller; Treasurer, Charles Beger. On May 15, 1861, Maj. Schroeling, who had then a reputation as a skillful swordsman, received a call from the Turner Society of Milwaukee to give an exhibition drill. Maj. Schroeling accepted the invitation, when he afterwards was made First Lieutenant of Company C of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was joined by the following members of his own society from Port Washington: W. H. Landolt, Louis Mueller, Frederick Bartels, Henry Schutz and John Michel.

Ozaukee Lodge, No. 17, A., F. & A. M.—Was organized December 6, 1847, and charter granted by Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, January 15, 1848. The charter members were Isaac C. Loomis, Bostwick O'Connor, Mason Woodruff, William Payne, Orlando Foster, Joseph Fishbein and S. A. White. First officers: Isaac C. Loomis, W. M.; Bostwick O'Connor, S. W.; Joseph Fishbein, J. W.; William Payne, Treas.; John A. Brown, Sec.; Orlando Foster, S. D.; S. A. White, J. D. Present officers: W. A. Pors, W. M.; John J. Race, S. W.; E. R. Blake, J. W.; Ulrich Landolt, Sec.; J. B. Pfeffer, Treas.

I. O. O. F.—This order preceded the Masons in their organization about one year, and continued their regular meetings until the year 1854, when the building in which they held their lodge was destroyed by fire, after which disaster the organization was dissolved.

Sons of Hermann—Held their first meeting December 13, 1875. The society has increased in numbers yearly, and is well supported by the Germans in the village and town. The officers are R. Stelling, Pres.; Gustav Gauer, Vice Pres.; N. Young, Sec.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first move toward the organization of a regular system of defense against fires was originated by August Meyer, who proposed the forming of a hook and ladder company, which plan was carried into effect in 1864, and was styled the Port Washington Fire Company. Mr. Meyer was unanimously elected Chief, which position he still retains. In 1876, an engine and hose company were added. Fire plugs or cisterns are conveniently located throughout the village, and although the company is purely volunteer, a corps of some fifty men hold themselves in readiness to respond to any alarm which may be given. The men are thoroughly equipped with the regular fireman's paraphernalia, caps, rubber coats and boots. Their parade uniforms consist of plain red shirts with white belts and caps. The promptness adhered to by the members of the company reflects great credit on the management, while the people of Port Washington may rest secure as to the efficiency of the department as a protection against fire. They may also feel proud of an organization in which so much enterprise and thorough discipline is manifested. The oldest inhabitant of the village fails to call to mind the date of the first blaze. Some say that a small frame dwelling house was burned as early as 1846. The first fire of any importance, however, was that of Heighan, Kern & Boss's flouring-mill, a four-story frame building which was entirely consumed by the flames. The mill was run by steam-power and was full of grain and flour at the time, all of which was destroyed. The loss occasioned by this fire is placed at \$20,000. During the same year, 1851, the Powers House, a frame hotel, was burned; estimated loss, \$5,000. In 1852 came the destruction of the Wisconsin House, and in 1854 M. M. Whedon's store. Since that time no very serious damage has been done by the flames.

THE BAND.

For a number of years past Port Washington has had several parts of bands, but not until 1879 could the village lay claim to a thoroughly organized band. The great drawback in the past seemed to be the want of a good leader. This deficiency was met and the difficulties overcome in the person of Martin Zimmerman, who, in the summer of 1879, undertook the arduous task of organizing a brass and string band. Mr. Zimmerman had many obstacles to contend with, the greatest being the lack of experienced players. Nothing daunted he set to work, made his selections from the raw material, after which he kept them in constant practice, so that now Port Washington has a band that will compare favorably with those of larger towns. The members are: Brass—Martin Zimmerman, leader, first E flat; M. Frey, second E flat; N. Gilson, piccolo; Louis Fodder, first alto; Mat Marmer, second alto; W. Shulenberg, first tenor; B. Notting, second tenor; John Gilson, trombone; George Zimmerman, bass; Gilbert Germinson, tenor drum, A. Boss, bass drum. String—Martin Zimmerman, first violin; Theodore Uerle, second violin; Mat Frey, flute; W. Shulenberg, B cornet; N. Gilson, trombone, and John Gilson, bass violin.

LITERARY.

Thomas Mooney, an educated Irishman, who came to this country in 1846, wrote a history of Ireland and also contributed articles to the *Boston Pilot*, which were the means of inducing many of his countrymen to emigrate to this country, most of them locating in Ozaukee and Washington Counties. Mr. Mooney was also a poet, and wrote several poems on America which were remarkable for their originality and strong patriotism.

"Literary Gems," handsomely set in artistically-designed covers, and carefully preserved as mementoes to the essayists of Port Washington, found a place in the regard of the young people.

The first of these to greet its neighbors and friends was a spicy little journal called the *Literary Chip Basket* which made its appearance February 17, 1858, under the following motto:

"A wise man scorneth nothing,
Be it ever so humble;
For he knoweth not the secret laws
That may bind it to great effects."



L. Rosenheimer

Henry L. Coe and Nettie E. Wilmot, editors. The *Chip Basket* soon became popular and had for its contributors some of the best talent in the village. The editors were changed quite frequently. Volume II appeared with the names of J. W. Vail and Nettie Wilmot. Miss Mary Vail, daughter of James W. Vail, has preserved several numbers of the paper, in delicately-worked covers. The *Chip Basket* created quite a stir among Dame Society's subjects and awakened literary propensities to such an extent that it was but a short time until there were a number of cotemporaries in the field. First came the *Society Journal*, edited by Haney L. Coe and Inez Turner; motto: "Where there's a will there's a way." The *What Not* soon followed, edited by Nettie E. Coe, James W. Vail and William A. Pors; preface: "O, eyes sublime, that have tears and laughter for all times." The contributors to the *What Not* were: Ladies—Mrs. H. L. Coe, Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mrs. C. E. Chamberlin, Mrs. E. S. Turner, Mrs. J. M. Bostwick, Mrs. W. A. Pors, Mrs. P. M. Butler, Mrs. Annie E. Scott, Mrs. M. J. Towseley, Mrs. A. W. Bolds, Miss Lulu M. Whedon, Miss Mary B. Vail, Miss Inez Turner. Gentlemen—H. L. Coe, W. H. Wright, R. C. Kann, C. E. Chamberlin, L. H. Clark, E. Pors, O. P. Melin, G. W. Foster, Rev. R. C. Parsons, William A. Pors, George Parsons, James P. Whedon.

The Whimsical Mirror.—"Reflecting the whims of women and the follies of men." "You shall not budge until I have set you up a glass wherein you may see the inmost part of you." This journal was kept before the society for a short time when it was succeeded by the *Allspice*, edited by Harvey L. Coe and Mrs. E. S. Turner, under the following motto:

"Of all those arts in which the wise excel,
Nature's chief masterpiece is writing well."

The contributors to the *Allspice* were: Ladies—Mrs. I. G. Daniels, Mrs. A. W. Bolds, Mrs. Ione Wright, Mrs. Nettie E. Coe, Miss Lottie Moore, Miss Inez Turner. Gentlemen—Rev. Brooks, George W. Foster.

The *Star* was among the first to appear, but was of so short a duration that sample copies were not preserved. These literary journals have been the means of adding materially to social enjoyments, besides creating a desire for knowledge and advancing the people both morally and intellectually, some of the productions are worthy of publication, and would no doubt command a place in the periodicals of the day.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in the village of Port Washington was the *Washington County Democrat*, established by Flavius J. Mills in the summer of 1847. At that time, the Democratic party was divided as to county politics. Mills took sides with the predominant faction in order to control the county printing. The opposition then set on foot a project for the establishing of a new paper, which was carried into effect in the month of June, 1849, when the *Washington County Blade* made its appearance under the management of Rhenodyne A. Bird, who had been induced to come from Madison and embark in the enterprise. James W. Vail was soon afterward admitted as a partner, the *Blade* being published under the names of Bird & Vail. The paper gained prestige rapidly, and in less than one year succeeded in making a clean sweep of its cotemporary, and the *Democrat* was subsequently emerged into the *Blade*.

When the question of dividing the county came before the people, Bird was inclined to favor the division, while Vail vigorously opposed it, taking the ground that the people, as a majority, were against it, and would not sustain them in such a course. Failing to convince Bird by his manner of reasoning, Vail sold out his interest. Bird then continued to publish the paper alone, but, as Vail had predicted, met with such a serious loss of patronage, on account of his advocating a division of the county, that, at the end of one year, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise. Bird then moved his type to Horicon, Dodge Co., where he published a paper in support of C. H. Larrabee, at that time prominent in State politics. The Port Washington *Zeitung* (German), was established January 1, 1855, by A. Heidkamp, and has since been continuously published. A full sketch of its founder, who died during the month of July, 1881,

can be found in the county history of this book. The *Advertiser*, edited by John R. Bohan, was removed to Port Washington from Grafton in 1859, and has ever since maintained its place as the official paper of Ozaukee County. During the same year, G. W. Foster started the Port Washington *Republican*, but as the political food of Ozaukee County was not of the kind on which a Republican paper was wont to thrive, at the end of eighteen months Mr. Foster was obliged to abandon the enterprise. The *Weekly Star*, edited by Hon. E. B. Bolens, first made its appearance in Port Washington November 1, 1879. The paper is ably edited and is fast gaining in patronage and the support it justly deserves. Mr. Bolens also runs a job office in connection with his paper. His office is equipped with new type, and the work turned out compares favorably with that of larger cities.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

The light-house was established at Port Washington in 1849. The building is situated on "North Bluff," on a lot which was donated to the Government by Solon Johnson. The building and natural elevation, have together, an altitude of 200 feet. The first keeper was Capt. Worth, father-in-law of A. M. Blair. In politics, the Captain was a staunch Whig. After Worth, came Capt. Tuthill, bearing all the characteristics of Dickens's *Captain Cuttle*, with the exceptions of a lame arm and pot-hook. Tuthill's successors were Bernard Shumer, who died in office; F. L. Hoyt, P. Kehoe, and Capt. Lewis who held it until the time of his death. The house is now in charge of his widow. The salary was first set at \$350 per year. The present salary is \$540. The light-house is built of brick. The basement story is set off into apartments for the family of the keeper.

DOCTORS.

The pioneer doctor of Port Washington was Dr. P. H. Clark, who came to the village in 1847. He kept the first drug store on Franklin street, where Maj. John C. Schroeling now lives. The pioneer dentist was Dr. Powers, afterward proprietor of the Powers House, which was destroyed by fire shortly after the county was organized. Dr. Clark's successors were Drs. Osgood, Stillman and Fisher. The present doctors are Messrs. Scholl and Smith.

POSTMASTERS.

The first post office in the village was established sometime during the year 1843. O. A. Watrous was the first Postmaster. The office was kept in a frame building which stood on the ground where the court house now stands. Watrous was succeeded by Dr. Powers, Walter Lyon, S. A. White, Lyon Silverman, R. L. Gove and Norman S. Turner. When the name of the office was changed from Ozaukee to that of Port Washington, Harvey L. Coe, the present incumbent, was appointed to the place.

LAWYERS.

The early lawyers were Henry Allen, G. M. Waugh, G. W. Foster, Hopewell Cox, Leiland Stanford and L. Towsley. The pioneer Judges were Andrew Miller and Charles H. Larabee. The present lawyers are W. A. Pors, James Hedding, Eugene S. Turner, D. M. Jackson, G. W. Foster, L. Towsley and Harvey L. Coe.

TOWN OF MEQUON.

This large and populous town forms the whole of the southern boundary of Ozaukee County, and comprises all of Town 9 in Range 21, and a fractional township in Range 22.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settlers of Mequon were Isaac Bigelow and Daniel Strickland, who emigrated with their families from the British possessions and settled in the town of Mequon in 1836. The territory at that time was one dense wilderness, the only thoroughfares, if such

they could be called, were the Indian trails, leading in different directions through the vast country which lies north and west of the village. The pioneers followed one of these trails north until they came to Mequonsippi or Pigeon Creek, where they proceeded to erect for themselves rude shanties out of such material as could be found until they could replace them with more substantial log structures. In 1837, James W. Woodworth and his brother Ephraim came and took up claims near by. In 1838, William Worth, Taylor Haverlin, John Weston, Peter Turck, Reuben Wells, Isham Day, Joseph Loomer and several Irish families made settlements in the town. During the month of August, 1839, William F. Opitz, in company with his father, mother, sister and brother-in-law, Adolph Zimmerman, came and settled in what is now known as Mequon proper, one-half mile south of where the village of Theinville is now situated. They were the first German settlers. A month later, they were followed by five German families, consisting of Andrew Geidel, Michael Mueller, Andrew Lanzendorf, W. Schumann and Gottfried Baer. During the same year, the Bonniwells, William, George, James, Charles, Henry and Alfred came from England and settled that portion of Mequon now known as the Bonniwell District. Next after the Bonniwells came the Friestadt Colony, numbering about sixty families. These people sheltered themselves at first in tents. Timothy Wooden, the first settler in the town of Grafton, and a neighbor of his, helped the Germans to erect their log houses. A year later, the colonists erected a log meeting-house, the first structure of the kind built in old Washington County. In the month of May, 1840, Edward H. Janssen, Henry Heisen and John Thompson located in Mequon, and at once set about clearing the lands and interesting themselves in the general welfare of the community. Edward H. Janssen was the first German school teacher in the town. He was a man of great enterprise, and soon became an active worker in the politics of the county. Besides holding important offices in the town, he was made a member of the Constitutional Convention, was elected for two terms to the office of Register of Deeds, and, in 1851, was elected to the important office of State Treasurer. In 1854, he in company with his brother and a man by the name of Gaitsch built the Hamilton Grist Mill, a large stone structure located on Cedar Creek, a mile south of the village. He was afterward elected County Superintendent of Schools, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred during the year 1877.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists were the first to hold services in the town. The first religious gathering took place at the house of Isaac Bigelow in the spring of 1838, when a number of the old settlers met for the purpose of forming themselves into a class. Rev. Frink, an Indian missionary, preached the first sermon at the house of Jonathan Loomers, sometime during the same year. Peter Turck, a native of Pennsylvania, and a zealous pupil of the Baptist faith, endeavored to press upon the minds of the early settlers the importance of immersion; but, according to the statement of James W. Woodworth, did not meet with much success in making converts. Turck was a man of considerable enterprise during his early life, and sought to measure his genius with men of almost every profession. Besides preaching the gospel, he undertook to rival the students of Blackstone, at the same time endeavoring to perform the important functions of a physician. He held for quite a number of years the office of Justice of the Peace, and was elected by the county to the State Legislature. He erected the first saw-mill in the town of Mequon, in 1838. With age came the derangement of his mind, and he finally died in an insane asylum.

The German Lutherans and Catholics are the only two sects now holding services in the town of Mequon. The Catholics have now only one meeting-house in the town, located in Section 24, Range 22. In early times they had a log meeting-house on the town line of Cedarburg and Mequon, but of late years this place has been abandoned, the congregation now making the village of Cedarburg their place of worship. The German Lutherans have erected meeting-houses at convenient points throughout the town, the most important being at the Friestadt settlement.

SCHOOLS.

The first school held in the town of Mequon was taught by Miss Helen Upham in a log house owned by James W. Woodworth. The school was opened during the fall of 1839. The first schoolhouse, a log structure, was erected by the Bonniwells in 1840. Miss Eliza Bonniwell, William Worth and Edward H. Jansen were the pioneer teachers of Mequon. The school reports made for the town of Mequon for the year 1844 were as follows: Bonniwell District, No. 1—Male children under the age of sixteen, 37; female under same age, 19; total, 56. Public money, \$49.50; by tax, \$19.02; total, \$68.52. Harrison School District, No. 2, had 32 scholars. No further report.

Van Buren District, No. 3.....	85 scholars.
Washington District, No. 6.....	36 scholars.
Friestadt District, No. 7.....	104 scholars.
Attenberg District, No. 8.....	27 scholars.
New Berlin District, No. 9.....	35 scholars.

The whole number of scholars enrolled for the year 1844 were 375. Daniel Strickland and Levi Ostrander were the first School Commissioners; their jurisdiction extended at that time throughout the whole county. In 1849, Mequon adopted the Town Superintendent system. Frederick Stock was appointed first Superintendent.

EARLY TIMES.

In 1839, John Weston and Timothy Wooden took a contract for cutting out the Green Bay road. Previous to that time, Weston had entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he sold to John Willett. He then bought a quarter section, the site on which the village of Theinville is situated; this he afterward sold to Henry Thein. Weston was the first Postmaster, and kept the office in a little log house located on the old Milwaukee and Green Bay road, about sixteen miles north of Milwaukee. The mail was delivered twice a week by a carrier on horseback. Weston remained in Mequon for several years, when he emigrated Westward. It is thought by some that he is still living, but in what part is not known. The first Justice of the Peace in the town was Frederick W. Horn, who came into Mequon in 1841. He has figured more prominently in politics than any other resident of the county, and is still a leading citizen, residing at present in the village of Cedarburg. John Henry Thein, the founder of Theinville, first located in Mequon in the year 1842, where he erected the first grist-mill in the town, and proceeded to lay out the village. A year later, he built a storehouse and saw-mill. He continued in the flouring business until the time of his death, which occurred July 6, 1863. The grist-mill, a large stone structure, is now in charge of Frederick Memmler, of Cedarburg. An excellent water-power is obtained at this point from the Milwaukee River. Besides the mill, the village contains two stores, two wagon and two blacksmith shops, one tailor and two shoe-shops, three saloons, one hotel and a post office. The latter is now in charge of William Carbys. A large cheese-factory was erected near the village, in 1880, by Louis C. Wagner. The dwelling-houses of Theinville number about fifty, all handsomely set in fine yards, bordered with shade trees. There is also a public park, where the people meet at various times to quaff the favorite beverage, and spend an hour or two socially. The village is very cozily situated on the north bank of the Milwaukee River, and on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, sixteen miles north of Milwaukee City. One-half mile south of Theinville, on the old Green Bay road, is the home of Adolph Zimmerman, the oldest German settler now living in the town of Mequon. His house is surrounded by a dozen or more cottages, forming a little hamlet, which is known as Mequon proper. It was here that W. F. Opitz, brother-in-law to Mr. Zimmerman, built the first hotel for the accommodation of travelers. The building is still standing, but since the railroad displaced the old stage line, the hotel has been abandoned. The Friestadt settlement is the only other place in the town of Mequon which can be called a hamlet. It contains two churches, one store and post office, kept by Charles Schneider, two blacksmith and

wagon shops, with about two dozen dwelling-houses. The land is now mostly all under an excellent state of cultivation, the county at large presenting the appearance of one vast chain of gardens, with good, substantial frame and stone dwelling-houses, and, as is characteristic with the Germans, most of them have elegant yards decorated with neatly arranged walks and flower-beds, while the ever famous cottonwood commands a prominent place in front of the houses. The farmers have adopted the Eastern custom of building large barns for the storing of grain and other purposes.

The town was incorporated by act of the Legislature January 21, 1846. Prior to that time, there had been a voting precinct in the township, but no town organization distinct from the comprehensive organization of the "Town of Washington," which embraced all the townships in old Washington County, with voting precincts here and there, as new settlements sprung up. Below is a copy of the records of the

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

"At a town meeting held pursuant to law in the town of Mequon, at the house of Henry Thein, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1846, it being the 7th day of said month, the meeting was called to order at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., and it was on motion resolved that a Moderator and Clerk be chosen by the electors now present, by acclamation. Patrick Dockery was chosen Moderator, and Edward H. Jansen, Clerk. The officers chosen appeared and took the oath of office before F. W. Horn, Justice of the Peace, which is prefixed to the poll-list. On motion of F. W. Horn, resolved, that the wages of the town officers not settled by law be \$1 per day. On motion, resolved, that the Boards of Town Supervisors are hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary amount of taxes to be raised in this town for the different purposes not voted upon by this meeting. Proclamation of the opening of the polls was now made. Resolved, that this meeting do now vote by ballot for the different officers. On motion, resolved, that one-half of 1 per cent shall be raised for the support of common schools.

"The whole number of votes polled at the election was 140. For State Government, 128; against State Government, 9. For town officers, 71. For county seat at Hamburg, 35 votes; Port Washington, 65; Cedarburg, 22; Middle, 13; West Bend, 2; Centre, 2; County Lot, 1. The officers elected were: Supervisors, Edward H. Jansen, Patrick Dockey, J. M. Clarke; Commissioners of Highways, Charles Kauffung, Samuel C. McEvony; School Commissioners, Edward H. Jansen, J. P. Bailey, Adolph Zimmerman; Assessors, Stephen Wescott, Andrew Geidell, Henry Keomer; Fence Viewer, Philip Herbold; Constable, Jacob M. Sutton; Town Clerk, James Cleare; Collector, W. F. Opitz; Justice of the Peace, F. W. Horn."

Number of votes polled at second election, April 6, 1847, were cast as follows: For license, 110; against, 4. For equal suffrage to colored folks, 4; against, 219. For Constitution, 275; against, 13. For town officers, 126. The officers elected for 1847 were as follows: Supervisors, Edward H. Jansen, William F. Opitz; Town Clerk, James Cleare; Treasurer, Frederick Milbrath; Road Commissioners, Charles Milbrath, Michael Heuter; Collector, Adolph Zimmerman; School Commissioners, Edward H. Jansen, Gottlieb Roedell, Michael Geidell; Fence Viewers, Edward H. Jansen, James Tupham, Michael Miller.

Town officers for 1848—Supervisors, Edward H. Jansen, Ephraim Woodworth, James Cleare; Treasurer, John Bublitz; Collector, John W. Milbrath; Road Commissioners, Martin Tandy, Stephen Loomer, Simon McGrath; School Commissioners, John Schaus, M. Miller, Joseph B. Loomer; Assessors, John Bone, John Federspiel, Ludwig Zimmerman; Fence Viewers, Edward Simlen, F. Falkner; Pound Keeper, William F. Opitz; Town Clerk, James Cleare.

TOWN OF GRAFTON.

Old Grafton was formed January 26, 1846. It then comprised the whole of Town 10, in Ranges 21 and 22. In 1849, the town of Cedarburg, until then a part of Grafton, became a separate and independent organization. The first town election was held at the house of Benjamin H. Moore, April 7, 1846, when the following vote was polled: For State Government, 63 votes; against State Government, 32 votes; to retain the county seat at Grafton Village, 39 votes; for a removal to Cedarburg, 78 votes; for northwest quarter of Section 2, Town 10, Range 20, 9 votes; for Port Washington, 11 votes; for northeast quarter, Section 3, Town 10, Range 20, 1 vote; against tax on county buildings, 129 votes; for tax on buildings, 8 votes. The first officers elected were: Supervisors, Benjamin H. Moore, William Schroeder and William Rice; Town Clerk, Harvey G. Turner; Treasurer, P. Smith; Collector, Michael Gorman; Assessors, Egbert G. Shute, James S. Colton and John F. Greenhager; Commissioners of Highways, Hopewell Cox, Joseph Carley and Harvey G. Turner; Constables, Luther Wetterben, Patrick Mathers and George Fisher; Fence Viewers, Hugh McElroy, Timothy Ketchum and Thomas Murphy; Sealer of Weights, Reuben Wells; Justice of the Peace, Timothy Wooden. It was voted to hold the next regular meeting at the village of Cedarburg. Almost the first business transacted by the Board of Supervisors, was to apportion certain of the town moneys for the support of a number of charitable applicants recommended to the board as being worthy of public aid. The first visiting physician was Dr. Peter Moore. It was decided by the board that he should receive pay as follows: For all patients visited under the distance of two miles, 50 cents per visit, and extra pay for medicines; for all visits made, the distance being over two miles, \$1, and extra pay for medicines. Professional men in those days were obliged to content themselves with moderate fees. Ministers considered themselves lucky if they were once a month made the happy recipients of a \$10 piece. School teachers received \$10 and \$12 per month and boarded themselves, while lawyers would walk ten, twenty and sometimes as far as thirty miles to try a case before some pioneer Justice, for a fee of \$2, and should this amount, through some fortunate circumstance, be increased to \$5, the student of Blackstone hailed the acquisition as an omen that Dame Fortune was about to adopt him as one of her favored sons. As near as can be ascertained, a man by the name of John Drake was the first to settle in the town of Grafton, as the early settlers of Mequon, who came into that section as early as 1839, found Drake living in a little log and bark shanty, and it was thought that he had located there two years previous to that time. Timothy Wooden followed close on the heels of Drake, and some believe that he might honestly claim to be the first settler. In fact, "Tim," as he was familiarly known by the old settlers, was quite a character in himself. He used to say, when asked where he came from, that he didn't come at all, but grew up with the country, and from his originality of character, and the manner in which he used to thrive without work (for Tim never denied being lazy), many were led to believe that he really was a favorite child of the forest. Yet with all his eccentricities, and antipathy to anything which required physical or mental exertion, Tim Wooden succeeded in acquiring considerable property from which his widow, who now lives in Chicago, derives a revenue sufficient to maintain her in the best of circumstances. This peculiar trait in Tim's character is fully illustrated in the following story, told by one of his early biographers: "It is related that a party of Menomonee Indians, who probably understood his character, once enticed him out to Milwaukee Falls, now Grafton Village, and then led him to believe that they wanted his scalp. They fastened him to a tree, and piling wood around him, with all the semblance of true ferocity made preparations to burn him. When these were completed, the chief whispered in Tim's ear that the whites had on a former occasion shown mercy to him, and in return, he would cut his bonds and let him return to Milwaukee, provided he never informed who did it. "Walk twenty miles!" ejaculated the heroic Tim, whom fire could not intimidate; "If you'll lend me one of your horses, I'll agree to it!"

Many stories, similar to the one above related, are told by the old settlers in regard to Tim's peculiarities, but with all due deference to himself and friends, it is but just to say that most of them are without foundation, and are told only for effect. The following, concerning his death, is vouched for as a fact: A common saying among the old settlers, when questioned about any particular job in which they might be engaged was to answer, "Well, I ain't doin' anything else." Wooden was taken down with the cholera. When in the last stages of the disease, one of his friends approached him and said—

"Tim, I believe you are dying;" to which Tim replied—

"I ain't doin' anything else." In a few hours after, he was dead.

The first event of importance which took place in the town of Grafton, was the building of the dam across the Milwaukee River, and the raising of Dilble's saw-mill, in the fall of 1841. Among the old settlers, who participated in the memorable work, were Fred W. Horn, now of Cedarburg, T. A. Holmes, Timothy Wooden, William Worth, Reuben Wells, Peter Turck, Ephraim Woodworth, Timothy Ketchum, Hugh McElroy, and a large number from the German settlements in Mequon. There were no dwelling-houses in those days, the only accommodation in the way of shelter being an old shanty, half log and half bark, which had been erected on the bank of the river a few years previous. In addition to this, the Indians had built quite a number of wigwams under which the men found shelter for the night. Notwithstanding the poor accommodations, they had come fully prepared to have a good time after the raising was over. A fiddler, as they were called in those days, who had been engaged for the occasion, called the crowd together, and the forests were made to ring with music, and the gladsome shouts of the merry pioneer dancers. "Never," says Mr. Horn, "have I enjoyed a dance as I did the one at the old saw-mill raising."

The first school teacher in Grafton was Miss Emoline Teall, daughter of Col. William Teall, and now the wife of Harvey G. Turner, one of the first lawyers of the town, but now a resident of Manitowoc.

Miss Teall taught in the Hamburg District, where the village now stands. When Phineas M. Johnson, Jacob Adreana and William T. Bonniwell built the stone block formerly occupied as a court house, they re-christened it, and gave it the name of Grafton. The following year Charles E. Chamberlin taught a school in the adjoining district. Says Mr. Chamberlin: "I received \$11 per month and boarded myself, out of which sum I saved money, but it cost very little to live in those times. A suit of jean answered for Sunday as well as for week days. Game of all kinds was plenty, fish were caught in abundance, fuel cost only the labor of preparing it, wheat was 50 cents a bushel, potatoes but 10 cents, sugar and coffee could be bought from 6 to 10 cents per pound, while the very best of whisky was sold for 15 cents a gallon. Those were the days in which we enjoyed pure independence. The freedom of the forest is sublime, and possesses a grandeur unequaled by any of the magnificent displays of refined and cultured society." J. A. Brown started the first newspaper in the town, under the heading of the *Washington County Eagle*. The *Advertiser*, now of Port Washington, was also started in the village of Grafton, by a number of influential men, who were opposed to a division of the county. C. E. Chamberlin did the first mechanical work, while the press work was done in Milwaukee. Benjamin F. Moore kept the first store, and opened his house for the accommodation of the traveling public. Benjamin Sebring was the next to engage in the hotel business, and held the field until 1848, when John Simon came in and opened the Wisconsin House. Coe & Moore were also engaged in the same business, and accommodated travelers in a little frame building, which was called the Grafton House. At that time a stage-line was running between Sheboygan and Milwaukee. Davis & Moore were the first to embark in this enterprise, and engaged a man by the name of Stephens as driver, who wielded the lines for a short time, when Datus Cowen took charge of the reins, and became the recognized pioneer stage-driver of the old Green Bay and Milwaukee route. The establishment of this line by Messrs. Davis & Moore, was looked upon as a great undertaking, and was greeted with considerable enthusiasm by the old settlers, as it opened to them the conveniences of a mail, and afforded what was considered in

those days excellent facilities for travel. A large grist-mill was erected in 1846 by P. M. Johnson, T. A. Holmes and others, and was run by water-power obtained from the river. The fall at this point is sixteen feet, and the power the best on the Milwaukee River. The dam has been washed out twice since 1841. The first and most destructive flood was in the spring of 1865, the second in 1881. It has been thoroughly repaired, and affords excellent power by which the grist-mill, and a large woolen factory, a hundred yards below, are run. The flouring-mill is now owned by H. C. Smith & Co., and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. Their principal brand is the "White Lily." In 1846, Lamberson & Gill built a dam three-quarters of a mile below the old saw-mill site, from which they obtained a fall of twenty feet. A building was erected with a view to starting a paper-mill, but it was afterwards converted into a furniture factory for the manufacture of chairs and bedsteads. It changed hands several times until 1860, when it became the property of William Reynolds. From 1864 to 1872, it was under the management of R. L. Parsmore and B. A. Williams, when Mr. Reynolds once more assumed control, and kept it in operation until 1873, since which time it has been standing idle. In 1881, the dam was swept away by the spring flood. John Steinmetz built a brewery in 1846, which is still in a flourishing condition.

The village of Grafton is one of the oldest in the county. Buildings were erected and a town plat laid out as early as 1843. It is very pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Milwaukee River, at a point twenty-six miles north of Milwaukee. The early white settlers were attracted by the water-power, which they saw could be readily utilized from the falls, while it was resorted to by the Indians as a favorite seat of council. Quite a large Indian village, of several hundred wigwams, was supposed to have been built here, as the first white traders found many of them still standing, but mostly in a decayed state. A few of the aborigines still lingered in the vicinity, descendants of the Menomonees and Sacs. They were always quiet and peaceable, and friendly toward the whites in many ways, bartering with them all kinds of game for provisions and fire-arms. Deer were plenty in those days, and the Indians had a way of hunting them by night. They knew about what places the animals would congregate, and would prepare a light to attract them, and then concealing themselves, awaited their opportunity. Soon the report of half a dozen rifles would resound through the forest, and, as an old settler puts it: "We always felt sure that Waubeka and his dusky followers were securing us venison for the coming day."

The lime interests of Grafton form one of the principal revenues. Timothy Higgins ranks as the oldest lime-burner in this section, he having built a kiln as early as 1846. The largest one now in operation is that controlled by J. W. Ormsby and O. W. Robinson, of Milwaukee. This kiln was started in 1874, under the name of the Ormsby Lime Company, and Charles Stewart, of Grafton, made foreman; he employs regularly twelve to fifteen men, and turns out 125 barrels of lime per day. The village of Grafton at present contains one large woolen-mill, one grist-mill, a chair and furniture factory, one brewery, one cheese factory, some twenty-five business houses, two wagon and blacksmith shops, and three churches—one Catholic, one German Lutheran and one Presbyterian.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the church edifice bears the date October 17, 1847. The congregation was first visited by Father Sailer. His successors were, first, Father Wickmann, Father Fabian, Father Store, Father Schraenbach and Father Strickner as Visiting Priests. Resident Priests were Father Moes, Father Zingshein, Father Gtash, Father Zimmer, Father Marshal, Father Woefell, Father Karfbage and Father Andrew Ambauen, the present incumbent. The church has seventy-five families. The present Trustees are George Bach, Peter Spehn and Jacob Bielein. Father Ambauen for several years past has worked assiduously toward establishing a school. Sufficient funds have now been subscribed by the members to complete the project. The school will be under the charge of the Sisters of St. Xavier's Society. A small congregation, numbering about twenty-five families, residing in the adjoining district in Town 10, is also under the charge of Father Ambauen, who visits them regularly on Sunday.

The German Lutherans and Methodists have also flourishing churches in the village.

The town of Grafton is second in importance in the yield of agricultural products, and is one of the oldest farming communities in the county. The land is mostly in an excellent state of cultivation, and, when properly tilled, yields bountiful harvests of wheat, oats, corn and barley, fine crops of potatoes, and an abundant supply of the grasses common to the country.

The enumeration of scholars at dates named has been as follows: 1847, whole number, 210; 1852, 382; 1860, 774; 1862, 815; 1867, 780; 1872, 796; 1877, 772; 1880, 664.

The Supervisors and Town Clerks since the organization of the town have been as follows:

1846—Supervisors, Benjamin H. Moore, Chairman, William Schroeder, William Rice; Clerk, Harvey G. Turner.

1847—Supervisors, Reuben Wells, Chairman, Benjamin Sebring, Patrick Smith; Clerk, Charles E. Chamberlin.

1848—Supervisors, Benjamin Sebring, Chairman, William Rice, Patrick Smith; Clerk, William Halpin.

1849—Supervisors, P. M. Johnson, Chairman, L. L. Sweet, James McNamara; Clerk, Washington Moore.

1850—Supervisors, Benjamin Sebring, Chairman, Henry Clousing, James Ruddy; Clerk, Patrick Riordan.

1851—Supervisors, P. M. Johnson, Chairman, Henry Clousing, John Lawler; Clerk, J. T. Adriance.

1852—Supervisors, B. G. Gill, Chairman, John Lawler, George Fleischmann; Clerk, P. Moore.

1853—Supervisors, H. G. Turner, Chairman, Andrew Schletz, Hiram Frisby; Clerk, Aaron B. Gates.

1854—Supervisors, J. C. Downs, Chairman, John Cottingham, F. A. Schletz; Clerk, P. Moore.

1855—Supervisors, J. C. Downs, Chairman, Moritz Butzer, P. Spehn; Clerk, P. Moore.

1856—Supervisors, J. C. Downs, Chairman, R. Smith, P. Spehn; Clerk, P. Moore.

1857—Supervisors, J. C. Downs, Chairman, Peter Spehn, A. Viesselmann; Clerk, John Ahlers.

1858—Supervisors, H. G. Turner, Chairman, Nolan Godfrey, Gottfried Noltze; Clerk, John Ahlers.

1859—Supervisors, John Ahlers, Chairman, Nolan Godfrey, John C. Schoer; Clerk, George Miller.

1860—Supervisors, John Ahlers, Chairman, John C. Schoer, John Lawler; Clerk, Anton Steiner.

1861—Supervisors, John Ahlers, Chairman, Peter Laabs, William Brumbach; Clerk, Peter Spehn.

1862—Supervisors, William F. Tibbets, Chairman, J. A. Janssen, G. Noltze; Clerk, A. Steiner.

1863—Supervisors, John Ahlers, Chairman, William Ulrich, J. A. Janssen; Clerk, M. Demrath.

1864—Supervisors, John Ahlers, Chairman, Fred. Burhop, Charles Zeige; Clerk, M. Demrath.

1865—Supervisors, John Ahlers, Chairman, Peter Laabs, Charles Zeige; Clerk, J. L. Semmann.

1866—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Chairman, H. Schnege, William Coulson; Clerk, J. L. Semmann.

1867—Supervisors, William Ulrich, Chairman, Ed. Ritterbusch, William Bohne; Clerk, J. Ahlers.

1868—Supervisors, William F. Opitz, Chairman, William Pomplitz, D. Burhop; Clerk, J. Ahlers.

- 1869—Supervisors, William F. Opitz, Chairman, D. Burhop, D. Bruns; Clerk, J. Ahlers.
 1870—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Fred Burhop, Fred Musbach; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1871—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Chairman, Henry Schumaker, Joseph Von den Bergen; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1872—Supervisors, William F. Opitz, Chairman, Henry Schumaker, Joseph Von den Bergen; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1873—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Chairman, Henry Schwengel, John B. Schneidisch; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1874—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Chairman, Henry Schwengel, Joseph Von den Bergen; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1875—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Chairman, Henry Schwengel, Joseph Von den Bergen; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1876—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Chairman, Charles Schlegel, F. Musbach; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1877—Supervisors, Charles Mintzlaff, Chairman, Charles Schlegel, Gustav Noltze; Clerk, John Ahlers.
 1878—Supervisors, Peter Spehn, Chairman, A. Kreutzer, H. Mintzlaff; Clerk, T. W. Mahegan.
 1879—Supervisors, Charles Schlegel, Chairman, Andrew Kreutzer, Joseph Munes; Clerk, T. W. Mahegan.
 1880—Supervisors, Charles Mintzlaff, Chairman, Gustav Noltze, Aug. Klug; Clerk, T. W. Mahegan.
 1881—Supervisors, Charles Mintzlaff, Gustav Noltze, Aug. Klug; Clerk, G. C. Fleischmann.

GRAFTON VILLAGE.

The village of old Grafton, once the county seat of old Washington County, is situated on Section 24, in the western part of the present town, on the Milwaukee River. It has the marks of age upon it. The stone and other buildings are mostly clustered about the square. Some of them, still standing, were among the earliest built. The old stone block, built for county purposes when Grafton had county seat aspirations, is still standing. The excellent water-power was early utilized. Between 1842 and 1844 a dam was built and a saw-mill started, also a flouring-mill. I. Edwards, William Bonniwell and P. M. Johnson owned the flouring-mill, and it is stated by old settlers that they built the first dam. John Simon, still living in the village, gives the following account of it, in 1848, when he first arrived: "When I came, the stone block was already built, and so was the dam; then there were two saw-mills, and a grist-mill with three runs of stones. It was a part of the same mill that is running now. Three old-fashioned limekilns were burning near where the kilns are now. At that time we got mails by stage, daily, by line running between Milwaukee and Port Washington, on the Green Bay road. Datus Cowan drove the stage. There was also business done at Milwaukee Falls, a mile down the river. Lamson and J. B. Gill had a turning-shop, and made bedsteads; and on the other side was a chair-factory, run by George Miller. For many years Grafton lay in a state of rest, showing little life or enterprise. It has lately awakened from its Rip Van Winkle slumber, and started into new life with all the vigor of youth."

The principal manufacturing industries of the place are:

The woolen mill, built in 1880. It is built of stone, contains two sets of woolen machinery and one of worsted. It manufactures woolen and worsted yarns of the best quality. Its worsted machinery is imported and of the most modern kind. This is the only worsted mill in the West. It is owned and run by the Cedarburg Woolen Company. Deredrech Wittenberg is the President and business manager. It employs, when in full operation, one hundred hands.

The flouring-mill, situated a few rods north on the same dam, is now run successfully by H. Schmith & Co. It has five runs of stones, all the modern improvements, and a capacity for the manufacture of one hundred barrels of flour per day. The products find a constant sale to

the bakers of Milwaukee, the brand, "White Lily," being a favorite with the trade. The mill creates a constant and reliable market for wheat.

The water-power is one of the best on the Milwaukee River. The fall, at the dam, is sixteen feet, and at the woolen-mill, a few rods below, 20 feet.

TOWN OF CEDARBURG.

The town of Cedarburg was set off from Grafton and organized in 1849. Among those who took an active part in the organization were C. E. Chamberlin, John McGill, John Roth, John Dunne, John Smith, Frederick Hilgen, William Schroeder, C. Rentleman, Charles Deberpool, J. Arndt, Reuben Wells, Michael Gorman, John Seidell, James Gafferney, Dr. H. Boclo, Dr. S. Hartwig, Edward Nolan, L. L. Sweet and James Ruddy. The Board of Supervisors, composed of the following gentlemen, William Vognitz, Heinrich Krohn and Edward Nolan, met at the house of George Fisher, in the village of Cedarburg, April 23, 1849, where they proceeded to lay out the different road districts of the town. The oldest settlement was that known in early days as the New Dublin District. It derived its name from the fact that the majority of the settlers had emigrated from Ireland.

As nearly as can be ascertained, Joseph Gardinier, better known among the old settlers as "Miserly Joe," was the first white man to make an onslaught and break the solid phalanx of the forests in this section. Joe was employed by the agents who had charge of the survey and construction of the old Milwaukee and Green Bay road, and made his headquarters in a little log shanty near Cedar Creek, where the Hamilton Mills now stand. Samuel Place, L. Fox, Valentine Hand, I. S. Brown and Daniel Strickland were the first to make improvements in the district. Valentine Hand built a hotel, which served as an excellent rendezvous for the old pioneers in which to crack their jokes and sample the bourbon of "Mine Host." It was at one of these meetings that a resolution to change the name of the district was offered. The proposition met with considerable opposition, but was finally passed, and, in 1847, New Dublin District was re-christened, and has ever since been known as the Hamilton District. Of I. S. Brown, an old settler relates the following: "Brown had evidently met with reverses in the East in money matters, which was the principal cause of his seeking the seclusion which the wilds of Wisconsin afforded. He was highly educated, a perfect gentleman, courteous in his manners and charitable in disposition. These excellent traits of character won for him the esteem of all who knew him. But some hidden secret of his past life seemed to weigh upon his mind. Melancholy had taken full possession of his being, creating a desire for solitude. The old settlers soon came to understand and respect his feelings, leaving him to seek, as was his delight, the hidden retreats of the forest undisturbed, and to seek intercourse with his fellowmen only at such times as his own inclinations might prompt him." Of his home, the following lines of Spenser form an excellent description:

"A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale, hard by a forest's side;
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro."

EDUCATION.

The development of the public-school system, and the establishment of school districts commanded the attention of the early settlers from the first, and the rapid advancement made in this important branch reflects much credit on the pioneers. The first School Commissioners in the town were Daniel Strickland, H. V. Bonniwell and Levi Ostrander.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The streams of Ozaukee County afford excellent facilities for water-power. The early settlers in this section were not slow to discover these natural advantages, and, as some old writer

has put it, "necessity is the mother of invention," so these men, cast into the wilderness, out of the reach of civilization, and destitute of a market or the means of manufacturing bread-stuffs, were entirely dependent on their own exertions to supply the deficiency. Log shanties were built which served them as a shelter, where they cracked the kernels of the grain by hand, until saw-mills to make their lumber and grist-mills to grind their flour could be erected. Reuben Wells was the first to come to their relief, by erecting a combined saw and grist mill on Cedar Creek, near where the village now stands. In 1844, Frederick Hilgen, the father and founder of Cedarburg, in company with William Schroeder, another worthy pioneer, came out from Milwaukee to Hamilton on the Green Bay road, from which point they cut a new road to the site upon which the village of Cedarburg now stands. They found the four Kroth brothers, Carl Dapperpool, Patrick Smith, Hugo Pool and Thomas Brokaw living in the vicinity, where they had made for themselves a few small clearings and erected a number of rude huts. They purchased thirty-five acres of land, at \$35 per acre, from the Kroth Brothers, and immediately set about hewing timber with which to lay the foundation of a grist-mill, which they completed the same year—a half log and half frame structure. The following year they built two or three dwelling-houses, and a building for store purposes, the first in the village of Cedarburg. In 1847, they added a saw-mill, and made improvements on the dam which had been affected by high water. In 1855, the frame mill was taken down and a large stone one, six stories high, erected in its place. In 1865, Mr. Hilgen sold his interest to Joseph Trottmann, the present partner of Mr. Schroeder. The latter, though now silvered with age, still retains his position in the mill, which has now a capacity of 120 barrels of flour per day. The cost of the building was \$22,000. Mr. Schroeder was the first store-keeper, and was also appointed the first Postmaster of the village.

The Columbia Mill, located three-quarters of a mile east of the village, on Cedar Creek, was built in 1846 by Dr. Luning & Bros. Objections were made by some of the early settlers who lived in close proximity to the mill, to the dam, which caused the water to overflow their land. This dam was subsequently torn down, and a new one built further east on the creek, when everything proved satisfactory. The mill property was purchased by Gustav Pfeil in 1851, at sheriff's sale. Pfeil made several improvements, and run the mill for a period of two years, when he sold it to Joseph Trottmann, who held possession until 1864, when he sold out to E. Hilgen, E. Stallman and Charles Barthel. The latter was succeeded by William Rahn, in 1865. One year later, E. Stallman disposed of his interest to Hilgen and Rahn. The mill again changed hands in 1875, Mr. F. Hoehm this time being the purchaser. Hoehm met with poor success, and the property was foreclosed. It was then rented for a period of three years to Bodendoefer & Zaun. At the expiration of the lease, September 1, 1880, the mill was sold at Sheriff's sale, to the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. On June 1, 1881, the company sold to Mr. Zaun, who rebuilt the dam, which had been washed away by the spring flood of the same year. The mill is now in good running order, has four sets of stone, and a capacity of eighty barrels of flour per day, besides custom work. The fall at this point is thirteen feet. Hilgen & Meyer opened a store at the mills in 1874. This undertaking proved unprofitable, as their buildings were destroyed by fire two years later, after which disaster the enterprise was abandoned. There are two other grist-mills in the town of Cedarburg.

The Excelsior Mill is a large stone structure, built in 1875, by H. Wahausen & Co., at a cost of \$21,000. The property is now owned by Henry Colway. The power at this point is the finest on Cedar Creek. The fall obtained is twenty-five feet. The mill is located in Section 26.

The Hamilton Grist-Mill was built by Edward H. Janssen in 1854. It is now the property of Andrew Bodendorfer.

Ranking high among the manufacturing interests of the village of Cedarburg, is the Hilgen Manufacturing Company, established in 1872, by Frederick Hilgren & Son, at a cost of \$25,000. In 1879, the business was purchased by the following-named gentlemen: Diedrich Wittenberg, J. W. Johann, J. H. Wittenberg, from the F. Hilgen estate. J. H. Winner is President. The

company manufactures doors, sash, moldings, blinds, glazed sash and Straub's Wash Machines. They also handle lumber in large quantities, and employ regularly seventy-five men. The mill is run by a forty-horse-power engine, and does a business of \$125,000 annually. The company have warerooms at 458 to 466 Third street, Milwaukee.

The Cedarburg Woolen-Mill, run by water-power obtained from Cedar Creek, was built in 1865, at a cost of \$30,000, by Hilgen & Wittenberg. The business was carried on under this name until 1872, when the mill was incorporated as the Cedarburg Mill, D. Wittenburg, President; H. Wittenburg, Treasurer; J. W. Johann, Secretary. The principal productions of the mill are yarns, blankets and flannels. The company employ on an average about forty-five hands, and does a business of \$100,000 per annum. The mill contains twelve broad and three narrow looms, three knitting-machines for scarfs and jackets, and three for other purposes. The work is divided into apartments as follows: Basement, finishing, washing and dyeing; first floor contains four sets of carding machines; second floor, weaving and spinning; the upper floor is used for twisting, reeling and storing goods. This company built a branch mill in the village of Grafton, in 1880, at a cost of \$40,000. This mill manufactures worsted yarns, and is the only one of the kind west of Philadelphia. The machinery was imported from England. The mill is in charge of Joseph Isles, formerly of Philadelphia. He has in his employ sixty hands, and does a business of \$125,000 annually.

The pioneer blacksmith of Cedarburg Village was Joseph Carley, who made a clearing in 1844 and built himself a shop and dwelling house. He obtained heat from charcoal burned by himself. The first doctor was Theodore Hartwig, who came into the village in 1846, and, in company with Hugo Boclo, opened the first drug store. Mr. Boclo still flourishes under the pharmacy sign. The brewing interests of the village were started in 1848, by Engels & Schaeffer.

Frederick Hilgen, the founder of Cedarburg Village, came to this country in 1844, and located in the city of Milwaukee. During the same year, he, in company with William Schroeder, started on a prospecting tour through what was then the wilds of old Washington County. They followed the Green Bay road north until they came to what is now called Hamilton, when they proceeded to cut a road from that point through the timber to the site where the village of Cedarburg now stands—a distance of one mile. Being favorably impressed with the facilities afforded by the creek at this place for water-power, they at once began preparations for building a grist-mill. This enterprise was completed the following year, when both Mr. Hilgen and Mr. Schroeder decided to make this their permanent abode, and immediately set about clearing the land upon which to erect homes for themselves and families. From that time, Mr. Hilgen employed every means within his power to build up and advance the interests of Cedarburg. Naturally enterprising, he seemed to possess the faculty of inspiring others with the same loftiness of spirit. Let any new project be started worthy of support, Mr. Hilgen would be among the first to aid in its completion. In 1864, Mr. Hilgen, in company with D. Wittenberg and Joseph Trottmann, commenced the erection of the Cedarburg Woolen-Mill. The following year, he exchanged his interest in the grist-mill with Mr. Trottmann for his share in the woolen-mill, when the factory was run under the firm name of Hilgen & Wittenberg. In 1872, Mr. Hilgen engaged with his son in the lumber business, when he built the large planing-mill now known as the Hilgen Manufacturing Company. The Hilgen Spring Park, a favorite summer resort, was laid out by him in 1852. The park comprises seventy-four acres, thirty acres of which is forest. The grove is one of the finest in this part of the State. There are two good hotel buildings, a band stand, spring and bath-house, besides several fountains in connection with artistically-designed flower-beds and fine gravel-walks, which intersect at various points throughout the parks. The grounds and hotels are now the property of the Hilgen heirs, and are at present in charge of John F. Hilgen, who is keeping them in repair until a sale of the estate can be consummated. The spring has become quite popular, and is visited every summer by people from St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. Mr. Hilgen was also interested in the Bank of Cedarburg, which was organized March 20, 1868, under his supervision. These are among the

principal enterprises in which he was the prime mover, and which now stand as grand witnesses of his energetic and useful career, which was brought to a close by the never-failing agent, March 27, 1879. Mr. Hilgen's death was deeply deplored by the community in which he lived, and when the imposing obsequies giving back his remains to mother earth had ended, scarcely a heart in all the town of Cedarburg but mourned the loss of "Father Hilgen," a name given to him by the old settlers. Mr. Hilgen was the father of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living.

This bank was organized March 20, 1868, by the following-named stockholders: Frederick Hilgen, William Schroeder, Henry Wehausen, Frederick Schatz, Juenjen Schroder, Joseph Trottmann and Adolph Zimmerman. The capital stock was fixed at \$25,000, and divided into 250 shares of \$100 each. These shares were held as follows: Frederick Hilgen, William Schroeder and Juenjen Schroeder, fifty shares each; Henry Wehausen, Frederick Schatz, Joseph Trottmann and Adolph Zimmerman, twenty-five shares each. This institution did not prove a success financially, and was discontinued at the end of three years.

VILLAGE OF CEDARBURG.

The village of Cedarburg was founded by Frederick Hilgen and William Schroeder in the year 1845. The village possesses natural advantages rarely surpassed by a town of its size. Cedar Creek, besides furnishing excellent water-power, has in connection with its small tributaries, chiseled out ravines, along which are a dozen or more elevations of greater or less magnitude, forming grand foundations which have been utilized for resident sites. The business portion of the village rests on a level tract of land, the storehouses and public buildings being mostly of stone and brick. Considerable enterprise has been manifested by the people of Cedarburg in both their private and public buildings. In the way of manufactures, the village ranks among the first of its size in the State, the capital invested in the various manufacturing enterprises being estimated at \$250,000. The village has a population of 1,000, and is afforded an outlet for its manufactured and farming products by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which touches the eastern portion of the town, near to the Hilgen Spring Park, a favorite summer resort, one of the many enterprises established by "Father Hilgen," as he was familiarly termed by the old settlers. The village has good public schools, several parochial schools, four church edifices, three Lutheran and one Catholic, the latter being one of the finest buildings of the kind in the county. It is located on an elevation at the head of Main street, and forms one of the principal attractions of the village. It is a magnificent stone structure, and was erected at a cost of \$30,000. The Lutheran Church edifices are neat, unpretentious buildings, one of wood, and two of stone.

The Fire Company was organized March, 1867, with thirty-one members. The officers were: Fred Schatz, Chief; William Rettburg, First Assistant; Phil Roth, Second Assistant; Charles Wilke, Secretary; P. Wehausen, Treasurer; John Weber, Hose Captain; F. Bergmann, Assistant Hose Captain; A. Graef, Captain Hook and Ladder Company; John Roth, Assistant; George Strihle, Janitor. The house now owned by Hugh McElroy, and used as a dwelling, was built for the company, and for an engine-house. This company had a hand-engine, with about 500 feet of leather hose; cost \$800. Soon after its organization it was merged in the Turner Society, and remained so until April 27, 1875, at which time it again became a separate organization, and in the fall of the same year built their present engine-house, a frame building 18x38, on a lot for which they obtained a perpetual lease from School District No. 2. The company has discarded the old leather hose, and now has 700 feet of rubber hose. In 1880, a hook and ladder department was added at a cost of \$250. The present officers are E. Langheinrich, Chief; Henry Roth, First Assistant; A. Boemer, Second Assistant; G. Burthmann, Hose Captain; C. Boxhorn, Assistant Hose Captain; P. P. Dietrich, Hook and Ladder Captain; G. H. Wirth, Assistant; John Bruss, Treasurer; H. Wehausen, Jr., Secretary; H. C. Nero, G. H. Hilgen, Robert Pfeleger, Treasurer. The company holds a meeting on the first Friday of each month, and practice the day following. They have not been called out to a fire for about two years.

The Turn Verein was organized August, 1853, as the Cedar and Hamilton Society, with forty-five members. In 1867, the Hamilton members withdrew and formed a separate society, since which time the Cedarburg members have taken the name of Cedarburg Turn Verein. They built their present hall in 1868. It is located on Sheboygan street, and is a fine stone building costing over \$5,000. The society hold their meetings on the first Tuesday of each month. Present officers are Charles Vogel, First Speaker; Joseph Trottmann, Second Speaker; G. H. Hilgen, Secretary; A. R. Bomer, Treasurer; P. P. Dietrich, Assistant Treasurer; H. Wehausen, Jr., First Turn Master; G. A. Bomer, Second Turn Master; Theo Krause, Janitor; John Weber, G. Wurthmann, H. Wehausen, Jr., Trustees.

Astrea Lodge, No. 104, A., F. and A. M. was removed from Port Washington to Cedarburg in 1863, being organized in the former place on the 24th of March, 1858. Its first officers were: William A. Pors, W. M.; C. Beyor, S. W.; B. Schommer, J. W.; S. A. White, Treasurer; Ulrich Landolt, Secretary; L. Eghart, S. D.; C. W. Bials, J. D.; E. J. Dodge, Tiler. On March 4, 1863, a committee, consisting of Charles Wilke, H. Boels and Dr. Theo. Hartwig, was appointed to find a new location for the lodge, on account of the disturbance caused by the draft riot, and Cedarburg was decided upon. The present officers are Edward Langheinrich, W. M.; Henry Hentsche, S. W.; William Lehmann, J. W.; Andrew Bodendoerfer, Treasurer; Charles Wilke, Secretary; Gustave Banze, S. D.; John W. Johann, J. D.; Ehrh. Zschommler, Tiler.

The I. O. O. F. of Cedarburg was organized in Newburg, a charter granted July 13, 1862, and the lodge removed to Cedarburg, December 20, 1873. First officers were: E. H. Gilson, N. G.; G. E. Vandercook, Vice N. G.; J. B. Kendall, R. Secretary; E. Frankenberg, P. Secretary; J. F. Collins, Treasurer. The present officers are William Rettberg, N. G.; John Mueller, Vice G.; Charles Wilke, R. Secretary; Charles Law, P. Secretary; George Anschatz, Treasurer.

The post office was first kept by William Schroeder, then by Hugo Boclo, who held the office for about fifteen years. Louis Burgstaal was the next incumbent, succeeded by John W. Johan, who is now Postmaster.

The Hamilton Mill is owned by Andrew Bodendoerfer, who bought the place in 1860. The village has one flour-mill, a marble-yard, one wagon-shop and a blacksmith-shop.

There are three hotels—the Cedarburg House, Washington House and Hartford House.

The Cedarburg House is a stone building built in 1861, by Andrew Kruther, who has since that time made various improvements and additions to the property. It is now valued at \$4,000. Mr. Kruther still remains proprietor of the house.

TOWN OF SAUKVILLE.

The town of Saukville was set off, and made an independent organization April 4, 1848. Prior to that time, it formed a part of old Port Washington. It now comprises Town 11 in Range 21. Settlements were made as early as 1845, and improvements began in 1846. The first traces of civilization on the present site of the village appeared in the latter year. The Indians had made several attempts at clearings at various points along the Milwaukee River, where they had in a small way cultivated the maize. They lingered in and around the vicinity of Saukville for a number of years. After the whites began to take up lands they finally withdrew from the scene, leaving the pioneers in full possession of their hunting-grounds.

During their sojourn they furnished the settlers with fish and the game common to the forests, but as inroads were made into the dense timber, they gradually receded, migrating to the north and west until the last had disappeared. Among the first to settle in this section were George C. Daniels, Lott Blanchard, Joseph Fischbein, William Foster, E. Wadsworth, William Payne, Lemuel Sezer, Stephen McIntosh, Jonathan Tibbetts and Joseph Fowler. In 1848, William Payne and Jabez H. Foster built a dam across the Milwaukee River, three-quarters of a mile north of the village, where they obtained a fall of fifteen feet. The first building erected was a

saw-mill. A year later, they built a frame grist-mill. Payne & Foster had entered some 1,200 acres of land which was designated "The Mill Property." They continued to do a profitable business until 1851, when their grist-mill was destroyed by fire, after which disaster a dispute arose between them as to the sharing of the property. A lawsuit ensued which resulted in the court deciding that the property should be divided into equal shares, each one taking half. Payne then sold out his interest including water-power to William H. Kittridge for \$17,500. The site upon which these buildings were erected was given the name Mechanicsville, but subsequently became a part of the village of Saukville. In 1849, a turning-shop was added to the saw-mill, where the manufacture of bedsteads and chairs was carried on until 1858, at which time the business was abandoned. Alexander M. Allen, Joseph Fowler and John Barnum, were the last to engage in the enterprise. W. H. Kittridge had conveyed the property to his mother, Cinderella Kittridge, who sold it to Maxon Hirsch and Charles H. Miller in 1863. A year later, they sold to Adam Nauth, who rebuilt the saw-mill and dam. Nauth retained possession until December 31, 1870, when he sold out to Thien & Guettler, who rebuilt the grist-mill, a four-story stone building. They also repaired the dam, and made other necessary improvements. The business had but fairly got under headway when the grist-mill was again destroyed by fire. The property was sold in 1879 to August Koenig, by a foreclosure of mortgage. During the same year Koenig was joined by Charles Schlegel, when they rebuilt the mill. They now run five set of stones, and have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. Relics of the old saw-mill are still standing. The dam was considerably damaged by the spring flood of 1881, when the Milwaukee River rose to the highest point ever known, overflowing the country for several miles on each side of its banks. The village of Saukville was inundated two to four feet, and a great many families were forced to abandon their houses and find shelter with their neighbors who were more fortunately located on the higher grounds. In 1860, Ernst Schmidt built a dam and erected a saw-mill in the town of Saukville, four miles north of the village in Section 3, Range 21, on the Milwaukee River, where he continued to do a profitable business until the year 1875, when V. Voelker became a partner and added a frame grist-mill to the saw-mill. The flouring-mill is now run by Voelker & Jonas. The saw-mill was swept away by the flood of 1881, as was also the dam. The later was immediately rebuilt. This place is designated "Voelker's Mills." George Kendall kept a store and saloon at the mills for quite a number of years.

The organization and first election of the town of Saukville took place April 4, 1848, at the house of Lott Blanchard, when the following town officers were elected: Lemuel S. Sizer, Moderator; Elisha Wadsworth and Charles O. Senderburg, Judges of Election; William Foster and Joseph Fischbein, Clerks of Election. There were 43 votes cast, with the following result: For Town Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways, William Payne, Lemuel S. Sizer and James Hurley; School Commissioners, Lott Blanchard, Jonathan Tibbetts and Joseph Fowler; Justices of the Peace, William Payne and Joseph Fischbein; Constables, William Forsythe and Daniel S. Sizer; Collector, William Forsythe; Assessors, Stephen McIntosh, Michael Harrington and Anton Boesewetter; Town Clerk and Treasurer, Joseph Fischbein.

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

This picturesque little hamlet is situated on the west bank of the Milwaukee River, twenty-eight miles north of the State metropolis, and is touched by the Milwaukee & Wisconsin Central Railroad, two express trains passing each way daily. The business portion of the town is laid out in the shape of a triangle, and contains four stores, three hotels, two wagon and blacksmith shops, and a number of dwelling-houses. There are two churches, a Catholic and a German Lutheran, and two schoolhouses, one public and one private. The first house in the village was built by George C. Daniels, in 1846. In 1848, a foot bridge was built across the river at this point at a cost of \$500, the county furnishing one half of this sum. In 1873, the town voted to build a new bridge. The contract was given to William Rettlerg, of Cedarburg, for \$3,735. The bridge is a substantial wood structure, and is well protected by breakwaters. The first storekeeper was Joseph Fischbein, who was also made the first Postmaster, in 1847. In

1848, William Payne erected a building for a hotel, of which William Richards took possession, christening it the "Pulaski Hotel." This pioneer inn is still standing in a well-preserved state, but is now used as a private residence. The Eagle Hotel, the principal one now in the village, was opened to the public by Anthony Ahlhauser, in 1861. Mr. Ahlhauser came to Saukville in 1856, and started a mercantile business, which he afterward exchanged for that of "mine host."

There are eight public schoolhouses in the town of Saukville, four stone and four frame structures. These buildings are in grounds of three-quarters of an acre each, and are furnished throughout with all modern school apparatus. The first officers elected were, in 1848, for School District No. 1, Director, Stephen McIntosh; Clerk, Henry Hedges; Treasurer, John Fitzpatrick. A little frame schoolhouse was built the same year, and Miss E. Tucker was employed by Mr. McIntosh to take charge of the school, it being the first taught in the town of Saukville. The highest number of children enrolled during this term was twenty-one. Mr. S. Whitchurch succeeded Miss Tucker as teacher, taking charge of the school the following year. The school tax for 1848 was \$76.71. The cash value of school property in the town for the same year was \$475.55. Number of children attending private schools, 132; whole number of children in town, 1,095. Cash value of school property, public and private, in 1881, \$9,728.75. Total receipts for school purposes for the year ending August 31, 1880, for District No. 1, \$3,-273.58; expenditures, \$2,491.73; amount on hand, \$781.85.

The town officers for 1881 were: Supervisors, Anthony Ahlhauser, William Brombach, Edward Lutzen; Clerk, Charles Stopper; Assessor, M. Louterbach; Treasurer, Peter Haan; Poundmaster, B. Johnson; Justices of the Peace, Charles Schlegel, A. Ahlhauser, J. W. Lulpring; Constables, B. Johnson, Claude Augustine, Joachim Horn.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God."

Such was the religion of the pioneers of Saukville; they knew no creeds, but were governed by the grand universal law of nature. They were linked together by one common interest, and sought to establish the principles of morality on a broad foundation. The forests served them as a place of worship during the summer months, and in the winter they would repair to the public schoolhouse to offer up their humble devotions. As the country began to fill with people from foreign lands, sectarian lines were drawn and organizations formed under the prescribed rules and formulas of their respective dogmas.

The Methodists were the first to organize, and held their services in the public schoolhouse for a period of twelve years, when the church was disbanded. There are five church edifices in the town, of which the two principal are in the village. The German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the village of Saukville, was organized June 16, 1876. This congregation is visited by Rev. Frank, of Port Washington.

Catholic Church.—This denomination held its first services at the house of John Fitzpatrick, Father Bradley officiating. The church was regularly organized February 20, 1856. Alois Stopper, John Seng and Paul Suennen, Trustees. The business was transacted at the house of Alois Stopper. A little stone meeting-house was erected in 1858. There were present, at the laying of the corner-stone, Bishop Martin Henni, of Milwaukee; Father X. Sailer and Father Dougherty. The church has been presided over by the following priests: First, after Father Bradley, Father X. Sailer, from 1858 to 1860; from 1860 to 1865, the priests to visit the church were J. B. Wickmann, Father Fusseder, Father Fabian, Father Stohr and Father George Strickner. The resident priests were Father J. Voissem, Joseph M. Albers and the present Father, John Friedel. In 1875, a new church edifice, 55x125 feet, was erected. The building is a handsome stone structure, and is the largest in the county. The half-acre lot, on which it stands, was donated to the church by Alois Stopper. The center altar, an elegant piece of architecture, was donated by the members of the church. The two side altars were a gift from Father J. M. Albers. The young men of St. Joseph's Society presented the church with a

pulpit. The windows are of stained glass, and were contributed by individual members. The names of the donators are engraved upon the panes. A parsonage and schoolhouse were erected in 1865. The school is in charge of three Sisters from Notre Dame, of Milwaukee, and has an average attendance of 100 scholars. Seven acres of land were purchased by the church, upon which to erect these buildings. The church and school buildings, including the land, cost \$21,000. The church, in 1850, numbered ten families; at the present, 120 families.

BELGIUM.

The town of Belgium forms the northeast boundary of Ozaukee County, and comprises all of Township 12, Range 22, and a fractional Township 12, Range 23.

It was set off from the original town of Port Washington, and incorporated in 1848. Among those who took an active part in the organization were John Weyker, Nicholas Sosley, Anthony Bartol, S. Wilgen, Nicholas Watry, Nicholas Reading, Peter Buwer, Theodore Pierson, John P. Watry, Bernard Schomer, Nicholas Langers and Nicholas Watry. The first regular meeting was held at the house of John Weyker, July 11, 1848. John Weyker was appointed Moderator, and Samuel Reynolds, Clerk of the Election. The first school meeting was also held at the house of John Weyker, when the following officers were elected: District No. 1—Trustees, Dominique Wolf, Nicholas Reading and Anthony Bartol; Collector, John Weyker. District No. 2 was formed in 1849.

The population of Belgium is composed principally of Germans and Luxemburgers, who adhere to the customs of their native countries. Their principal occupation is farming, the products of the soil making up the bulk of their resources. Next in importance to agriculture, is the manufacture of cheese. There are five large milk and cheese dairies in the town, which are pushed with considerable enterprise, adding materially to the revenue, besides creating a profitable market for the farmers to dispose of their surplus milk, which otherwise would be of little value to them. While there are no villages in the town, stores are stationed at central points where the farmers are accommodated with a market for their produce. There are two post offices conveniently located: one taking the name of Holy Cross, and the other that of Belgium Station, established on the line of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. The farmers of Belgium are noted for their industry, and have, in a remarkably short time, changed what was once a dense forest, into well-cultivated farms, each one possessing a good dwelling-house and barn. There are two Catholic Churches in the town, this being the only denomination represented. The meeting-houses are substantial stone structures, and are designated by the names of Holy Cross and Lake Church, the latter being located in the eastern part of the town near the lake, and presided over by Rev. George Leetner. The Holy Cross congregation numbered, in 1846, twelve families. They held services at first at private houses; Rev. Anthony Meyer was the first visiting priest. In 1848, a log meeting-house was erected as a place of worship. This rude structure was replaced by the present edifice, a handsome stone building, erected in 1865, under the supervision of Rev. Fusseder, and dedicated by Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee. In 1851, the congregation added a two-story stone building, at a cost of \$4,000, for school purposes. The school is in charge of three Sisters of the order of St. Dominique. Both the German and English languages are taught in the school, the average attendance being about eighty. The church has also erected, at various points along the public highways, shrines or places of prayer. These buildings are painted white, and are handsomely decorated throughout with artistically designed crosses and holy emblems of the church. The public schools of Belgium have not been neglected. The town is divided into eight districts, each of which contains either a frame or stone schoolhouse, surrounded with grounds sufficiently large to accommodate the children, with ample room for their out-door sports.

TOWN OF FREDONIA.

The town of Fredonia was set off from Port Washington, and incorporated in the month of April, 1847. It comprises all of Township 12 in Range 21. The first town meeting was held in the spring of 1847, at the house of Hiram King. The officers of election were chosen, Hiram King being made Moderator, and Henry Orentt, Clerk of the Election. The following sums were then voted for the purposes herein mentioned: For incidental expenses, \$25; for support of the poor, \$80; for construction of bridges, \$80. It was voted further that the town officers be compensated at the rate of \$1 per day. It was also voted that the fences in the town should be five feet high, and that there should be no cracks in the fences within two feet of the ground to exceed four inches in width. The following town officers were then elected: Supervisors, Isaac Carmen, William Kelly and William H. Bunce; Town Clerk, R. H. Manney; Justices of the Peace, Lemuel Hyde and Edward Bunce; Collector, Jacob M. Sutton; School Commissioners, John H. Hovey, J. T. Irwin and Sylvester Whiting; Assessors, Thomas Irwin, Joseph Mooney and John Wonderly; Highway Commissioners, Daniel M. Miller, William Bunce and Homer Johnson; Constables, Alanson Arnold and Hugh Kelly; Sealer of Weights and Measures, William Bell; Fence Viewers, William R. Davis, Lemuel Hyde and Albert Read; Treasurer, William R. Davis. The following poll-list taken from the first election held in 1847 will show who the early settlers and founders of Fredonia were:

POLL-LIST FOR 1847.

William Bunce, Edward Shubert, George Kollar, Joseph Lichart, Joseph Rix, Frantz Bear, Thomas Ruland, Julius Schubert, George Briedgert, Peter Nerberst, Adam Wachter, John Kollar, Martin Kollar, George Feirreisew, William Beger, Charles Beger, Christ. Beger, Charles Rudolph, Andrew Liebel, George Beck, August Ohrling, Charles Miller, William Kelly, Jacob M. Sutton, William Heinberg, Edward S. Bunce, Thomas McCowen, Joseph McCowen, George W. Virgil, Jeremiah Lott, Isaac Carmen, Clark Boughton, Hamilton Bunce, William Hudson, C. S. Griffin, Hiram King, E. Tollett, Henry Orcutt, John Wonderly, Michael Bratt, Thomas Kelly, Joseph Smith, King Case, Oren Case, Michael Casler, Joseph Mooney, B. Patch, Hiram Hills, Lemuel Hyde, Hugh Kelly, Arlanson Arnold, R. H. Manney, W. R. Davis, Thomas Johnson, I. L. Irwin, J. K. Hovey, Daniel W. Miller, Albert Read, Samuel Shaff, Joseph Shaff and B. S. Cassell. Total, sixty-one.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white man that settled in the town of Fredonia was Hiram King, who took up quarters in 1844, in a wigwam located on the Indian trail which followed close to the Milwaukee River, and now forms the present site of the village of Waubeka. King was well advanced in years, having served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He, in company with his wife, fitted up a sort of hotel for the accommodation of travelers who might chance to pass that way. The old man took an active part in the organization of the town, and was elected to several important offices. He remained in the town for a number of years, when he sold out his property and emigrated to the western part of the State, where he is still living in the ninety-second year of his age. The first post office in Fredonia was kept by William Bell, on the line of the old Fond du Lac road. The office was established in 1848. Previous to that time, the nearest post office was the one in the village of Saukville, kept by George Tischbein. In 1846, Clark Boughton and Lemuel Hyde were appointed to superintend and construct the Sheboygan road, from the Saukville bridge, north to the Sheboygan line. The road was surveyed by Col. William Teall, of Port Washington.

The first school district of Fredonia was formed as early as 1846, by the School Commissioners of Port Washington. The district was called Number 3, and comprised all that part of Town 12, Range 21, lying east and north of the Milwaukee River. School district Number 4,

was formed March 7, 1847. The pioneer teachers were: Mrs. Emily Bunce, Miss Harriet Cochran, Mrs. Julia Orentt, Charles M. Kreysig and Joseph Carroll. The report of the School Commissioners for the year 1847, was as follows:

Total number of scholars enrolled.....	54
Number of districts.....	4
Number of schoolhouses.....	1
Number of teachers.....	2
Amount of money raised for school purposes.....	\$64 75

School report for the year 1880:

Number of scholars enrolled.....	495
Number of whole districts.....	8
Number of fractional districts.....	2
Number of teachers employed.....	11
Number of schoolhouses.....	10
Cash value of school property in the town.....	\$6,290 00
Amount of money raised for school purposes.....	3,399 99
Total expenditures.....	2,442 26
Balance on hand August 31, 1880.....	957 73

The pioneers of Fredonia were men of high moral character, and strict observers of the Sabbath. Representatives of the various sects met in common fellowship, as no one denomination was strong enough to work independently of the others. As was common in those days, services were held at private houses, until the public schoolhouse could be utilized for church purposes. The Catholics were the first to erect a church building, a log structure, built in 1849, in the Kollor District, on Section 19. The building was replaced several years afterward by a handsome stone edifice. The church numbers about sixty families, and is at present in charge of Rev. A. H. Reininger.

The Catholics have also quite a large congregation in the village of Wabeka, numbering about sixty-five families. A stone meeting-house was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$3,700. The building was dedicated by Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, and Rev. Louis Mueller, from the Holy Cross Church, in the town of Belgium.

The Methodists and German Lutherans are the only other two denominations now represented in the town. Both congregations have handsome frame church edifices in the village of Wabeka. The churches are visited by ministers residing in the village of Port Washington.

VILLAGE OF WAUBEKA.

This romantic little village, resting on the knolls divided by the Milwaukee River, was named after an old Indian chief who lived in the vicinity for quite a number of years after the whites began to settle the country. Waubeka had made several clearings, at various points along the Milwaukee River, where his tribe cultivated corn patches, their principal occupation, however, being that of hunting and fishing. The Indians were very fond of goodnatosh (whisky), and would give the settlers almost any quantity of game and fish for a demijohn full of the tempting liquor. The village of Waubeka was surveyed and laid out in town lots by George W. Foster, now a prominent lawyer of Port Washington. Mr. Foster, in company with H. J. Turner, built the first dam across the Milwaukee River at this point. They soon discovered that excellent water-power could be obtained, and at once commenced the erection of a saw and grist mill. These buildings were erected on the north bank of the Milwaukee River. The grist-mill was entirely destroyed by fire a few years after its completion. The saw-mill is still standing, but in a dilapidated state. Part of the old relic was swept away by the spring flood of 1881. The present grist-mill, a large frame structure, was built by J. B. Schauble. The mill has a capacity of eighty barrels of flour per day.

In 1871, Burnett Zindell erected a plow and machine foundry in the village, at a cost of \$12,000. The foundry has changed hands several times; the building is now standing idle. Korman & Lapham were the last to engage in the enterprise. In connection with this, the village contains two pump factories, one cheese-box factory, one cheese factory, owned by J. H.

Klessig, one large tannery, run by M. S. Neuens, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon and carriage shops, five stores, three hotels and three churches. The bridge which spans the river at this place, was built in 1870, at a cost of \$6,000. The post office was established in the village of Waubeka in 1851, under the name of Fredonia. The first Postmaster was John J. Race. The office is now in charge of B. S. Cassell, who has held it for the last twenty years. Mr. Cassell kept the first store in the village.

FREDONIA STATION.

This thriving little place is situated on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It contains two large warehouses, one store, and one hotel bearing the double name of "Fredonia and Filmore House." The building was erected in 1871, by Peter Martin. It is now owned by John P. Coltax. The post office was established at this place in the spring of 1880. C. C. Learing was the first Postmaster. The office is now in charge of John P. Coltax. A large steam saw and turning mill was erected in 1874, by John J. Race and C. F. Cooley. The mill is run by a fifty-horse-power engine, and turns out work to the amount of \$25,000 per annum. The population of Fredonia, for the year 1880, was 1,839. Of this number five sixths are Germans, the remaining sixth being composed principally of Americans and Irish. Farming is the principal occupation, and from this source the revenue of the town is obtained.

The town officers for 1881 were elected as follows: Town Clerk, C. H. Witt; Supervisors, J. J. Race, N. Rheingans and Peter Jung; Treasurer, H. Groteluschen; Assessor, F. E. Oehme; Justices of the Peace, Charles F. Cooley, Francis Smith, N. E. Becker and Fred Bemer; Constables, John Fuetzen, B. R. Burrell and August Thompson; Sealer of Weights, Charles Zetter.

The only crime ever committed in the town of Fredonia was perpetrated by an inhuman wretch, bordering on the brute creation, by the name of John Conrad, Sr. Conrad had an idiot son whom he would, on the least provocation, beat unmercifully, and it was through this manner of treatment that the boy was brought to the deplorable state of an idiot. His miserable existence was terminated May 17, 1880, by his brutal father throwing him down a pair of stairs. Conrad then fled to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was arrested May 19, 1880. He was brought back and lodged in the Ozaukee County Jail, at Port Washington, to await his trial. At the June term of the Circuit Court he was arraigned for murder, and pleaded not guilty. His bail was fixed at \$10,000, which sum he failed to obtain. At the January term of Court, 1881, Conrad's counsel, Eugene Turner, asked for a change of venue to Sheboygan County, stating that his client had made an affidavit to the effect that he believed Judge D. J. Pulling to be prejudiced against him. The prisoner was subsequently sent to Sheboygan County, where he was tried, and found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. He was sentenced by Judge Gilson to four years in the State Prison.

CHAPTER VI.

OLD SETTLERS' DRAWER.

GENERAL HARRISON—SOLON JOHNSON—LELAND STANFORD—LETTER FROM TIMOTHY HALL—JESSE HUBBARD—BARTON SALISBURY—EARLY SCHOOL TEACHERS—JANSEN'S ORDEAL—FOURTH OF JULY, 1843—EARLY PIETY—GERMAN-ENGLISH—TRIBUTE OF EDWARD H. JANSSEN.

In this chapter are given such personal sketches and reminiscences of the early settlers and founders of Wisconsin City, as can be gathered from the few survivors who were their contemporaries.

WOOSTER HARRISON, or Gen. Harrison, as he was familiarly termed by the old settlers, was a native of New York, and a full-blooded Yankee. What he lacked in education was supplied by a wonderful gift of natural wit. His reputation for story-telling extended throughout the whole of Eastern Wisconsin. Although never holding office or establishing any fixed principles in life, he was a man much sought after by the early settlers when any great gathering was to be held, to create mirth for the crowd. He was always of a restless turn of mind, engaging in all sorts of wild speculations, mostly of a kind that proved detrimental and unprofitable to himself. The old man often deplored his own weaknesses, but these fits of melancholy were never of long duration, and at the first opportunity afforded he was again mingling with his fellows, amusing them with some funny episode in his own career. He was a clockmaker by trade, and spent most of his time in repairing watches and clocks, traveling from house to house. Once having esconced himself under the roof of some worthy pioneer, he scarcely ever departed without a fair share of patronage, the charges always being to the credit of the General, his host vowing that the entertainment he had enjoyed was more than an equivalent for the provender the General may have dispatched. Somewhat of an inventive turn of mind, he ventured on a patent which cost him his little fortune. He remained in this stranded condition until the breaking-out of the war, when he departed for the State of Michigan. Stopping at Detroit, he enlisted with the Michigan volunteers. One night while off duty, he strolled down to the wharf, walked out on one of the river piers, and the night being dark, he lost his footing, and was precipitated into the merciless waters of the Detroit. Death tipped the glass, spilling the few remaining sands, thus ending the career of the first white trader and settler of Port Washington, a man of whom it could be justly said, "His worst enemy was himself."

SOLON JOHNSON was the first man elected to the State Legislature of Wisconsin, from Port Washington. In his physical make-up Johnson was slim in body, lank in limbs and considerably over the average height, being six feet five inches tall; in character somewhat eccentric; in disposition kind and magnanimous; while, underlying these traits was a vein of quiet mirth which every now and then would break forth in the drollest manner. Shortly after he had been elected as a Representative, he paid a visit to Milwaukee and purchased a new suit, in which to make his debut in the Legislature at Madison. Usually he was somewhat slovenly in his dress, and to see him rigged out in a new suit of broadcloth and a plug hat, would have created no small sensation among his chums in Port Washington. Solon surmised this, and concluded that the new suit should not be donned until the time of departure for the State Capital had arrived. Accordingly, he had the wearing apparel neatly done up and judiciously stored away to await the grand event. But, as ill luck would have it, the secret leaked out. When the fact became known around town a caucus was held, Wooster Harrison presiding. A scheme was concocted, plans submitted and resolutions passed, by which it was unanimously agreed that Solon be compelled to "wet" the new suit, as the expression went, which meant a treat all around for the boys. Accordingly Wooster Harrison was appointed as a committee of

one to wait upon the newly-elected Representative. The ruse worked to perfection. Harrison found Solon in his room. "Good morning, your honor." "Good morning," replied Johnson. "I have called," began Harrison, in a very impressive tone of voice, "to pay, to pay—well, you know, Solon; pardon me for addressing you by your given name; but, believe me, my motives are prompted by the purest friendship." "I can assure you," said Solon, "no apology is necessary." "My object in calling," continued Harrison, "was to compliment you on your success in attaining to the very high and honorable position of representing our new State in the maiden Legislature. The responsibilities are great, as the laws formed at this session will serve as precedents for all coming generations, and we feel confident as to your ability to represent judiciously the interests of Washington County." "You do me a great honor," replied Solon, very much affected by his friend's sincerity. "I know not how to express my gratitude toward my friends for this manifestation of their sympathy and good wishes, and I shall try and prove myself worthy of the great confidence they have imposed in me." "And now," continued Harrison, "that my humble mission is at an end, I have one request to make. I know you will think me foolish, but then you will pardon the whim. What I wish, my friend, is to see you dressed out in your new toggs. I have heard that they are worthy of the high office you are to represent, and have a great anxiety to see how you look in them." "Well, I have a new suit," remarked Solon, somewhat flattered; "and, although it is not so grand as you may have imagined, I will comply with your request." At this, he proceeded to invest himself in the new "toggs," as Harrison expressed it, his visitor expressing himself in the most complimentary manner, as each particular piece of wearing apparel was fitted to its place. When everything was properly adjusted, the toilet completed and Harrison in apparent ecstasy over the excellent appearance of his friend, a loud knock was heard at the door; a sudden commotion in the hall below, and a loud voice was heard to exclaim in the most excited manner, "Where is Mr. Johnson? I must see him at once." By this time, Solon had opened the door, when in rushed the messenger, almost out of breath, and as pale as a ghost. He succeeded in gasping out, "Are you Solon Johnson?" "I am; what can I do for you?" "A friend of yours has been seriously hurt, and desires to see you at the hotel at once." "Who is it?" "I don't know; I couldn't catch his name; they told me to come to you with all possible speed." "You had better go at once," suggested Harrison, in an innocent way. Solon did not wait for the second bidding. Taking up his hat, he accompanied the two men to the hotel. On their arrival there, they found a large crowd gathered. Solon demanded to know where his friend was, and how seriously he had been hurt. His only answer was a loud laugh, and three hearty cheers from the crowd. A suspicion began to run through his brain that he had been deceived. "Harrison, you old rogue, this is another of your diabolical tricks." Another hearty laugh from the crowd assured him that he was correct. "Well, boys, you have earned your treat." "Landlord, they all drink at my expense." After which, three hearty cheers were given for the Representative of Washington County. Solon had been compelled to show his new suit. It is said of him, that shortly after his arrival in Madison, he gave a grand dinner, on which occasion considerable wine was drunk, and numerous toasts given. Solon, wishing to do the agreeable, had courted Bacchus with too much zeal for his own good. He had at the time an important bill before the Legislature, which he intended to speak on the same day. No sooner had he entered the legislative hall, than he began to address the Assembly. Being out of order, the Speaker reminded him that he was violating the rules. "Order, or no order," exclaimed Solon, "I wish you to understand, Mr. Speaker, that I am here to represent the interests of the great county of Washington; and, if my bill is not passed, I will tear this house down over your heads." Some of his friends succeeded in quieting him, and he was conveyed to his room, where he had time to reflect over the situation. With all due respect to him, it is just to say that his bill was afterward passed, as were many others which he offered and pushed to their final passage with great vigor and fair ability. He remained in Port Washington until sometime in 1856, where he left for California. He is now living in Montana. The old settlers often recall with pleasure their relations with the pioneer legislator of Washington County.

LELAND STANFORD came to Port Washington sometime during the year 1848, and remained in the village until 1852, when he left for California. His experience as a lawyer in old Washington County was fraught with disappointment and but little success. His first aspirations were nipped in the bud by an overwhelming defeat he met with as a candidate for District Attorney, his opponent, Eugene Turner, carrying the polls by a large majority. This disastrous failure completely discouraged him, he never afterward having the courage to venture into Washington County politics. One of the moving causes which led him to leave the county is detailed by an old settler, as follows:

"Nicholas Langers had been arrested for assault and battery, and was arraigned before Judge Hopewell Coxe. In this case Leland Stanford was retained by the prosecution, and George W. Foster for the defendant. When the court convened, it was noticed that the Judge was in a somewhat distracted mood. The case, however, was called, and after the witnesses had been examined pro and con, and the defendant, Mr. Foster, closed for the defense, Leland Stanford undertook to show, in a very earnest and well-rounded speech of a half hour's length, why the man should be punished, and closed his argument with an appeal to the Judge to give him the full extent of the law. Judge Coxe, squaring himself as though to deliver a grand charge, dismissed the case as follows:

"Mr. Stanford, that's a good speech, but I see no plausible reason why Mr. Langers should be punished. You have given me no proof, Mr. Stanford, of an assault having been committed. The case is dismissed and the prisoner discharged. The Court now stands adjourned." Stanford threw down his law books in utter disgust, with an expression emphasized by a Texas adjective, to the effect that he would never, so long as he lived, try another case in Washington County."

He kept good his word, and shortly afterward left for California, with what result is known to every reader throughout the United States, and it might also be added, throughout the civilized world. He was elected to the highest office in the great State of California, drove the golden spike on the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, and his wealth is counted by the millions. Old settlers of Ozaukee County claim that his defeat for the District Attorneyship of old Washington County and the summary manner in which the court dismissed his assault and battery case, were the principal causes to which may be attributed his great success.

LETTER FROM TIMOTHY HALL.

SPRING LAKE, Mich., June 21, 1881.

I can give you no facts concerning the settlement of the eastern part of Washington County, but can give you some incidents concerning the western towns.

I, with my wife, came from Vermont to Milwaukee, bought an ox team, and, with my earthly goods, drove to what is now the township of Hartford, and settled on Section 12, from the 14th to the 17th of July, 1843, near which I found a Canadian squatter named Jehial Case, who only stayed a few months and moved to the Fox River country in the north, which left me *the only settler in Hartford for six months*, where I continued to reside until within a few years past. Alfred Orendorf I found then the only settler in Addison, on the old Fond du Lac road. On Limestone Creek, the same season, Uriel S. Wordsworth settled two miles beyond him. I found also William Williamson five miles from me, toward Milwaukee, who was the first settler in the town of Polk. In November following, came Dinsmore W. Maxon, and settled on Cedar Creek, where he now resides.

I frequently went long distances to *log raisings*; one, I remember, was to U. S. Wordsworth's, toward Fond du Lac, seven miles, on foot, where I stayed over night to finish work the next day. Also went to Hartford Village, by section lines and blazed trees, to help raise two houses. Hartford Village was located by James A. Rossman, in 1844.

The late Dr. E. B. Walcott was the leading spirit in locating the water-power and site of West Bend. He and his party stopped on their way there at my house over night, thence through the woods by blazed trees and compass. At the time I came in, Germantown and Richfield were the only towns in what is now Washington County that had any inhabitants, and those were quite scattering.

The night before arriving in Hartford Township, my wife and self stayed in the woods. Sleeping was out of the question, in a sultry July night, with a pack of wolves howling around our wagon, but a short distance off, all night making merry music for our blood, and what notes they failed to put in the mosquitoes made up *in sotto*. We were perched on the top of our load of goods by a bright fire, which was all that kept the wolves at bay. We were lost, as the trail was so dim we failed to follow it. Such are "times that try men's souls," even if one chances to have a stout one.

Some of the incidents I have mentioned may not be what you want, but, as I felt the spirit moving me, I put them in. They are matters of history, which all pioneers have in plenty.

Respectfully yours,

TIMOTHY HALL.

JESSE HUBBARD, now residing in Milwaukee, was an early settler in Mequon. The following reminiscences were gathered from an interview. He came in June, 1840, and took up 240 acres in Section 10, in what was known as the Bonniwell neighborhood. The Bonniwells, an English family of brothers, had come in the year before and settled on Sections 9 and 10. Peter Turck was also there. He took up 160 acres in Section 9 before the Bonniwells came. (The date of Turck's entry is November 16, 1838). A little stream called Pigeon Creek, ran through the section, emptying into Cedar Creek, some three miles to the southeast. Peter Turck built the first saw-mill on this creek. Barton Salisbury came in in 1840, and built another mill half a mile down the stream. He called his place Good Hope. The name was characteristic of the man. Reuben Wells was another early mill-builder; it is a question as to whether he built before Turck or not. His saw-mill was on Eden Creek. He put in a run of mill-stones, and his own was either the first or second grist-mill in the county. Soon after, Thein came in and put up a grist-mill at Thienville. The villages at that early day were not very large. Saukville, where the mail-carrier stopped for dinner on his way to Sheboygan, consisted of one log house. The village of Mequon had one log house and two frame buildings. Good Hope consisted of Salisbury's saw-mill and a log house. Theinville, before the mill was built, consisted of the log house of John Weston, who had located on the site, and kept the post office.

They did not lack for preachers, although religious services were not held at stated times. Peter Turck, E. S. Bunse, James Woodworth, who lived on the river and kept school, Reuben Wells, and several others were local preachers and exhorters. The preachers quarreled more than the other neighbors.

The German Lutherans had meetings at their settlement in another part of Mequon, in 1840. The Methodists held their first meeting in 1842 or 1843, at the house of Datus Cowan, who kept a tavern on the Green Bay road. Elder Whitecomb, a circuit preacher from Prairieville, now Waukesha, preached on the occasion. Datus Cowan was rather an odd genius. He was one of the early stage-drivers or mail-carriers, kept a tavern, was good natured, but not naturally pious. He got religion on this occasion, and was quite zealous in the cause for some months. He afterward blackslid somewhat. Other early settlers, say in 1841 to 1844, who were quite active and respected citizens, were Fred W. Horn, William Opitz, William Worth, Adolph Zimmerman and Taylor Havilon.

BARTON SALISBURY was, without doubt, the most energetic laborer among the pioneers of Washington County. He seemed to be possessed with an uncontrollable and constant energy, which only found expression in the planning and carrying out of undertakings involving hard labor, and great power of endurance. He established the sites of two villages during the few years he lived in the country, and but for his early death, would doubtless have been the leading spirit in every undertaking, looking to its material advancement. His death was an irreparable loss to the community. The material for the following sketch was obtained during an interview with Mrs. Barton Salisbury, who is still a resident of the county.

At the age of nineteen, Barton Salisbury removed from Jefferson County, N. Y., to Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and at that place was married on the 26th of August, 1834, to Miss Armina Litch. With his only property, a horse and buggy, he started for the wilderness of Wisconsin in 1839, and located in Town 9, on the Bonniwell settlement, in what is now the town of Mequon. By selling his horse and buggy, he was enabled to procure land and build a small saw-mill on Pigeon Creek, half a mile east of that owned by Peter Turck. He boarded with Mr. Turck a portion of the time while building his mill, and also after the arrival of his wife, until he could build a log shanty of his own.

In this log shanty, after he was elected Justice of the Peace, he held his primitive court, and was sometimes obliged to subpoena his wife to testify to words unwarily uttered by parties after entering his house, she being the only available witness.

After two years, Mr. Salisbury exchanged his mill property for a valuable farm of 160 acres, with frame house and barn, situated on the old Green Bay road, and owned at that time

by Mr. Lyon. The exchange was a profitable one for Mr. Salisbury, the house being sufficiently large to serve as a pioneer tavern. This farm he owned until he decided to locate in Barton.

In addition to milling, farming and "dispensing justice," he was, during those busy years, both surveyor and carpenter. His knowledge of surveying, although "picked up," was so intelligently and carefully picked up, that he was able, after procuring his instruments, to make it profitable to himself and useful to his neighbors. His knowledge of carpentry resulted in the erection of a frame house before he left the Turck neighborhood.

About three years after Mr. Salisbury purchased the Lyon farm, he went on a surveying expedition up the Milwaukee River, as far north as the present site of the village of Barton, and with his usual sagacity, decided that the fine water-power and other natural advantages of the place rendered it a desirable point at which to locate, and purchase property.

Mrs. Salisbury, with several years' experience of the hardships and discomfort of pioneer life, dreaded to move again into the wilderness. It was accordingly decided that she with her children should return to her old home in Ohio until her husband should be able to make a new one for her in his chosen location, he meantime encouraging her by the assurance that, if she staid a few months, he would "have lots of settlers on the new place" when she returned.

In the autumn of 1845, Mr. Salisbury built the first log house in Barton. It was on the north side of the river nearly opposite the present mill.

In accordance with his assurance to his wife, his first step after he entered his land, was to induce other settlers to move to the place, and during the winter he had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Foster, the Buck brothers and many others located around him. Mrs. Salisbury returned the following June with her children, Mrs. Dr. Hunt, her daughter, being at that time four or five years of age.

Through Mr. Salisbury's representations, William Caldwell and his brother Edward were induced to invest money to build a mill. Mr. Salisbury taking the contract for its construction, and putting the work under the superintendence of his brother, a mill-wright, whom he brought from Ohio for the purpose.

In the early part of the winter of 1846, a frame house was built for Mrs. Salisbury on the south side, near the present site of the Catholic Church, and the family moved into it in December.

The first saw-mill at Barton was built by Mr. Salisbury, and afterward, when he had decided to build Newburg, sold to Mr. Caldwell. It was one of his strongly marked traits "never to let go of one rope until he had hold of another."

In the winter of 1847-48, Mr. Salisbury induced a man named Watson to build a log house at the point he had selected as the site of the prospective village, in order that he might have, at least, a "local habitation" on his prospecting tours.

This place was afterward purchased by Mr. Frisby, father of I. N. and L. F. Frisby, of West Bend, and occupied by himself and wife, when they were early Newburg pioneers.

On removing to Newburg, Mr. Salisbury purchased of Government 160 acres of land, and erected a saw-mill and grist-mill, an ashery for the manufacture of "black salts," a residence for himself and several other buildings.

In the fall of 1849, he was erecting a large building for a hotel (the building now known as the Webster House). The contract for the work was let to two young men—relatives of his, but at the time of "raising," the townspeople feared that "young Stillwell and Salisbury" were too inexperienced for the task, and requested Mr. Salisbury to oversee them. He put his hand to the work, with his usual energy and coolness, but a rotten timber did its fatal work, and he was precipitated from the top of the building to the cellar, striking timbers as he fell, and reaching the ground bleeding and unconscious. In this state he remained from 4 o'clock, the time of the accident, until 11 o'clock of the same night, the 14th of October, 1849, when he breathed his last.

Mr. Salisbury was a young man at the time of his death—only thirty-six years of age. "He was of medium stature, light complexion, blue eyes and quite dark." He was quiet and

thoughtful, perhaps somewhat reserved; an honorable, just and charitable citizen; a man who always knew how to keep his own spirit under control, and therefore one who could control others: a man of great executive ability, and of superabounding energy.

We can easily see the young man with his fair Saxon complexion and blue eye, eagerly hewing his way through the old Wisconsin forests, and as the log shanty gave way to more pretentious evidences of civilization, pressing forward in his restless energy still "sighing for more towns to conquer."

EARLY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Miss Helen Upham taught the first private school in the fall of 1839, in a log house owned by James W. Woodworth, in the town of Mequon.

So far as is known, William Wirth was the first American school teacher who taught a public school in Washington County. He taught in District No. 1, near Thienville in 1840. He had seventeen scholars. He taught three months for \$12 per month, boarding himself. He gave one acre of land on which the log schoolhouse was erected. He came into the county in 1838, and is still living (1881) in the town of Grafton.

Charles Chamberlin taught in the town of Grafton in 1842.

G. W. Foster, of Port Washington, was also an early teacher, and, it has been stated in a historical sketch of the county, was the first "Yankee schoolmaster." The date of his first school in the county is not accessible.

E. H. Janssen was the first teacher; he taught a Grammar school in 1839.

The following account of an early examination of Janssen, by one of the School Commissioners, is given by an old settler:

The first School Commissioners were Daniel Strickland, Harry V. Bonniwell and Levi Ostrander. Strickland, soon after his appointment, assumed the responsibility of examining Mr. Janssen, who had applied for one of the schools. Thinking to be rigid with the pedagogue, Strickland approached him with an air of self importance, and put the following arithmetical problem: "Now, sir, suppose that I were to sell you one hundred bushels of wheat at 75 cents a bushel, how much money would you have to pay me?" "\$75," promptly answered Janssen. "Good enough, you are a smart fellow to answer a question like that so readily." Strickland then scratched his head, and as he could think of no more difficult problems in mathematics, concluded to try some other branch, and, accordingly, switched off on to geography. A happy thought struck him; he had, during his younger days, experienced considerable of ocean life, and, while on one of his extended voyages, had been wrecked on the island of Madagascar. Here then was where he would corner Janssen. With all the assurance imaginable, he approached the anxious candidate, for something in his looks warned the aspirant that some great question was about to be propounded. "Well, sir," said Strickland, "perhaps you can tell me where the Island of Madagascar is located?" This was a puzzler, and might have sealed Janssen's doom, but for the kindly assistance of a friend who stood near, who had heard Strickland relate his adventure on this island. He whispered the location to Janssen, who at once replied, "Off the coast of Africa." That was enough: Strickland grasped him by the hand and exclaimed, "You are the smartest man I ever met, you can have the school right off!" This was, the relator claims, the first school examination in the county.

The day was celebrated by the Germans who had settled in Mequon and vicinity. They had seen the thing done once or twice, and concluded to attempt a hilarious demonstration of love of their new country in true American style. Sufficient money was raised to get a keg of Owen's best ale or beer from Milwaukee, and to hire a fiddler, who lived across the river. The celebration came off at Opitz's Tavern. The services were entirely in the German tongue, and consisted in the reading of the Declaration and patriotic speeches. The dancing commenced in Opitz's big room, early in the day, and was kept up until the musician was exhausted. Among those present on that occasion were Fred W. Horn, of Cedarburg; C. Miller, of West Bend, and Adolph Zimmerman.

The Methodists are said to have held the first Protestant religious services in the county, at the house of Isaac Bigelow, in Mequon, in 1837-38, at which time a class was formed. It is by no means certain that this was the first service, as Peter Turck, an ardent preacher of the Baptist faith, was already living on Pigeon Creek, and doubtless preached as soon as he could get together any hearers. There is no mention or tradition of his preaching till a year later. In 1838, Rev. Frink, a Methodist Indian missionary, preached at the house of Jonathan Loomer.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD H. JANSSEN.

Edward H. Janssen was the only officer ever elected from old Washington County to a State office. He served as State Treasurer, and, while at Madison, "fell among thieves." Hon. Charles E. Chamberlain, of Port Washington, pays the following just tribute to his friend:

"With regard to Edward H. Janssen, I may say that I knew him by reputation as a citizen of Mequon, and Register of Deeds of Washington County for several years prior to 1853, but had merely a speaking acquaintance with him. He always had the confidence and respect of his neighbors in Mequon, and held some local office of trust as long as he resided there. He was elected Register of Deeds of the county and Treasurer of the State while a citizen of that town. In 1852 or 1853, I think, he with his brother, Theodore Janssen, and a young man by the name of William Gaitzsch bought the saw-mill and water-power at Hamilton, and built the Concordia Mill (so named, as I understood, at the time, on account of the feeling of concord and good will between the partners), and also built a residence at the same place which they occupied. Within two years after the partnership was formed, Theodore Janssen and William Gaitzsch died. During the erection of the mill, Edward was filling his second term as State Treasurer. By virtue of his office as State Treasurer, he was, *ex-officio*, one of the Board of School Land Commissioners of the State. During his term the school lands of the State (Section 16 in each township) had to be personally examined and appraised by the State School Commissioners, which took Edward away from Madison several months in a year. During his absence his business affairs were in the hands of a Deputy, not of his own choice, but one he was compelled to take as a condition upon which his land would be appraised. The Deputy was employed on a salary of \$800, but before his term expired I have heard he dealt in railroad bonds, had a fine mansion, and drove a first-class carriage. Edward's term closed with a deficit in his accounts of over \$30,000. He had been made the victim, through his deputy, of Barstow and the forty thieves. I never, for a moment, believed Edward was criminally culpable in the matter. He was a man of humane, kindly impulses, and, in all my relations with him, I ever found him honorable and just, even to generosity. I believe him to have been incapable of participating in or sanctioning fraud of any kind. Stepping from the arena of rural life, unpracticed in the political knavery of the age, into the theater of Madison politics, he was imposed upon and robbed by those who professed the most ardent friendship for him. *Legally*, he was undoubtedly responsible for the deficit; *morally*, I believe him innocent in the matter. The event beclouded his life for a number of years. He deeply felt the odium which these "wolves in sheep's clothing" had fastened to his name. The Republican papers, from partizan motives, frequently alluded to the affair as an evidence of Democratic corruption, but not one of those writers, I think, ever believed Edward himself to have been a participant, or had any knowledge of the great wrong that was being committed against himself and the State. At last, after a number of years had passed, the silver lining 'neath the cloud appeared, and he was chosen Superintendent of Schools of Ozaukee County, served one term, was re-elected, and died March 30, 1877, before completing his second term. No man is faultless, but the virtues and good qualities in the character of Edward Janssen greatly overbalanced his faults."

Conrad Horneffer, one of the early settlers of Cedarburg, was born at Rothenberg-Kurhessen, Germany, August 11, 1815; learned the saddler's trade, and, in 1836, emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City in the month of June. He soon went to Newark, New Jersey, where he followed his trade with good success for a few years, then removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where, in 1839, he was married to Mary Hahly. In 1843, came to Milwaukee, and made the first leather trunk ever made in that city. In 1846, he settled at Cedarburg, built the Washington House, and commenced hotel business, which he followed with few exceptions during the remainder of his life. He also kept the first harness-shop in Cedarburg, but, as his health failed, he was obliged to drop his trade and abandon the business.

He was an active worker in the Democratic party. He served one term as Treasurer of old Washington County, as Sheriff of Ozaukee County one term, and, in 1865, was a candidate on the State ticket for the office of State Prison Commissioner.

He was commissioned as Colonel of the Wisconsin Militia, by Gov. Dodge. Of his twelve sons and daughters, nine are now living. Anna, now Mrs. Judge Leopold Egart, of Port Washington; Henry and Frederick are book-keepers in Milwaukee; Mena, now Mrs. Charles Wilke, of Cedarburg; Caroline, now Mrs. C. W. Lehmann, of Cedarburg; Willie, a traveling salesman, of Milwaukee; Mary, died in 1881; Louis is a clerk in Milwaukee; Conrad is engaged in boots and shoes in Milwaukee, and Emma lives with her sister at Port Washington.

Mr. Horneffer belonged to several societies; was one of the founders of the Cedarburg Turnverein, also the Cedarburg Rifle Company, of which he was First Lieutenant; was always known as an honest, upright citizen, and a friend to everybody. His death took place August 4, 1878. The funeral services were conducted by the Masonic Lodge, and the funeral was attended by the Old Settlers' Club, the Cedarburg Fire Company, and many friends.

Mrs. Horneffer died in May, 1877.





BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	Company or county	W. V. I.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry
W. V. A.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery	P. O.....	Post Office
W. V. C.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street

WEST BEND.

SAMUEL S. BARNEY, of the law firm of Barney & Kuechenmeister, son of John and Adeline A. (Knox) Barney, was born in the town of Hartford, Washington Co., Wis., Jan. 31, 1846, and is said to be the oldest living white person born in that town. His parents were New England people, who came to Wisconsin in 1842, and located at Prairieville, now Waukesha. October, 1845, they moved to Town 10, Range 18, now Hartford. S. S. was educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. On completing his course, in the fall of 1867, he engaged as Principal of the High School of Hartford, which position he held five years. In the summer of 1871, he moved to West Bend, and commenced the study of law in the office of Frisby & Weil, of West Bend. During the first year of his law studies, they were pursued during vacations at Hartford, and at leisure hours while teaching. Was admitted to the bar in March, 1873, and to the Supreme Court in May, 1874, at which time he became a partner of the law firm of Frisby, Weil & Barney, which connection was continued until October, 1879, when he withdrew, and formed a partnership with Mr. I. N. Frisby, under the firm name of Frisby & Barney; this partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1880, by mutual consent; on December 1 of this year, the existing partnership of Barney & Kuechenmeister was formed. Mr. Barney was Superintendent of Schools of Washington Co. four years, commencing Jan. 1, 1876. Was married, May 18, 1876, at West Bend, to Miss Ellen S. McHenry, daughter of Col. D. and Sarah (Hurlbut) McHenry; Mrs. Barney was born in New York; two children were born to them—John and Sarah C.

GEORGE L. BASTIAN, general blacksmithing, wagon and carriage-making; shop established in 1871; employs three men. Mr. Bastian was born in that part of the town of West Bend now Barton, Wis., Jan. 26, 1849; son of Joseph and Elizabeth Bastian; the father was from Stromberg and the mother from Wintersheim, Germany, and came to America in 1844. The subject of this sketch learned his trade in young America, beginning in 1864 and serving three years; worked in the wagon-shop one year; then came to West Bend Village and worked a few months; next went to Savannah, Ill., where he worked at his trade two years; at the expiration of that time he went to Prairie du Chien, where he remained a few months; then, in 1871, he returned to West Bend and opened his present shop. He was married in the town of Barton, Jan. 9, 1872, to Miss Anna Winkler, daughter of Phillip Winkler; Mrs. Bastian was born on Long Island Sound, N. Y.; they have one child (by adoption) Hanna Mayer Bastian, adopted in 1873.

JACOB BASTIAN, Jr., farmer and agent for the sale of farm machinery, Sec. 16; P. O. West Bend; son of John Jacob and Elizabeth (Braun) Bastian; was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1844; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845, and direct to the town of West Bend, where they made their home on Sec. 14. Mr. Bastian has served six terms as Constable, and is serving in that capacity at this writing. He was married in the town of Trenton, Feb. 26, 1867, to Miss Margaret Arnet, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Arnet) Arnet. Mrs. Bastian was born in Bavaria, Germany; they have three children—Henry, Jacob and George. In 1868, he located on his present farm, Sec. 16, where he owns 60 acres, 20 of which are in the town of Barton.

JOSEPH BAUER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. West Bend; settled in the county in 1855: has 214 acres of land. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Bauer: was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1843, and came to the United States, and directly to Wisconsin, in 1855, making his home in the town of West Bend. He was married, Jan. 18, 1870, at the village of West Bend, to Miss Gertrude Wagner, a daughter of Phillip and Ann M. Wagner: have eight children, seven sons and one daughter—John, Stephen, Henry, Phillip, Frank, Peter, George and Katie, the two last being twins. Mr. Bauer has served as a member of Board of Supervisors for the town of West Bend two years.

DR. OTTO BOESEWETTER, veterinary surgeon, was born in Saxony, Germany, Feb. 18, 1840. Began his education in his native land; came to the United States with his father, and directly to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1854; spending one year in that city, he then came to the town of West Bend in 1855, where his father purchased 400 acres of land; remaining only one year in West Bend, he then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied for the profession of veterinary surgeon. In the spring of 1861, at the first call for volunteers for the late war, he enlisted in Co. C, 9th Ill. V. I. After one month's service, he was detailed to the Western Department as 1st Assistant Veterinary Surgeon under Dr. Volintin; was discharged in 1862 for disability. He returned to Illinois, and was married in Ogle Co. June 19, 1862, to Miss Sophia Runkwitz, daughter of Charles and Dorothea Runkwitz. Mrs. B. was born in St. Clair Co., Ill.; they have had eight children, of whom four only are living—Oscar (deceased), Johanna, Richard (deceased), Emma, Albina (deceased), Thekla (deceased), Edward and Hattie. The Doctor practiced his profession in St. Clair Co., Ill., until 1868, when he moved to West Bend and established a hospital, which is the only one in the county; since locating here, he has by successful treatment of the cases entrusted to him, acquired a reputation that has extended his practice far beyond the limits of his own county. The Doctor has served as Coroner of Washington Co. eight years. The Doctor's father was a physician and surgeon, and practiced twenty-eight years in Germany previous to coming to America in 1854. He practiced one year in Milwaukee, one at West Bend, and then moved to St. Louis, Mo.: a short time ago, he met with an accident that disabled him for active service: at that time, he had been in the practice of his profession fifty years, and was considered a skillful and successful physician.

PETER BODEN, Sheriff of Washington Co., Wis., proprietor of Germania Hall, Billiard and Sample Rooms: was born in Prussia July 25, 1829; son of John and Margaret (Schmal) Boden; came to the United States, and directly to Wisconsin, in 1843, with his parents; located in Germantown, Washington Co.; three years later, came to West Bend and engaged in farming. Was married in the town of Barton, Nov. 12, 1853, to Miss Margaret Deutsch, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Stein) Deutsch; they have had five children, of whom only two are living—George P. is Under Sheriff of Washington Co., residence, West Bend; John died when 7 years of age; Susan died when 5 years old; Mathias P. is a clerk in B. Goetter's store, West Bend; Peter died when 3 years of age. Mr. Boden was Supervisor of Barton two years: moved to West Bend and served as Village Trustee four years; was Under Sheriff during 1874 and 1875—Under Sheriff to Louis Miller; was elected Sheriff in 1880 for the years 1881 and 1882.

PETER BODEN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Aurora: has 180 acres of land; was born in Prussia Sept. 2, 1833; son of Joseph and Lena Boden; came to America in 1853, and direct to Washington Co., Wis., and settled on his present farm. Mr. Boden was married at West Bend April 20, 1857, to Chriwa Bever. Mrs. Boden is a native of Germany; they have eight children—Joseph, John, Lena, Susanna, Peter, Catharine, Margaret and Anna.

MICHAEL BOHAN, Sr. (deceased), was born at College Hill, parish of Templemore, County of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1788. Was married, in 1820, to Annastasia Russell, of the parish of Templetonkey, in the same county. Mr. Bohan was a farmer by occupation, and an earnest Liberal and "Repealer" in politics, being a warm supporter of Daniel O'Connell. In 1846, he immigrated to the United States, being the first farmer of family known to have undertaken the enterprise in that locality. He reached Wisconsin in May, 1846, and located in Washington Co., Town 10, Range 18, afterward called Hartford, where he continued to reside till the date of his death, which occurred April 3, 1864. He left a family of five sons and four daughters—the eldest, Ann, is now Mrs. Francis Russell, of Minnesota; next, John, resides at Ozaukee, Wis.; Daniel is a resident of Minnesota; Michael died in his childhood; Bridget, now Mrs. P. Russell, of Minnesota; Catharine, now Mrs. M. Stapleton, of Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis.; Michael, of West Bend, Wis.; Thomas, of Mankato, Minn.; Mary, now Mrs. P. Filand of Minnesota, and Edward, also of Minnesota. The mother, Mrs. Bohan, died Feb. 8, 1873, at Mankato, Minn. Mr. Bohan, though never active in political matters in his adopted home, was still a very prominent member of the community in his neighborhood, being always in the front in educational matters; was an honored and respected citizen, whose memory is cherished by a large circle of relatives and friends.

MICHAEL BOHAN, editor of the *West Bend Democrat*, was born in College Hill, parish of Templemore, County of Tipperary, Ireland, June 22, 1832; son of Michael and Annastasia (Russell) Bohan; came to the United States with his parents in May, 1846, located in the town of Hartford, Washington Co., and engaged in farming. He received an academic education at Notre Dame, Ind.; was engaged in teaching from 1851 to 1859; during 1859-60, served as Deputy Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, Washington Co.; was elected Clerk of the County Board for the term of 1861-62, and re-elected each successive term until 1871, and during his term of office made his home at West Bend; he then purchased an interest in the Fond du Lac weekly *Journal and Star* job office. During the Greeley campaign he ran a daily called the *Daily Journal*; continued his connection with this office until the fall of 1873, when he accepted the position of Financial Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, Peter Doyle, and held that position four years; was then elected Engrossing Clerk of the Assembly. After the close of the session of 1878, he accepted the agency for a school-book publishing company; during the year 1879, he was traveling in the mining regions of Colorado, in the interest of a collection agency; on his return from the West, he acted as shipping-clerk for a Chicago lumber firm until Nov. 12, 1880, when he accepted his present position as editor of the *West Bend Democrat*. Mr. Bohan was married, at Milwaukee, Sept. 2, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Claire Baker, of West Bend, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Boddington) Baker. Mrs. Bohan was born in Birmingham, England, in 1849, and came to the United States with her parents in 1854. They have three children—Arthur M., Edmund R. and Martha B.

HENRY BOHN, Sr., farmer, residence Sec. 25; P. O. West Bend; son of Henry and Catharine Bohn; was born in the Rhine country, Bavaria, Oct. 20, 1809. Was married, Jan. 13, 1831, to Miss Catharine Mueller, daughter of John and Elizabeth Mueller; they have had seven children of whom five are living—Eliza, now Mrs. M. Gayhart, of Appleton, Wis.; Catharine, now Mrs. John Wittemann, of the town of West Bend; Anna Mary, now Mrs. F. Lorenz, also of West Bend; Henry, Jr., married to Izora E. Wright, daughter of George W. Wright, Jan. 30, 1872, and resides in the town of West Bend. Mr. Bohn, Sr., came to America with his family in 1854, and located in the town of West Bend. Henry Bohn, Jr., and wife have three children—Henry, Frank J. and Charles G. In the spring of 1881, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors for the town of West Bend.

CHARLES A. BRUEDERLE, editor and manager of the *Deutscher Beobachter*, a weekly Democratic German paper, published every Friday, at West Bend, by William F. Weber. This paper was established in October, 1880, and has a circulation of 500 copies. Mr. Bruederle was born in Landau, Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 14, 1854; came to America in 1865, with his mother and family, and direct to Fond du Lac, Wis.; learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Fond du Lac Zeitung*, published by Theo. Friedlander; in 1878, he published a Greenback paper at Fond du Lac, called the *Freie Volkes Presse*; established a branch office at Watertown, with a paper called the *Watertown Volkes Stimme*, and another at New Holstein, called the *New Holstein Wochenblatt*; the business at Fond du Lac was continued two years; the others, being campaign papers, were short lived; in October, 1880, he engaged in his present enterprise.

JOHN BURCKHARDT, proprietor of livery and sale stable; business established in 1874; capital invested, \$2,500. Mr. B. was born in the village of West Bend July 12, 1849; son of John and Katharine (Schenkal) Burckardt; received a common-school education, and spent his early years in his father's hotel, the Farmer's Home, at West Bend, which they kept for twenty-five years. In 1870, they traded the hotel property with Dr. Ottli for other property. In 1868, Mr. John B. started a soda-water factory; this was the first of the kind in the place; continued this business till 1874, when he sold out and engaged in his present business. Mr. Burckardt was married, in September, 1878, to Augusta Horn, daughter of Frederick Horn, of Jackson, Washington Co., where Mrs. B. was born; they have two children—Laura and John. Mr. B. has served as Constable three terms.

DR. J. WARREN CAMERON, physician and dental surgeon; son of Richard and Jane (Youngs) Cameron; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 6, 1846. In the summer of that year, he came with his parents to Walworth Co., Wis.; when 3 years of age, he removed with his family to Sun Prairie, Dane Co., where he received a common-school education. In 1876, he commenced the study of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago (a homœopathic institute); took a two-years' course of lectures and received his diploma in 1878. He then established himself in practice at Waukon, Iowa, where he remained until Sept. 3, 1879, when he came to West Bend and entered upon the practice of his profession, practicing both in medicine and dentistry. He was married, May 23, 1881, at West Bend, to Miss Emma M. Lange, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Lange. Mrs. Cameron was born in St. Louis, Mo.

WALTER DEMMON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. West Bend: date of settlement November, 1846; has 213 acres; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1812; when 3 years of age, he went with his parents to Onondaga Co., remaining there two years, the family then moved to Wayne Co. He was married in the town of Wolcott of that county, Feb. 1, 1838, to Miss Hilyann Cox, daughter of Lewis and Effie Cox. Mrs. Demmon was born in Rockland Co., N. Y. Mr. D. and family came to Wisconsin in February, 1846, and, in November of that year, located on the site of his present farm. Thirty-five years of patient labor has made a well-cultivated farm and comfortable home. He has served eleven years as Justice of the Peace; Chairman of the town six or seven years; was elected the first Town Assessor of West Bend, and re-elected the following year. Mr. and Mrs. D. have been blessed with ten children, of whom nine are living—Elias H., married to Jennie Luscomb, residing at Omro; Joseph W., married to Maryette Rose, also living at Omro; Lucy A.; Mary, now Mrs. Charles H. Potter, of the town of West Bend; Clarissa; Daniel, married to Sarah Churchill and living at Eau Claire; Millard, married to Ella Potter, also of West Bend; Horace, married to Annie Clapham, of the same town; Malinda at home, and George F., deceased.

FRANZ DEUTSCH, undertaker, manufacturer of and dealer in furniture; business established in 1868. Mr. Deutsch was born in Prussia Aug. 24, 1826; is the son of Michael and Margaret Stein; Deutsch; learned his trade in his native country; came to America in 1846, and direct to the town of West Bend, Washington Co., Wis., and engaged in farming. In 1868, he started the business in which he is now engaged, while he has still kept his farm of 60 acres. He was married in West Bend in 1854 to Elizabeth Licht, daughter of Michael and Eva Licht; twelve children were born to them, of whom only six are living—Mattie, John, Frederick, Barbara, Jacob and Anna. Mrs. Deutsch died March 10, 1875; Dec. 6, of the same year, Mr. Deutsch was married to Mrs. Johanna Lorentz, widow of Emanuel Lorentz; three children were born of this marriage—George, Mary and Frank. Mr. Deutsch has served fourteen years as Supervisor of the town of West Bend, and twelve years as Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN A. ECKSTEIN, lessee of the West Bend Mills; son of Christopher and Kunigunda Eckstein; was born in Milwaukee Feb. 20, 1850, and May 1, 1851, came to West Bend with his parents. He received a common-school education, and took a regular course in the Commercial College of Bryant, Stratton & Spencer, of Milwaukee. On his return from Milwaukee in 1865, he engaged with Mann & Eckstein, millers at West Bend; was in the employ of that firm till its dissolution, and subsequently with his father as partner in the mill till 1875; he then rented the mill and has run it to this spring, when the dam was carried away in the great flood; at this writing the dam is being rebuilt, and he will soon have the mill in operation again. Mr. Eckstein was married Feb. 24, 1879, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Anna Kohout, daughter of Viet Kohout, Sr.; they have one child—Phillipine M. Mr. E. was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1881 for two-years' term.

GEORGE M. ENGELHARD, boot and shoemaker, West Bend, Wis., son of George M. Engelhard; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 31, 1819; served a regular apprenticeship of three years at his trade in his native country; then worked as a journeyman in various places till 1845, when he came to the United States. Remained in New York City a few months, then went to New Jersey, was there a year, and then returned to New York. He next engaged as colporteur for the American Tract Society with headquarters at the city of Rochester, N. Y.; continued this connection four years; he then returned to New York, and went from there to Brooklyn, where he worked at his trade three years. In 1856, he came to West Bend, Wis., and engaged in business for himself, where he has continued to this writing (1881). Mr. E. was married, Jan. 7, 1849, in the city of New York, to Miss Sophia L'Homme, daughter of Louis L'Homme. Mrs. Engelhard was born in France; they have eight children, of whom all but the youngest have been school teachers—Sophia M. is now Mrs. L. E. Adams, of Chicago, Ill.; Catharine H., now Mrs. Martin Blackmunn, of Trenton, Washington Co.; M. Georgine; George P. is of the firm of Chandler & Engelhard, publishers, Chicago, Ill. He was recently married to Miss Carrie E. Seroggin, and resides at Chicago. Sarah, now Mrs. Richard B. Salter, attorney at law, of Colby, Wis.; Fernine, Hortense and Samuel L. at home.

JACOB ENGMANN, farmer and proprietor of Mineral Spring, Sec. 15; P. O. West Bend; is the son of Balthasar and Margarete Engmann; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 21, 1825; learned the brewer's trade, and came to the United States in 1848; made his home one year in Williamsburg, N. Y., where he worked at his trade. In 1849, he came to West Bend and engaged with Mr. Goetter in the brewery; continued at this work five years, when he went on to a farm in the town of Barton. After two years' residence on the farm at Barton, he returned to West Bend, and spent one year in Mr. Goetter's employ; he then went to the village of Pigville, Germantown; here he kept hotel and farmed three years. His next venture was in the brewery and saloon business at Waukesha, where he continued till

1871, when he came to West Bend and bought his present farm. Finding the brook formed by the numerous springs on his place suitable for the culture of "trout," he has improved the stream and stocked it with that fish. His noted mineral springs are situated one mile due west from the West Bend Court House. Full descriptions and analysis of the springs are given in the history of the town of West Bend, as well as an account of his trout-raising enterprise. He was married at West Bend May 19, 1851, to Elizabeth Immel, daughter of Peter Immel, who was born in Bavaria; they have two adopted children—Applonia and Emma, the elder of whom is now Mrs. William Miller, of West Bend.

M. A. T. FARMER, son of Thomas and Rosanna (Thompson) Farmer, was born in Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1808; while quite young, went with his parents to Susquehanna Co., Penn.; finding this a barren and sterile land, with certain starvation staring them in the face if they remained, they again moved, this time to a place in Bradford Co. in the same State; at this time, the subject of this sketch was about 13 years of age. May 27, 1832, he was married to Miss Mary Verbeck, daughter of Amos and Abigail (Wardwell) Verbeck, at Windham, Bradford Co., Penn.; Mrs. Farmer was born in Bradford, Penn., March 22, 1813. In 1845, they moved to Washington Co., Wis.; spent the first summer at Menomonee, on a claim of Mrs. Farmer's brothers, and where they raised a very abundant crop of coarse grain; early in the fall of that year, Mr. Farmer pre-empted the southwest quarter of Sec. 24, Town 11 north, Range 20 east, now partially included in the village of West Bend; a shanty was built, and part of the household goods brought up and stored for a few weeks; Nov. 9, 1845, the family moved to their new quarters, and, though surrounded by Indians, they found their goods undisturbed; at this time, the only other settler in the town was Mrs. Farmer's brother Isaac, who with his family had a log shanty, roofed with troughs, situated on what is known as Battle Creek; Mr. Farmer's shanty was constructed in the same manner, the only difference being that he had no window or door for some weeks after his occupation of the premises; here Mrs. Farmer passed many a night alone with her young children, with only a blanket hung across the opening for a door as a protection from intrusion either from Indians or wild animals, both of which were quite numerous in the woods about them; Mrs. Farmer's brothers, Joseph and William Verbeck, settled near them at the same time; from that on, the little settlement grew quite rapidly, as described elsewhere in this work. Mr. Farmer served one term as Justice of the Peace, and several times held some of the minor town offices. Mr. and Mrs. F. were blessed with four children—two sons and two daughters; the eldest (Abigail) was married to Mr. Frank Everly (deceased), and is now the wife of Mr. William Johnson, of West Bend; Huldah C. was the wife of Mr. David Comfort; her death occurred at the age of 27 years; Samuel D. died when 13 years of age; Thomas, now married and a resident of West Bend, while he is engaged as telegraph operator for the C. & M. & St. P. R. R. in Illinois.

JAMES FINNEGAN, Superintendent of Schools of Washington Co., Wis.; son of Patrick and Catharine (Duffy) Finnegan; was born in the North of Ireland Jan. 12, 1840; came to the United States with his parents in May, 1841; the family made their home in Northern New York for a short time and then removed to Vermont, where they remained for about three years, moving again to Northern New York; in 1850, they came to Washington Co., Wis., and settled in the town of Barton. The subject of this sketch was educated at the State University at Madison; in 1860, he took a course at the Worthington Commercial College, of Madison; after completing his studies, he was engaged several years in teaching and farming; also devoted some time to the study of law; moved to Kewaskum in 1870; while a resident of that place, served one term as Justice of the Peace; was elected County Superintendent of Schools in the fall of 1879; holds his office in the court house; since the spring of 1870, has made his residence at West Bend.

J. FINK & CO., general painters and decorators; business established in 1871; employ six men; Frederick, the elder of the two brothers composing this firm, is the son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Smith) Fink, was born at West Bend, Wis., Dec. 27, 1850; received a common school education; served a regular apprenticeship at the tinner's trade; spent two years clerking for G. J. Wilnot; afterward clerked for Potter & Miller, and, in 1872, he engaged with his brother in the painting business. Mr. Fink was married at West Bend Dec. 11, 1875, to Catharine Lauermann, daughter of Peter and Philomena (Hassinger) Lauermann. Mrs. Fink was born in Germantown, Wis.; they have had two children—one of whom only is living—Martha F.; the other, Lizzie, died in infancy; Jacob Fink was born at West Bend May 22, 1854; received a common school education; when only 12 years of age, he began to practice painting; served three years with Mr. William Johnson; then went to Milwaukee, where he served two years at carriage painting, working afterward one year as journeyman; he next went to Fond du Lac, where he practiced the various branches of his business, working several years at house, sign and fresco painting; also worked some time in the La Belle Wagon Works, and at car painting in the shops of the

Chicago & North-Western Railway; returning to West Bend in 1871, he established himself in his present business, and, in 1872, took his brother Frederick as partner. Mr. Fink was married June 8, 1876, at West Bend, to Miss Dora M. Wendelborn, daughter of Henry Wendelborn. Mrs. Fink was born near Milwaukee, Wis.; two children were born to them; the eldest, Cora, died in infancy; the younger, Minnie, is now 2 years old.

MATHEW FINK (deceased), father of the Fink brothers; was born in the city of Wirtenberg, Germany, in 1821; came to America in 1840; resided in Ohio six years, and came to West Bend, Wis., in 1847. He was married in Germantown, Wis., Feb. 4, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Smith. Mrs. Fink was born in Oppenheim, Germany. Mr. Fink was a tailor by trade, and followed that business; his death occurred Aug. 4, 1854. Mrs. F. was married again April 10, 1859, to Charles Gruenwald, of West Bend.

WILLIAM FRANCKENBERG, of the firm of Franckenberg & Karsten, general merchants; dealers in general merchandise and all kinds of farm produce; average stock, from \$10,000 to \$15,000; business established Aug. 18, 1873; also general life and fire insurance agents, and agents for the Red Star, American and National lines of steamships. The firm is now building a fine brick block 20x80 feet, two stories high, with an addition 10x30; estimated cost, \$7,000, without lot, which they will occupy when completed. William von Franckenberg Ludwigsdorff was born in Mohringen, Hanover, now Prussia, April 27, 1847; son of Frederick William and Emma (von Alten) von Franckenberg Ludwigsdorff; on completing his studies, he served a regular apprenticeship in the mercantile business; in 1864, he came to the United States, and directly to Washington County, Wis., where he engaged as clerk with his brother Emil in a general country store at Farmington; on his brother's removing to West Bend one year later, he accompanied him and continued in his employ till the time of his death, which occurred in 1868; on his brother Ernst coming into possession of the West Bend store, he entered his employ and continued with him until Aug. 18, 1873, when, in company with Mr. Charles W. Karsten, he purchased his brother's stock and organized the firm of Franckenberg & Karsten; in 1874, they completed the first elevator in the village, and purchased the first load of wheat on the track of a farmer named Peter Walter, from the town of Trenton; they handle about 100,000 bushels of grain annually. Mr. F. was married June 23, 1870, at West Bend, to Miss Louisa Luckow, daughter of August Luckow. Mrs. F. was born in Germany; they have had five children, of whom only three are living—Amanda, Jennie and Alfred; Osear and Ottilie died in infancy. Mr. Franckenberg served as Village Trustee in 1878; the father, Frederick William, emigrated to the United States, when 80 years of age, and died at West Bend in his 88th year. For business convenience Mr. F. writes his name William Franckenberg.

ERNST FRANCKENBERG, proprietor of the Bank of West Bend. This bank was established in the fall of 1867, with a capital of \$25,000. Its principal stockholders were James Volmar, Christopher Eckstein, R. R. Price, C. H. Miller, Albert Semler, Charles Broich, B. Goetter, James Garbade and E. Franckenberg. Until 1869, it was managed by its Cashier, Mr. C. H. Miller, Christopher Eckstein being its President. In 1869, Maxon Hirsch became its owner by purchase; in 1875, he sold to its present owner. Was born in Bovenden, Hanover, Germany, Nov. 1, 1827; served an apprenticeship of five years at the mercantile business; then six years as clerk. In the fall of 1853, he came to America with a brother and sister, and direct to Milwaukee, Wis.; there he was employed as clerk two years in the hardware store of Arnold & Suelldohn; during this time, he, in company with his brother Emil, established a general country store at Thiensville, Ozaukee Co., which was continued about a year and a half, when they changed their location to Horn's Corners, in the same county. Mr. Franckenberg was instrumental in procuring the establishment of the Horn's Corners Post Office, of which he was appointed Postmaster, which position he held while a resident of the place. Owing to the return of the owner of the building in which they were doing business, by the terms of the lease, they were obliged to change the location of business, after only one and a half years' residence. He then moved to Newburg, Washington Co.; here he established a general store; while in business at this point, Mr. E. Franckenberg was appointed Postmaster of Newburg, in place of Mr. Frisby, deceased; several years after, he was succeeded by Miss Anna E. Salisbury, who held the office till her marriage with Dr. Hunt, when Mr. F. was re-appointed, and held the office during the remainder of his stay at this place, while at Newburg, he was also interested in a branch store at Waubesa, and another at Fillmore, Washington Co.; at the same time he was half-owner of the Newburg mill property, and of the store opposite. In company with Mr. Charles Keller, he built a large brick store in 1862. He was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature for the year 1865; he also was appointed a Notary Public, and held said office all the time while in Newburg, and also elected as Justice of the Peace for one term. Before coming to Newburg, he was married at Horn's Corners, July 15, 1857, to Miss Mary Dangers, daughter of Louis and Christine Dangers. Five children were born to them, of

whom only one is living—Arthur F. now a clerk in his father's bank. Mrs. Franckenberg died July 27, 1868. About this time, on the death of his brother Emil, who was in the mercantile business at West Bend, Mr. F. came to this place, and purchased the stock left by his brother, and continued the business four years at the old stand now occupied by B. Goetter as a store. He retained his interest in the Newburg business until a year after he left the place, when he closed it out. He was married Jan. 6, 1869, to Emma Reisse, daughter of John Reisse, of West Bend; Mrs. F. was born in Washington Co. Mr. F. continued business at West Bend till the fall of 1873, when he sold out to Franckenberg & Karsten, and moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he invested \$15,000 in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Cathart & Co. This business proving unsatisfactory, he sold out after one year's experience, and returned to Washington Co., Wis., and in 1875, he bought out the banking interest of Mr. M. Hirsch in the Bank of West Bend, also the West Bend *Democrat* office; a year later he sold a half interest in the *Democrat* to William M. Walters, and his remaining interest Nov. 1, 1879, to John Morthe. Mr. F. has lately bought a farm of 105 acres lying in the village limits of West Bend; also four lots near the county buildings, on which he is about to build a fine residence; the plans are let on an estimate of \$3,500. Mr. F. has continued the banking business at West Bend to this writing. In his native country Mr. Franckenberg's proper name was Ernst von Franckenberg Ludwigsdorf. Since coming to America, Mr. F. has shortened his name to plain E. Franckenberg, for business convenience.

I. N. FRISBY, attorney at law, West Bend; son of Lucius and Lovina (Gary) Frisby; was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 6, 1820; spent his early life on a farm; commenced his education in the common schools, and subsequently graduated at the Academy at Farmington, and commenced the study of law. Mr. Frisby was married at Nelson, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1846, to Sylvia Barber; two children were born of this marriage—Avis, who was the wife of Edward Avery, died Dec. 16, 1846; the younger, Frederica, is residing with her father; Mrs. Frisby died May 9, 1869. June 6, 1850, he came to Washington Co., and engaged in teaching at Newburg; in 1853, he moved to West Bend and opened a law office with Mr. Nathan W. Tupper; he was admitted to the bar that year, and to practice in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Sept. 10, 1867, and to the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Wisconsin March 1, 1875; the connection with Mr. Tupper was continued till Jan. 1, 1856; Jan. 1, 1862, he entered into partnership with Mr. F. O. Thorp, under the firm name of Thorp & Frisby, which was continued until January, 1870, since which time Mr. Frisby practiced his profession alone until Nov. 6, 1879, when he formed a partnership with Mr. S. S. Barney, which was continued until December, 1880, since which date Mr. Frisby has been alone in business. In 1863, he held the office of District Attorney by appointment. Mr. Frisby was married, Feb. 14, 1871, at Farmington, Wis., to Miss Mary A. Thompson; Mrs. F. was born in Allentown, Penn., Oct. 20, 1848; one son—Allen T.—was born of this marriage, Dec. 27, 1872; Mrs. Frisby's death occurred Sept. 24, 1878. Mr. F. was appointed Court Commissioner in 1868, and has held that office about twelve years; he is serving in that capacity at the present writing. June 8, 1880, Mr. Frisby was married in Greenfield, Milwaukee Co., to Miss Mary Alice Case, daughter of Bigelow and Elvira H. Case; Mrs. Frisby was born in Wauwatosa, Wis.

HON. LEANDER F. FRISBY, of the firm of Frisby & Weil, attorneys at law; son of Lucius and Lovina (Gary) Frisby, was born at Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co., Ohio, June 19, 1825; the parents were from Castleton, Vt., and had settled in Ohio in 1817; the family were farmers of limited means; the subject of this sketch was obliged to work on the farm summers, trusting to the winter school for a foundation for an education; when 17 years of age, he left the farm to learn the wagon-making trade, pursuing his studies as best he could at odd times; subsequently, he became a student of the Farmington Academy, in his native county; by working at his trade Saturdays and vacations, he was enabled to save money enough to pay his way until the completion of his academic course; in September, 1846, he emigrated to Wisconsin and undertook to get work at his trade in the village of Fond du Lac; here he was a victim to chills and fever, so common in parts of Wisconsin at that early day; on recovering his health, he engaged in a cooper-shop, earning enough to discharge his obligations; learning that there was a chance for a situation at Beaver Dam, he started for that village in March, 1847; his funds—50 cents in all—were spent for supper and lodging at a country hotel; the following morning, without breakfast and afoot, he continued his journey to Beaver Dam, a distance of ten miles; at this place he obtained employment till July, when he went to Janesville, where he worked at his trade until the following October, when he accepted the position of school-teacher at Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., continuing at this place until the fall of 1848, when he went to Burlington, Racine Co., and opened an academic school; about this time he began the study of law during his vacations in the office of Blair & Lord, at Port Washington; he continued his school and law studies till October, 1850, when he was admitted to the bar and took up

his residence at West Bend and entered upon the practice of his profession; the following winter he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. In politics, Mr. Frisby was a Free-Soiler, and in his first appearance as a candidate he was defeated in 1852, having been nominated for Clerk of the Court of Washington Co.; on the division of the county, he was elected the first District Attorney of the new county of Washington, which office he held two years; in 1853, he was elected Superintendent of Schools for the town of West Bend; in the spring of 1854, he formed a law partnership with Judge Mann, the present County Judge of Milwaukee Co., which was continued until the spring of 1859, when Judge Mann was elected Circuit Judge. On the assembling of the first Republican State Convention at Madison, July 13, 1854, Mr. Frisby was chosen one of the Secretaries; in 1856, he was appointed County Judge of Washington Co. to fill a vacancy, which position he held one year; was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in the fall of 1860; he was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1860, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and was chosen one of its Secretaries. In 1860, he formed a law partnership with Mr. Paul A. Weil, which has continued twenty-one years; he ran against Hon. Charles A. Eldridge for Congress in 1868, being the only Republican candidate in the State who ran ahead of Grant on the ticket; in 1872, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia; and, in 1873, was the Republican candidate for Attorney General, and, though defeated like the other nominees of the party, he had the satisfaction of leading the ticket throughout the State, while in his own county he received a majority of 627, when the balance of the Democratic ticket, except the Attorney General, received a majority of 1,871. such a home endorsement at once established Mr. Frisby's popularity, and placed him among the leading men of his party in the State; during the years 1873-74, he served as President of the Universalist State Convention. About 1874, Mr. S. S. Barney was admitted as a partner in the law firm of Frisby & Weil, and the firm name changed to Frisby, Weil & Barney; this connection continued about four years, when Mr. Barney retired and the former firm name was resumed. During the years from 1876 to 1879, he was President of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and by judicious management worked the affairs of the society into a healthy condition; in 1878, he was the Republican candidate for member of Congress in the Fourth District, and was defeated by only 135 majority in a district that had two years before given a Democratic majority of a few votes less than 6,000; the result attracted attention throughout the country, and re-asserted the popularity of Mr. Frisby among the people. At the National Republican Convention of 1880, he was the first to suggest the name of James A. Garfield as a candidate to the Wisconsin delegates. Mr. Frisby is the republican candidate for Attorney General at the coming State election of 1881. Mr. Frisby was married at Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., Dec. 17, 1851, to Miss Frances E. Booker, daughter of William and Jane Winnie Booker; three daughters and two sons were born to them; Alice F. and Almah J. were graduates of the class of 1878 of the State University; Marion C. will be of the class of 1882; of the sons, L. Frank and Ralph Eugene, the elder Frank is a student of the State University, having commenced his course in the fall of 1880; the younger son is yet at home. In conclusion, it may be said that it is in the history of the lives of such men as Judge Frisby that young men of limited means and opportunities may find hope and encouragement. In spite of the disadvantages of his youth and early manhood, he has won a lucrative practice as a lawyer, political distinction among the men of the State, and has, what is best of all, the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

A. C. FUGE, dealer in heavy, shelf and wagon hardware, iron, steel, nails, stoves and tinware, also dealer in threshing machines, reapers, seeders, carpenters', blacksmiths' and coopers' tools, oils, glass, etc. Business established Jan. 1, 1874; average stock from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Mr. Fuge was born in Prussia April 25, 1837, son of Zacharias and Christiana (Nordham) Fuge; came to the United States in 1847, and directly to Washington Co., Wis., making his home in the town of Jackson with his parents, was engaged in farming until 1874, when he came to West Bend and engaged in his present business. He was married in the town of Trenton, of this county, Sept. 3, 1873, to Mrs. Ida Bruns, daughter of Charles Mierke. Mrs. Fuge was born in Prussia, near Berlin; by her first marriage, she had one child, named Adelia; two children were born of the second marriage, named Clara and August.

FRANCIS GANSEL, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. West Bend; is the son of Ambrose and Hannah Gansel, and was born in Prussia, Germany, Nov. 10, 1821. he learned the cabinet-maker's trade in that country, and came to America with his parents in 1849, locating in Fulton Co., N. Y., where he remained three years, and then removed to West Bend, Wis., and engaged in the furniture business, which he followed three years; he then bought his present farm, where he has since resided. He was married, Nov. 5, 1859, at Johnstown, to Augusta Heindner, who was born in Germany and came to this country in 1847. They have five children, the elder, Ambrose, married to Anna Schacht, and now living in Shelbygan County. Adolph, married to Lizzie Durr, residing in the village of West Bend, and Francis,

Bertha and Eddie. Mr. Gansel has served eighteen years as Assessor of the town of West Bend, and as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1879, 1880 and 1881.

HENRY GLANTZ, proprietor of City Hall and Sample Rooms; business established in 1865. This is a favorite resort for dancing parties. It is pleasantly situated on the river bank, with a fine park in the rear, connected with the hall by a foot bridge. Mr. Glantz was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Feb. 28, 1833; son of Jacob and Sophia (Bremer) Glantz; came to America the latter part of May, 1855, and direct to West Bend, Washington Co., Wis. Having to depend on his labor for a start, he took the job of digging a canal from Cedar Lake to Silver Lake for a saw-mill firm. He next rented a farm in Illinois, near Beloit, where he remained two years; then commenced as wood sawyer for hotel and worked up to second clerk; was there five years; he then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent two years; then ran on the Mississippi River as steward of the packet steamer, Hannibal City, two years, running from St. Louis to Keokuk, Iowa; next went South as Sutler during the first years of the war; returned to West Bend, Wis., in 1863, and engaged in teaming one year; next rented the old "Sharp Corner Saloon," which he ran till 1866, when he bought his present hotel and hall. Mr. Glantz has served four years as Village Trustee. He was married, Aug. 2, 1864, in Milwaukee, to Miss Lizzie Illian, daughter of William and Magdalena (Kuhlman) Illian. Mrs. Glantz was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Five children were born to them—Henry, Louisa, Albert, Ada and William.

B. GOETTER, proprietor of the Washington House, West Bend; son of Conrad and Helena (Kissinger) Goetter; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 24, 1817; learned the cooper's and brewer's trade in his native land, and, in 1846, came to the United States, spent a short time in New York City, and then came to Milwaukee in 1846; he remained there until 1848, working at his trade in the brewery of Levi Blossom; he then returned to Germany and was married Aug. 5, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Mayer, daughter of Michael and Maria Mayer, of Mommenheim. In March, 1849, he returned to America, and on the 20th of that month arrived in West Bend, then a village of a dozen families, where he has continued to reside to this date; he built a brewery and carried on the brewing business two years. The old brewery has been enlarged and altered to suit its increased business, and is now the property of Stephen Mayer & Co. On leaving the brewery, Mr. Goetter engaged in mercantile and hotel business in 1852. The hotel was a wooden structure and called the Washington House. This was the second hotel in the village. He had a partner in the store, Mr. James Vollmer; he continued in this business until 1854. On the memorable cold New Year's Day, of 1864, during the daytime his hotel caught fire and was entirely destroyed, causing him a loss of about \$5,000. Early the same year he erected his present substantial and commodious hotel, called after the old house, "The Washington House." This is a brick structure, 68½x58 feet, three stories high, with capacity to entertain 100 guests. Mr. Goetter has been keeping hotel now twenty-nine years on the same site, and is widely and favorably known as a landlord, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a man whose word is as good as his bond. Mr. and Mrs. Goetter were blessed with a family of seven children, three sons and four girls; the eldest, Maria, is now Mrs. John Pick, a merchant of West Bend; Charles, married to Maria Becker and is residing at Granville; Elizabeth, Catharine, John, Frank, Lena. One child was lost in infancy. Mr. Goetter has a farm of 240 acres situated near the village of West Bend. Mrs. Goetter's father, Michael Mayer, was born in Laerzweiler, France, and served six years as a soldier under Napoleon I. He came to West Bend in 1849, and died Sept. 9, 1875, in his 89th year.

B. GOETTER, dealer in general merchandise, farm produce and farming tools, John Pick and John Goetter, managers; business established in 1873; average stock, \$12,000; also proprietor of B. Goetter's Elevator, which was erected in 1874; from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of grain handled annually.

JOHN PICK, son of John and Mary (Leins) Pick; was born in Milwaukee, Wis., March 9, 1849; was educated at the German and English Academy of Milwaukee and took a regular commercial course; served awhile as clerk in a dry goods and notion store; moved to Schleisingerville in 1855, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business with his father and brother under the firm name of John Pick & Sons, continued this connection till the dissolution of the firm in 1875; he then engaged with Mr. Goetter in the business in which he is now engaged. He was married at West Bend Aug. 3, 1872, to Miss Mary Goetter, daughter of Mr. B. Goetter; five children were born to them—Mary E., Katie A., Theka, John and Edwin. Mr. Pick's father, John Pick, Sr., was born in Westphalia, Germany; was married to Miss Mary Leins, of Wittenberg; was a pattern-maker by trade; came to the United States in May, 1848; was in the employ of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railway, and helped build the first locomotive built in Wisconsin; in 1854, he moved to Schleisingerville, where he carried on the mercantile business till his death, which occurred June 18, 1874.

VALENTINE GONRING, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Aurora; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Feb. 13, 1820. Was married, January, 1844, to Angelina Packer, daughter of George Packer; one child was born to them in Germany, which died in infancy. Mr. Gonring and wife came to America in 1846, and lived two years in New Jersey, where another daughter was born; now wife of Gerhard Peters, of the town of West Bend; in August, 1849, they moved to the town of West Bend; lived on Section 18 till 1852, when he moved to Cedar Lake, same town, and made his home till 1876, when he moved to his present residence; he has one son, born in Wisconsin.

NICHOLAS GONRING, son of Valentine Gonring, was born in the town of West Bend, Washington County, Wis., Nov. 19, 1850. Was married, June 4, 1872, in the town of West Bend, in the church of St. Mathias, to Caroline Willkomm, daughter of John and Mary Willkomm; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Angelina, Valentine, John and Mary; the second died in childhood. Mr. Gonring met with a terrible accident while chopping, in December, 1873, which nearly cost him his life, a description of which is given among the incidents of interest in the town history of West Bend.

MARVIN GREEN, farmer, Section 23; P. O. West Bend; has 120 acres; he is the son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Golden) Green; was born in Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1809; he located in the town of West Bend in 1849, where he resided thirteen years; he then moved to the town of Trenton and made that his home till 1867, when he returned to West Bend and settled on his present farm. He married Miss Liza Croft, daughter of Lewis Croft; they have had seven children, of whom five are living—Emma C., wife of Edgar Brown, and a resident of Pierce Co., Wis.; Allen married to Miss Clarinda Young, and living in Pierce Co.; Hannah, now Mrs. Dr. J. W. David, of Forest City, Iowa; Betsy Ann, wife of Mr. James Clements, of Dodgeville, Grant Co., Wis.; Lyman was a member of the 9th Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery, and died on the plains during the late war, and was buried at Denver, Colo.; Harrison was also a victim of the late war; he served as a member of Co. D, 12th W. V. I.; died while in the service, and was buried at St. Louis, Mo.).

JOHN GUTSCHENRITTER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. West Bend; settled in the county in 1847; has 199 acres of land; was born in the Upper Rhine country, France (now a part of Prussia), in 1823, June 13; is the son of John and Frances Gutschenritter; was brought up a farmer; served three years in the French Army during the reign of Louis Phillip; emigrated to America in 1847 with his parents; came direct to Hartford, Wis., and entered Government land. Was married at Hartford, in 1851, to Catharine Laeter; eight children were born to them, five boys and three girls. Joseph married Matilda Huntz, and lives in the town of Addison. Peter, John, George, Barney, Margaret (now Mrs. E. Strawmeir, of Hartford), Madeline and Catharine. Mrs. Gutschenritter died March 16, 1878. Mr. G. had 400 acres of land lying partly in Dodge Co., 200 acres of which he had cleared and improved with his own hands. May 21, 1879, he married Mrs. Catharine Wright, widow of George W. Wright; after this marriage he divided his land in the vicinity of Hartford between his sons, and moved to West Bend, where he has since resided.

FREDERICK H. HAASE, proprietor of Eagle Billiard Hall and Saloon; son of Henry and Sophia (Both) Haase; was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Jan. 5, 1831; learned the brickmaker's trade, and came to the United States in 1855, reaching West Bend, Wis., in February of that year; he established his home here, although he spent some years in Chicago and Milwaukee working at his trade; was foreman of the brick yards of Charles Lenke, in the town of West Bend and Richfield; followed that business eight years, then becoming unfitted for such laborious work, as the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever, he opened a saloon and billiard hall in 1864 in West Bend; in 1878, he built the substantial brick structure which he now occupies; size, 50x32 feet, two stories. Mr. Haase was married, July 8, 1859, at West Bend, to Mary Ann Schmidt, daughter of Henry and Sophia Schmidt. Mrs. Haase was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; six children were born to them—Augusta, Paulina, Gustave, Arthur, Agnes and Frederick Moltke. Mr. Haas has been honored with several positions of public trust; was Under Sheriff two years under William Sturm; was President of the village of West Bend during the years 1877-78, and is one of the present Board of Trustees; has held the office of Justice of the Peace fourteen years, and is serving in that capacity at this writing.

PATRICK W. HARNS, proprietor of West Bend Marble Works, established May, 1875; son of Owen and Mary (Campbell) Harns; was born in Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 3, 1849; came to Wisconsin in 1854, with his parents; settled in the town of Farmington, Washington Co.; spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. In the fall of 1870, he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he learned the marble business, served three years; then went to Milwaukee, and worked at his trade a few months; then to Sheboygan, where he worked till May, 1875, when he came to West Bend, and

established his present business. Mr. Harns has worked up a very promising business, which extends into the adjoining counties and into Michigan. He was married at West Bend Dec. 22, 1880, to Miss Lizzie W. Miller, daughter of Hon. C. H. Miller; Mrs. Harns was born in Milwaukee.

HARMS & PETERS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, crockery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, etc.; also deal largely in all kinds of country produce: business established in 1878; average stock, \$5,000. This firm is now building a branch house at Merrill, above Wausau, which they expect to open in July next.

ADOLPH HARMS, son of J. C. Harms, was born near Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 5, 1854; came to the United States with his parents in 1874, and located at Lancaster, Penn., and there clerked in a wholesale notion store three years; came to West Bend, Wis., in 1878, and engaged in his present business.

WILLIAM PETERS, son of Henry and Minnie (Schuttise) Peters, was born in West Bend, Wis., March 15, 1858; received a common-school education, and commenced clerking with Mr. B. S. Potter, in 1873; continued with him five years, when he formed the connection with Mr. Harms as above stated. Mr. Peter's people were natives of Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1848; remained in New York City eight years, and came to West Bend in 1857.

WILLIAM HANDKE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. West Bend; has 120 acres; son of John Handke; was born in Prussia Jan. 17, 1827; came to America in 1843, and located near Buffalo, N. Y., in Niagara Co.; remained there nine years; then came to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Trenton, Washington Co., where he remained till 1860, when he came to his present farm in the town of Barton. He was married in New York Sept. 26, 1853, to Christiana Miller; Mrs. Handke was born in Germany; they have had seven children—John, Frances, William, Sarah, Charles, Frederick and Katie. Mr. Handke has recently built a very substantial and tasty brick house on his farm.

HENRY C. HAUER & CO., merchant tailors; business established in 1875; average stock, \$3,600. Mr. H. C. Hauer was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 9, 1851; learned his trade in his native land, serving four years. In 1869, he came to the United States and located at Mauston, Juneau Co., Wis.; there he worked at his trade until 1872. He then spent a year in traveling in various parts of the country; Oct. 26, 1873, he reached West Bend, and engaged with John Pick & Sons, merchants; was in their employ until May, 1875, when he formed a partnership with Jacob Lampert, under the firm name of C. H. Hauer & Co., merchant tailors, and at this writing they have built up a satisfactory trade. Mr. Hauer was married at West Bend Aug. 30, 1877, to Miss Margaret Lampert, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Adenke) Lampert; Mrs. Hauer was born in Switzerland; two children were born to them—Leonhard and Mary.

JACOB HEIPP, clerk at B. Goetter's general store. Mr. H. is the son of Frank and Margaret (Fuchs) Heipp; was born on the Rhine, in Prussia, Germany; came to the United States with his parents in 1854, and directly to Milwaukee, Wis.; remained only a short time in that city, and then moved to Jackson, Washington Co.; received a common-school education, and engaged as clerk in the store of Vollmar & Semler, at West Bend; continued with them about three and one-half years, when he enlisted August, 1861, in Co. G, 26th W. V. I.; received a 1st Lieutenant's commission. Early in 1862, he resigned on account of disability; on returning from the army, he took a regular course at the Lincoln Commercial College, Milwaukee, and received his diploma. He then engaged with Vollmar & Semler, of West Bend, again, as clerk and book-keeper, continued in their employ one and a half years; then, in June, 1864, he went to California for his health, and remained two years. On his return in August, 1866, he engaged with Mann Bros., of Milwaukee, as clerk, and continued in their employ four years; he then started a general store at West Bend; shortly afterward, formed a partnership with Mr. J. Potter and Thomas McHenry, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Potter, Heipp & McHenry, about a year and a half, when he retired from the business and engaged as clerk with John Pick & Sons, which connection was continued four years; in 1877, he opened a sample-room at West Bend, and has continued the business till September 13, 1881, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Heipp was married, March 16, 1869, at West Bend, to Miss Louisa Weis, daughter of Mathias Weis; Mrs. Heipp was born at West Bend; they have two sons and two daughters—Albert, Alvina, Isabella and Frederick. Mr. H. served as Clerk of the village of West Bend in 1877.

CHARLES F. HOPPE, farmer, proprietor of saw-mill, and part owner of the West Bend Scheutzen Park; residence, Sec. 15; P. O. West Bend; has 128 acres of land. He is the son of Frederick and Mary Hoppe; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Dec. 19, 1835; came to America with his parents in 1848, and located on his present homestead. His father, Frederick Hoppe, one of the early pioneers of Washington Co., was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 21, 1805; his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mrs. Mary Graap; previous to her marriage with Mr. Hoppe, they reached West Bend July 3, 1848, and set-

tled on wild land, and two years later, Mr. Hoppe built a saw-mill on Silver Creek near his house, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 15; there were then two children living—the eldest, now the widow of Charles Biechter, resides at West Bend, and the second, Charles F. Mr. Hoppe, Sr., died Nov. 16, 1865. In 1867, Charles F. rebuilt the saw-mill which was first built by his father, and the mill has at present a capacity of 5,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day, and in it one of the largest of circular saws is used. A description of Scheutzen Park will be found in the history of West Bend. Mr. Hoppe was married June 13, 1873, at West Bend, to Miss Lizzie Gudex, daughter of John and Mena Gudex, who was born in the town of Barton, Washington Co.; they have had four children—Mena, Albert (who died in infancy), Willie and Charles.

GEORGE F. HUNT, M. D., son of Harvey and Mary (Brown) Hunt; was born in the town of Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1831. He received an academic course of education at the Oswego Academy; became a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine in 1856. Soon after the completion of his studies, he immigrated West, and first settled in Cambria, Columbia Co., Wis., where he commenced the practice of his profession, remaining there some three and one-half years. In 1860, he removed to Washington Co., first settling in Barton for a few months. He came to West Bend in October, 1861, where he has continued to reside to the present time. For twenty-one years, almost his entire life of business activity has been spent in West Bend. During that time, he has shown rare diligence and faithfulness to the duties of his profession, and has attained to a high rank as a skillful and conscientious physician throughout the county. He has taken a warm interest and an active part in the political and public affairs of the town and county, and has conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens with many offices of trust and honor. He was President of the Rock River Medical Society one year; served as Pension Surgeon in 1864-65; was Postmaster at West Bend from 1869 to 1877; served as President of the Village Board in 1879-80, and was elected State Senator in 1880 for the Twenty-third Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Washington and Ozaukee. Mr. Hunt was married at Newberg Oct. 30, 1865, to Miss Annie E. Salisbury, daughter of Barton and Armina (Litch) Salisbury. Mrs. Hunt is a native of Old Washington Co. She was born in the town of Mequon, where her father, the most vigorous and enterprising of all the early settlers, settled at an early day. They have one son—Frederick.

RUDOLPH JEKLIN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. West Bend; has 240 acres of land; son of John and Margaret (Fridli) Jeklin; was born in Switzerland Dec. 24, 1832; came to America with his father in 1847, and located in the town of West Bend, Washington Co.; was married, Nov. 2, 1855, in West Bend to Anna Resch, daughter of Peter and Anna Resch; they have five children—Anna, now Mrs. Fred Schlammer, of Jackson; Margaret, now Mrs. John Jekel, of the town of West Bend; Peter, John, Catharine. Mr. Jeklin has made his home on his present farm since 1854. Mr. Jeklin's father, John Jeklin, deceased, was the son of Rudolph Jeklin, and was born in Switzerland in 1801. He was married in his native country to Margaret Fridli; three sons were born to them in Switzerland—Rudolph, Christian and Louis. The mother died in 1847, and shortly afterward Mr. Jeklin and his sons came to Wisconsin and located in the town of West Bend on Sec. 22. Mr. Jeklin lived to see a well cultivated farm grow out of the wilderness by the united efforts of himself and sons; his death occurred in 1875.

BENJAMIN JEKEL, deceased; was born in Prussia Jan. 10, 1810; came to America in 1847, and directly to the town of West Bend, Washington Co., Wis., where he located on Sec. 28, on wild land. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Lena Arnet; six children were born to them—Anna, now Mrs. Peter Helgel, of West Bend; John, married to Margaret Jeklin, and residing in the town of West Bend; Margaret, wife of Adam Baer, town of West Bend; Lizzie, Caroline and Catharine. Mr. Jekel was one of the earliest German pioneers of the town; his death occurred in March, 1880.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Deputy Postmaster, and agent of the American Express Co.; son of David P. and Eliza (Clinton) Johnson; was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1817; learned the carpet-weaver's trade, which he followed for a few years; next learned the painting business and opened a shop which he ran some years. He was married in the town of Cambria, Niagara Co., in 1835, when not quite 18 years of age, to Miss Nancy E. Wicker; one child was born to them—William H., deceased. Mrs. Johnson died in 1848. Mr. Johnson was married again in 1849, to Miss Mary E. Cline; two sons and one daughter were born of this marriage—Frank M., who is now express agent at New Cassel, Wis.; James E., and Emma, now residing in Michigan. Mr. J. came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Kewaskum; while here he picked up a knowledge of chair-making from his brother, and manufactured the first chairs in Kewaskum; continued at this business some time in connection with farming, paying in chairs for clearing and improving his land. He served three terms as Justice of the Peace, and while in this place he lost his wife, who died May 6, 1856; after a residence of seven or eight years at Kewaskum, he moved to Newburg where he was married to Ellen Scott; three children were born to them—George S.,

now of Milwaukee; Nettie and Frederick, living at home. Mrs. Johnson died while here. Mr. J. served one term as Justice of the Peace. He resided at Newburg two years; then came to West Bend in the fall of 1862 and engaged as proprietor of the American House, which he kept one year. He then resumed his old trade of painter, which he followed till the completion of the C. & N.-W. R. R. to this place in 1872, when he was appointed agent of the American Express Co., and about the same time he received the appointment of Deputy Postmaster of West Bend under Postmaster Hunt; the latter office he held four years; continuing as express agent, he was re-appointed Deputy Postmaster Jan. 1, 1880, which position he holds at this writing. Mr. Johnson was married at West Bend, Feb. 3, 1871, to Mrs. Abigail Everly, widow of Frank Everly, and daughter of M. A. T. and Mary Farmer, who were the very earliest pioneers of West Bend. Mr. Johnson has served two terms as Justice of the Peace while a resident of this place.

JACOB JUNG, of the firm of Silberzahn & Jung, was born in Prussia, near Coblenz, April 9, 1848; son of Christopher and Christine (Rausch) Jung. Jacob learned the machinist's and molder's trade in his native country; immigrated to the United States in October, 1867; came directly to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he worked at his trade with Hiner & White two years; he then moved to Milwaukee, and remained working at his trade until December, 1873, when he moved to West Bend and bought an interest in the West Bend Foundry and Machine Shop, with Mr. John Kunz; this connection lasted one year, when Mr. K. sold to Mr. Heubner, who was Mr. Jung's partner two years, when he sold out to Mr. J., who then carried on the business alone until he formed the existing partnership with Mr. Silberzahn. Mr. Jung was married, at Germantown, Wis., Oct. 6, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Plump, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Rhine Ganz Plump. Five children were born to them—William, Julia, Jacob, Henry and John.

CHARLES W. KARSTEN, of the firm of Franckenburg & Karsten; son of Charles and Louisa Kahl Karsten; was born in Bruel Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Dec. 21, 1843; came to the United States in 1856, with his parents, and direct to West Bend, Wis.; spent three years in school and farming, then learned the mason's trade which he worked at three years, when he enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in Co. G, 26th W. V. I.; was promoted until he received a First Lieutenant's commission, and served until Feb. 7, 1865. On his return from the army, he attended Lincoln's Commercial College at Milwaukee one term, then resumed work at his trade, which he followed until 1873, when he entered into the existing partnership with Mr. William Franckenberg. Mr. Karsten was married, Oct. 23, 1867, at West Bend, to Miss Wilhelmina Treichel, daughter of Carl and Henriette (Kurth) Treichel. Mrs. Karsten was born in Friedglaff, Pomerania, Germany. They have three children—Anna M., Adolph C. and Martha F. Mr. Karsten has been Treasurer of the West Bend Schools for three years.

DR. SEBASTIAN KELLER, son of Conrad and Anna Mary Keller; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 22, 1830; studied for his profession in the Julius Medical University and Hospital, at Wirzburg; completed his course and received his diploma in 1854; practiced one year in his native country, and, in 1855, came to the United States, and directly to Barton, Washington Co., Wis., arriving in October of that year; there he established himself in practice, and continued in that place until 1862, when he removed to West Bend, his present residence, and entered upon the practice of his profession. The Doctor was married, at Barton, April 27, 1865, to Mrs. Mary Lauer, widow of Wenzel Lauer and daughter of Jacob and Wingender Wilhelmine (Johannette) Seibel. Mrs. Keller was born at Nassau, Germany. Mrs. Keller has one son by her former marriage—Florian Lauer—who was married to Lizzie Kreiger, and now a resident of Nebraska. Five children were born of the present marriage—Emma, now Mrs. Otto F. Wilke, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Richard, who died when 5 years of age; Robert, Walter and Selma. Dr. Keller has held the position of physician to the county poor for ten years.

HON. GEORGE H. KLEFFLER, attorney at law and Court Commissioner; was born in the city of Rothenburg, of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, June 22, 1826; was educated at the University of Marburg, Hesse-Cassel; after a three-years course he received a diploma as surgeon. In the summer of 1846, came to the United States, landing at New York; remained only a short time in that city, when he moved to Newburg; from the latter place he enlisted in the regular army, in the 8th Regular Infantry, and served in the Mexican war under Gen. Worth; toward the close of the war, he was assigned to hospital duty as Assistant Surgeon, where he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August, 1848. He then went to Milwaukee, Wis., and formed a partnership with Dr. Luening in the practice of medicine and surgery; continued this connection about a year; he then spent some time traveling, and, in 1851, located at Barton, Washington Co., where he practiced medicine two years; in 1852, he served as Town Clerk of Barton; December, 1853, when, having been appointed Deputy County Treasurer, he moved to West Bend; served in that capacity till 1855, when he was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds, which position he held two years; in May, 1857, he was elected Clerk

of the Circuit Court; was re-elected and held that office continuously until 1865; during this time he was also serving as Justice of the Peace; having devoted himself to the study of law during his leisure from official duties, he was admitted to the bar in January, 1865; was re-elected Clerk of the Court in 1867, and served two years; in 1868, he served as a member of the Legislature from the Northern District of Washington Co.; at the general election of 1868, he was elected District Attorney, and re-elected, serving in all six years in that position; he has since held the office of Court Commissioner, and that of Justice of the Peace; in 1870, he was elected President of the village of West Bend; was Supervisor in 1877, and served six years as School Clerk. The Doctor was married, at the village of Barton, Feb. 15, 1852, to Miss Louisa Seitner, daughter of Hans and Maria Seitner. Mrs. Kieffler was born at Pwegallen, Prussia. They have had six children, of whom four are living—Camilla, now Mrs. Theodore Thielges, of West Bend; Catinka, now Mrs. Edward Lucas, of Milwaukee; Jefferson C., night telegraph operator of W. C. R. R.; Lotte A.; one died in infancy; Charles M. died when 18 years of age.

JOSEPH KNIPPEL, merchant tailor; business established, in 1866, by his father. The subject of this sketch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1848; son of Nicholas and Catharine Knippel. In 1850, the family moved to the town of Wayne, Washington Co., Wis., where they settled on a farm. In 1864, moved to Milwaukee and remained one year; in 1865, they came to West Bend, where father and son, engaged with Volmar & Semler on tailor work, and continued in their employ two years; in 1867, they opened a shop as merchant tailors, under the firm name of Nicholas Knippel & Son, and continued the business till May, 1881, when Mr. N. Knippel retired, since which time Mr. Joseph Knippel has carried on the business alone. Mr. K. was married, at West Bend, April 20, 1874, to Miss Catharine Endress, daughter of Peter Endress; they have four children—Clotilda, Edward, John and Joseph.

HUGO KOENEN, Register of Deeds of Washington County; son of Carl and Julia Koenen; was born in Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, Dec. 31, 1830; received an academic education, graduating at the Academy of Hohenheim; in 1854, he emigrated to the United States, and located in Milwaukee, where he remained one year. Was married in that city, Oct. 13, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Schneider, daughter of Joseph and Margaretha Doll, Schneider; immediately after his marriage he moved to the town of Addison, Washington Co., and engaged in farming; he was elected Assessor of his town, and re-elected fifteen times; he also served several years as Constable and Deputy Sheriff; he held the office of Sheriff three different times, while in the intervals he was acting as Assessor and Notary Public; in the fall of 1880, he was elected Register of Deeds for the years 1881-82; since his last election he has made his home in West Bend as he did when serving as Sheriff. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Koenen, five of whom died in infancy; those living are Charles, Mary, Anna, now Mrs. William Bruhy, of Milwaukee, Joseph, Anna C. and Emil.

J. R. KOHLSDOFF, miller; proprietor of J. R. Kohlsdorf's mills, situated on the Milwaukee River, on the northeast corner of Sec. 13, town of West Bend; these mills were begun in 1874, and completed in 1875; size, 46x52 feet, three and a half stories high; has three runs of stone and a grinding capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day; does a general custom and milling business; the dam has been entirely destroyed by the recent flood of the spring of 1881; a temporary dam has been built, and the mill put in operation; a new substantial dam is being erected in place of the one destroyed; the power is abundant, the head being seven feet, and the right of flowage covering 160 acres. Mr. Kohlsdorf is a native of Breslau, Prussia, born Dec. 27, 1815; learned the trade of practical millwright and engineer and miller in his native country. Was married, in the spring of 1848, to Miss Bertha Fliegel, daughter of John and Anna Fliegel. Mrs. Kohlsdorf is a native of Prussia; in 1853, Mr. Kohlsdorf and family came to America, and direct to Washington Co.; spent a short time in Hartford working at his trade, then went to Minnesota and followed the business of millwright two years; he returned to Hartford in 1857, and worked at his trade till the summer of 1861, when he enlisted in Co. E, 10th W. V. I.; entering the army as a First Lieutenant, he was promoted to the Captaincy of the same company; served till 1863, when he resigned to go to Europe to settle up some business that required his personal attention; taking his family with him, he spent six years in Europe, but retained the citizenship of his adopted country; in 1869, he returned with his family to the United States and made his home in Milwaukee, Wis.; in 1870, he moved to West Bend and bought the farm owned and occupied by Judge Mann, now of Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside to this writing; in 1872, he purchased the mill privilege and old saw-mill on Sec. 13, and, in 1874, he began the erection of the Kohlsdorf Mills, as given at the head of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsdorf have four children—Robert, married to Sophia Gessler, and residing at Milwaukee; Hans, married to Anna Arzbacher, and a resident of the town of West Bend; Mary L. at home; and Frank, who is agent of the Silver Springs Station, Chicago & North-Western Railway.

VEIT KOHOUT, Jr., gunsmith and locksmith, son of Veit and Dorothea Kohout; was born in Bohemia June 15, 1850; came to the United States, and directly to Fond du Lac, in 1866; having partially learned the gunsmith trade before leaving his native land, he resumed the business in this country; April 15, 1867, he came to West Bend and engaged with Mr. Charles Heberlein, gunsmith, with whom he worked six months; he then went to Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade one year; he then returned to West Bend and resumed work with Mr. Heberlein; continued in his employ to the time of his accidental death by drowning in the mill-race; he then remained in Mrs. Heberlein's employ about a year and a half (1871), when he bought out the shop, and has been in business at the same stand ever since. He was married at West Bend, May 6, 1872, to Miss Mary Stehula, daughter of Frank Stehula. Mrs. Kohout was born in Bohemia; they have four children—Edward, Mary, Anna and one daughter unnamed.

J. V. KOHOUT, manufacturer of and dealer in Havana and domestic cigars; business established in 1872. Two of the best brands made are "Regal Crown" and "Laureate," while two of the common brands are "All Right" and "A 1." About 200,000 cigars are manufactured annually. The subject of this sketch was born in Bohemia on June 15, 1827; was a farmer; came to America in 1871, and directly to West Bend, Wis. The following year he started in his present business. He was married in Bohemia previous to coming to this country, Sept. 24, 1847, to Dorothea Valejeck. They had fourteen children, of whom only six are living—Veit, Aunie (now Mrs. John Eckstein, of West Bend), Joseph, Mary, Barbara and Wenzel.

HENRY KRIEGER, saddler and harness-maker; business established in 1874; average stock, \$1,000. Mr. Krieger was born in the city of Milwaukee, Nov. 6, 1853, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wheinheiner) Krieger. When he was 2 years old, the family moved to the town of Polk, Washington Co., where they lived four years, then went to Walworth Co.; remained three years, and then returned to Washington Co. The subject of this sketch, when 13 years old, began learning the harness-maker's trade; served two and a half years at Hartford; then worked as a journeyman nine years in Wisconsin, New York and Canada. In 1874 he started his shop in West Bend, starting in a small way; he has increased his business, till at this date he has one of the best stocks in the county. He was married at Milwaukee, Jan. 19, 1876, to Miss Mary Roggenbauer, daughter of Silas Roggenbauer. Mrs. K. was born in the town of Herman, Dodge Co., Wis. They have one child, Florence. Mr. Krieger was elected Chairman of the town of West Bend for the year 1881.

ADAM KUEHLTHAU, proprietor Eagle Brewery. The original building was built by Chris Eckstein about 1856, and subsequently sold to Adolph Arzbacher, who conducted the business until 1873, when he leased it to Kuehlthau & Johnson for five years; during this time the brewery was enlarged and improved. Jan. 18, 1879, the establishment was sold at Sheriff's sale, and bought by Charles Fleischmann, and sold the same day by him to its present owner, Adam Kuehlthau. The brewery, at this writing, is 120 feet in length by 60 feet in width, two and a half stories high in part, and another portion one-story. In 1880, a new ten-horse-power engine was put in, with boiler capacity for one of twenty-horse-power. The number of men employed average six. About 2,000 barrels of beer are manufactured annually. Mr. Kuehlthau was born in Erie, Penn., May 17, 1840; son of Frederick Kuehlthau; when 6 years of age he came to Germantown, Washington Co., Wis., where he learned the brewer's trade; next worked seven or eight years in Milwaukee at the same business. From Milwaukee he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked one season; from there he went to Ohio, and engaged as a brakeman on a railroad; shortly after went to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade three years. Was married in that city, Oct. 3, 1865, to Alvina Ninemann; one son was born to them in Cincinnati, John R. In 1867, Mr. Kuehlthau returned to Milwaukee with his family, where he worked at his trade three years; one daughter was born to them during this time, which they named Emma, now deceased. In 1870, Mr. K. moved to West Bend, and engaged with Mr. Arzbacher in the Eagle Brewery, working as an employe till 1873, when he leased the brewery, and in 1875 purchased it, as previously stated. Since coming to West Bend Mr. and Mrs. Kuehlthau have had five children born to them—George, Bertha, Adam, Rosa and Louis.

G. A. KUECHENMEISTER, of the law firm of Barney & Kuechenmeister, of West Bend; was born in the town of Farmington, Washington Co., Wis., March 11, 1850; son of Ferdinand and Rosina (Stoltze) Kuechenmeister. His parents were from Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States in the spring of 1849, and settled in the town of Farmington, of this county. G. A. began his education in the district school, and in 1866 went to Berea, Ohio, where he took a two years' course in the Baldwin University. In 1868, he went to St. Charles, Mo., where he was engaged in teaching two years; from there he went to Decatur, Ill., and was appointed general agent for the "Decatur Sick Relief Association," and spent two years traveling in the interest of that society, during which time he visited

the principal States of the Union. He returned to Washington Co. in 1872, and engaged in teaching music. In 1876, he began the study of law under the supervision of the firm of Frisby, Weil & Barney, pursuing his law studies while conducting his music business; was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1879; December, 1880, he formed the present law partnership with Mr. S. S. Barney. Mr. K. was married July 17, 1873, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Matilda Brinker, daughter of Henry and Amelia Brinker. Mrs. Kuechenmeister was born in Paris, France. They have three children—Clara L., Florence A. and Martha M.

STEPHEN C. LANG, farmer and Town Clerk, Sec. 23; P. O. West Bend; has 120 acres; son of Christopher and Catharine (Schild) Lang; was born in the town of Trenton, Washington Co., Wis., March 24, 1853. Was married at West Bend, Oct. 18, 1876, to Miss Katie Bohn, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Bohn. Mrs. Lang was born in Germany, and came with her parents to America in 1854. In 1876, Mr. Lang purchased his present farm, and took possession of it. He was elected Town Clerk in the spring of 1880, and re-elected in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Lang have two children, a daughter and son—Louisa G. and Edwin C.

GEORGE LEISGANG, proprietor of meat market; business established in 1863. Mr. L. is the son of Adam and Margaret Fischer Leisgang; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 14, 1834; came to America in 1846, and direct to Milwaukee Co., Wis., where he spent five years on a farm; in 1851, he went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he learned the trade of practical engineer, remained three years, and then returned to Wisconsin in 1854, worked as engineer two years in Milwaukee Co., then engaged as fireman on the M. & La C. R. R., served three months, when he was set up as engineer; continued on this line only a few months, when he came to Hartford, Washington Co., and engaged as engineer in a grist-mill where he remained three years; he then went to La Crosse, there worked two years as engineer and machinist in the threshing-machine works; he then returned to Washington Co., and lived at Barton about a year, when he moved to West Bend and engaged in the meat market business in 1863, and has continued it to this writing. Mr. L. was married at Hartford, Wis., Dec. 4, 1862, to Miss Anna Krieger, daughter of Robert and Anna (Lecks) Krieger. Mrs. L. was born in Bavaria, Germany. Eleven children were born to them, of whom nine are living—Anna, Emma, Rosa, Louisa, Hermine, Laura, Katie, George and Frederick; two were lost in infancy. Mr. Leisgang has been a member of the Village Board of Trustees five years, for West Bend.

GEORGE LEMKE, merchant, dealer in general merchandise; son of Ernst and Anna (Leders) Lemke; was born at West Bend, Wis., Jan. 3, 1860; received a common-school education; spent three years as clerk for Henry Schoellkopf, of Chicago. May 1, 1879, when only 19 years of age, he started in business for himself at West Bend, Wis., as a dealer in general merchandise, on a strictly cash plan; though warned by older heads that he could not succeed in trade without giving some credit, he has adhered closely to his plan, and is well satisfied with his success; he carries an average stock of \$4,000. Mr. Lemke's parents came to Wisconsin from Germany in 1852, spent one year in New York, and then came to West Bend in 1853; they have accumulated a large property.

HENRY LEMKE, proprietor of billiard and sample rooms; son of Ernst and Anna (Leders) Lemke; was born in the city of Wittenburg, Mecklenburg, Germany, Sept. 14, 1843; came with his parents to the United States in 1850; spent one year in New York City, then came to West Bend, Wis.; learned the mason's trade, and, in 1863, went to California; spent two years in Sacramento and San Francisco and vicinity, working at his trade; he then returned to West Bend and formed a partnership with his father in the mason business; among the many buildings erected by them is the Catholic Church at this place. He was married, Oct. 3, 1868, to Miss Wilhelmine Mathias, daughter of Rudolph Mathias. They have six children—Phillipine, Bertha (deceased), Clara, Oscar, Rudolph and Alma. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Lemke was engaged in the building of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh. In November, 1871, right after the great Chicago fire, he went to that city, spent four years in helping to rebuild it, he then went to Milwaukee and worked at his trade until 1878, when he returned to West Bend. In September of that year, he met with an accident while at work, by which he broke his leg, which caused a permanent disability, unfitting him for active duty. In the spring of 1880, he opened the billiard and sample rooms which he is now keeping. Mr. L. has served one term as Village Treasurer of West Bend.

LOUIS LUCAS, farmer and cranberry grower; residence, Sec. 22; was born in the south of France Dec. 14, 1820; learned the trade of coppersmith and machinist. Was married, Aug. 26, 1846, in his native province, to Miss Eulalie Richea; three children were born to them in France—the eldest, Mary, lived to be a beautiful and accomplished young lady; she died in America in 1870; the second, Edward, died in infancy; the third, Henry, is now a resident of Appleton, Wis. Mr. Lucas and family

moved the United States in 1852, coming directly to West Bend, Wis.; here he opened a tin and copersmith shop, which business he followed till 1859, when he built the West Bend Foundry and Machine-shop; about 1868, he purchased the farm on which he now resides, but continued in the foundry business until 1873, when he sold to Mr. Jacob Jung; after coming to West Bend, two children were born—the eldest, Edward, named after his deceased brother, is a resident of Milwaukee, the youngest, Louis, is dead. Mr. L. lost his wife in 1873; it was after the death of his wife that he sold the foundry, and for some years did not follow any established business: in April, 1880, he began the improvement of the marsh on his farm, on Sec. 22, with a view to the cultivation of cranberries; having about 40 acres available and clear of timber, which he can flood at will by damming Silver Creek; he has nearly two acres planted, and three more ready to receive the vines; judging from the thrifty appearance of the vines now planted, and the thorough manner in which the ground is being improved, he is likely to make the enterprise a success. In 1861, Mr. Lucas was commissioned, by Gov. Solomon, as a Captain of militia, and has held the commission to this writing; he served two years as Justice of the Peace at West Bend, and one year as Village Clerk; since September, 1880, he has made his home on his farm; he has a large and valuable mineral spring on his place, of which an account is given in the history of the town.

D. W. LYNCH, physician and surgeon; son of John and Catharine Lynch; was born in Cedarburg, Washington Co., Nov. 15, 1848. After attending the common school, he spent two years as a student of the State University at Madison; then took a regular course at the Medical College of Chicago, receiving his diploma in 1875, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Richfield, Wis. Continued in practice there till April 1, 1880, when he went to Europe; traveled in Germany, France, England and Ireland, returning in September of that year. He came to West Bend, and established himself in his profession. In the short space of six months, he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, which is the best guarantee of his skill and success as a physician. The Doctor was married at Philadelphia Aug. 23, 1876, during the Centennial Exposition, to Miss Rosalie Meyer, daughter of Herman and Rachel (Doyle) Meyer. Mrs. Lynch was born in Pennsylvania. They have three children—John F., Daniel W. and a daughter unnamed.

THOMAS McHENRY, druggist; does a general drug and book business; house established in West Bend in 1874. Mr. McH. is the son of William and Mary (Canfield) McHenry; was born in the town of Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 17, 1845; came to Wisconsin with his parents October, 1846. The family located in the town of Trenton, Washington Co.; he received a common school education, and remained on his father's farm until 19 years of age, when he left home to attend the Eastman's National Business College at Chicago, Ill.; then attended the State Normal School, at Whitewater, where he was a student two years. While pursuing his studies, he gave special attention to the studies of chemistry, botany and physiology, with a view of fitting himself for the business in which he is now engaged. After completing his studies, he taught school several terms, and, in 1874, went to Milwaukee and engaged in the drug store of Dr. Schorse; continued with the Doctor as clerk and student until his course was completed, when he came to West Bend and established his present business. Mr. McHenry was married at West Bend, April 26, 1879, to Miss Emma Arzbacher, daughter of Dr. G. Arzbacher. Mrs. McHenry was born at West Bend. They have one child, a daughter named Avis.

JOHN MAY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. West Bend; has 180 acres of land; settled in the county in 1854; was the son of John and Mary (Griss) May; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 14, 1817; came to America, with his father, in 1834, and settled in Portage Co., Ohio, where he continued his residence till 1854, when, with his family, he moved to Washington Co., Wis., and located on wild land on the site of his present farm. His nearest neighbor on the south was seven miles distant, and the nearest to the northeast was one and a quarter miles away. Mr. May was married, Jan. 22, 1847, to Barbara Bausch, daughter of Max and Catherine (Riderman) Bausch, who was born in Baden, Germany. They have nine children—Magdalena, wife of Lawrence Eli, of Trenton; Barbara, now Mrs. Louis Spahnheimer, of the town of Polk; John, married to Mary Spahnheimer, and resides in Door Co., Wis.; Katie, now Mrs. William Lombart, of Chicago; Adam, Annie, Sophia, Louisa and Mary, still at home.

STEPHEN MAYER, deceased; was born in Rhineland, Germany, March 15, 1818; came to the United States in 1845; spent one year in New Orleans, and then came to Wisconsin, and located at Germantown, Washington Co., on wild land. Was married, June 27, 1847, at Germantown, to Miss Mary Kastler, daughter of Nicholas and Eva (Casper) Kastler. Mrs. Mayer was born in Germany, and came to the United States, with her parents, in 1840. On reaching Chicago, her family remained a few weeks in that place; Mr. Kastler hearing of the proposed Milwaukee Canal, he supplied himself with a large outfit of tools and necessities for contract work, and moved to Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1840. Here he was disappointed at finding the canal project only a speculating scheme, and after remaining a

year, and sustaining a heavy loss on his investment, he moved to Germantown, Washington Co., in the spring of 1841, and located on Government land; chopped out a road to his claim, and erected a log house. Mr. Kastler improved his land, and made a comfortable home, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred in 1867. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer made their home on the farm in Germantown, about six years, during which time three children were born to them. The eldest, Mary, died at the age of 17; second, Charles M., born in 1850, May 24, now a resident of West Bend, was married June 3, 1875, to Frankie Reisse, daughter of John Reisse; the third, Katie, is now Mrs. John Schlitz, of West Bend. In 1852, Mr. Mayer moved to West Bend, and, in company with his brother, Charles F., he bought of Mr. B. Goetter the West Bend Brewery, which they rebuilt and enlarged; they also bought 200 acres of land. Mr. Mayer continued in the brewing business, at West Bend, until the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 27, 1865. After coming to West Bend, eight children were born to them—John and Alexander died in infancy; Helena and Adolph were twins; Helena died in infancy, and Adolph when 9 years of age; Susan and Louis (twins); Louis died when 13 years of age; Albert, aged 19, now a clerk at B. Goetter's, and Augusta, aged 17, at home. Mrs. Mayer and her son Charles built the fine brick residence where they live, in 1876.

S. F. MAYER & CO., proprietors West Bend Brewery. The original West Bend Brewery was built by Mr. B. Goetter in 1849, on a small scale, size of building being 24x36, two and one-half story frame; this was the second brewery in the county; Mr. Goetter carried on the business only two years, when he rented the brewery to Chris Eckstein; soon afterward, Mr. Stephen Mayer bought the brewery and took Mr. Eckstein as a partner; they carried on the business till 1854, when Mr. C. F. Mayer bought a half interest in the property and the firm of Mayer Brothers was formed; they rebuilt the brewery in 1868, very greatly increasing its size and capacity; the business was conducted by them during the remainder of their lives; Mr. Stephen Mayer's death occurred Aug. 27, 1865, and Mr. C. F. Mayer's Aug. 20, 1871; the business was conducted by the heirs until 1875, when the present company was organized; at this writing, the size of the brewery is 200x40 feet, two and a half stories high, built of brick; the machinery is run by a 24-horse-power engine, and seven men are employed; the establishment has a capacity of 3,500 barrels annually; like all other brewers, this company has a chronic habit of enlarging and improving; at this writing, a new double kiln, 30x32 feet, is being erected, new growing-floors and storerooms, 52x28, are being constructed; the capital already invested in the business amounts to \$40,000.

CHARLES F. MAYER (deceased) was born in Rhineland, Prussia, Feb. 28, 1826; came to the United States in 1846; made his home with his brother Stephen, at Germantown, Washington Co., Wis.; was married to Susannah Kastler at West Bend, April 23, 1853; three children were born to them—Stephen F., Emma (now Mrs. Andrew Piek) and John, who died in infancy. Mr. Mayer moved his family to West Bend in January, 1854, and, in company with his brother, purchased the West Bend Brewery of Mr. B. Goetter; Mr. Mayer continued in the brewing business with his brother Stephen till his death, which occurred Aug. 20, 1871; Mr. Mayer was an active, enterprising business man, and with the assistance of his brother, had built up an extensive and prosperous business. His son,

STEPHEN F. MAYER, the senior member of the firm of S. F. Mayer & Co., was born at West Bend, Wis., Feb. 1, 1854; is a graduate of the Notre Dame University, Ind., having completed a regular course in 1872; he then returned to West Bend and engaged in the West Bend Brewery, in which he was interested as one of the heirs; in 1875, the existing partnership was formed, as given above. He was married May 22, 1877, at West Bend, to Isadore Piek, daughter of John and Mary (Lines) Piek; Mrs. Mayer was born in Schleisingerville.

HON. CHARLES H. MILLER, attorney at law, son of Charles G. and Amelia Miller, was born in Dabeln, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, Sept. 26, 1826; came to America with his parents in 1841, arriving in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26 of that year, and proceeded to Mequon, Washington Co., now Ozaukee; there he spent five years on his father's farm, and at the expiration of that time was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds by Fred Horn; in 1847, he began the study of law in the office of Pierce & Stanford, at Port Washington, during his leisure from official duties; he continued in the Register's office five years, and in 1853 was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court, and served in that capacity during three terms of court; in 1857, he moved to West Bend, and the following year was appointed Clerk in the office of the Bank Comptroller, at Madison, which position he held two years; on returning to West Bend in April, 1860, he was admitted to the bar in Judge Mann's court, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected Register of Deeds, and held that office during the years 1863-64; in 1867, he was elected to the Legislature from the Northern District of Washington Co. June 6, 1871, he formed a law partnership with Mr. P. O'Meara, under the firm name of O'Meara & Miller,

which continued till June 6, 1881, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Miller was married July 5, 1852, to Miss Martha E. Wightman, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth Wightman; Mrs. Miller was born in Michigan; two sons and three daughters were born to them; the eldest (Charles E.) is a resident of California, and is the present Recorder of Contra Costa Co.; he was married to Miss Rosa Lawless; the second (Augusta) is the wife of Joseph Ott, the present Clerk of Washington Co., Wis.; the next daughter (Lizzie) is the wife of P. W. Harns, marble dealer, of West Bend; the next (William W.) is in employ of the Engleman Transportation Co.; the youngest (Hattie) is at home; one daughter (Maud) died when 3 years of age.

WILLIAM MUELLER, undertaker, manufacturer of and dealer in furniture; business established in September, 1878; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 10, 1838; son of Frederick and Mary C. (Fischer) Mueller; came to the United States in September, 1859, being one year in advance of his parents; he remained nine months in New York City, then came direct to West Bend, Wis., and settled on a farm. In 1867, he commenced with Mr. W. Whaler in the photograph business, and, in 1868, opened a gallery for himself, which he conducted until 1878, when he sold out and formed a partnership with Mr. W. Wachtel in the furniture business; one year later he bought Mr. W. out and has since carried on the business alone. In May, 1864, Mr. Mueller went to Germany, and was married, in Bavaria, Aug. 22 of that year, to Miss Jacobina Hofmann, daughter of Frank Hofmann. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Mueller returned with his wife to West Bend; they have eight children, five sons and three daughters—Mary, Otto, Wilhelmine, Adolph, Katharine, August, William and Edward. Mr. Mueller served as Village Treasurer of West Bend in 1878.

LAMBERT NEUBURG, watchmaker and jeweler, and Justice of the Peace; business was established in West Bend in 1873, June 3. Mr. Neuburg was born in Prussia, June 23, 1849; came to America with his parents in 1853; spent one year in New York City, then came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1854, and, in the fall of that year, settled in the town of Richfield, Washington Co.; next spent some time as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store in Milwaukee, and, about 1866, went to Chippewa Falls and served as clerk in a general store about a year; he then engaged as an apprentice with a Swiss watchmaker and jeweler at the same place; served a year and then went to Menomonee, Dunn Co., and engaged in business for himself; continued in business at that place about two years, then went to Schleisingerville and opened a jewelry store; spent three years in that village, and then went to West Bend (1873) and established himself in the same business. In 1878, he went to Germany, and thence to France; attended the World's Exposition at Paris. Mr. N. was married, Feb. 7, 1871, at Schleisingerville, Wis., to Miss Mary Le Febvre, daughter of Philip and Maggie (Weyer) Le Febvre; five children, two sons and three daughters, were born to them—Lambert, Isabella, William, Rosalia and Camille. Mr. Neuburg was elected Justice of the Peace at West Bend, in 1875, and re-elected in 1877-81. He is the son of Charles J. and Hubertine (Grier) Neuburg, of Prussia. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade. In coming from Germany to America in 1848, the passage was a long and severe one, lasting 103 days. The mother never recovered from the effects of it, and died shortly after their arrival in New York City. The father moved to Richfield, where he died in the fall of 1860.

JOHN NICOLAUS, proprietor of Farmers' Exchange Saloon; business established in January, 1871; is the son of Ludwig and Henriette Nicolaus; was born in Pomerania, Germany, Sept. 25, 1837. In 1852, he came to America with his parents, and located in the town of Jackson, Washington Co., where, on arriving at manhood, he engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1871, he removed to West Bend, and engaged in the hotel business in the Wisconsin House, which he kept till the summer of 1881, when he built the substantial brick building which he now occupies, the cost of which was \$4,000. He was married in the fall of 1866, in the town of Jackson, to Miss Augusta Krause, daughter of William Krause. Mrs. Nicolaus was born in Pomerania. They have five children—William, Olga, Hugo, John and Julia.

PATRICK O'MEARA, Jr., attorney at law, District Attorney; son of Patrick and Bridget O'Meara; was born in the town of Emmet, Dodge Co., Wis., Feb. 27, 1845. Mr. O'Meara's parents were natives of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1835, and to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Dodge Co. Mr. O'Meara passed his early life on his father's farm. He laid the foundation of his education at the common schools; then attended the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. He then took a regular course in the Law Department of the State University, where he graduated in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in the Circuit and Supreme Courts at Madison, June 28, 1870. In June, 1871, he came to West Bend, and shortly afterward formed the partnership with Mr. C. H. Miller, which existed until June, 1881. He now practices alone. In 1874, he was elected District Attorney for Washington Co., and re-elected three successive terms. The present term expires January 1, 1883. Mr. O'Meara

was married, May 27, 1874, at Milwaukee, to Miss Louisa Reek, daughter of Hubert and Margaret Reek, who were pioneers of West Bend of 1846. Mrs. O'Meara was born in this village. Four sons were born to them—Daniel, John A., Thomas F. and Edward C.

JOSEPH OTT, Clerk of Washington Co., Wis.; proprietor of livery stable, and dealer in farm machinery; son of George and Katharine (Reck) Ott; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, March 10, 1847. When six years of age, he moved with his parents to Detroit, Mich., where he resided two years. From Detroit he went to Chicago, and remained about the same length of time, and then came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857; resided in Milwaukee four years, when he came to Washington Co. in 1861, and located in the town of Polk, village of Cedar Creek. He received a common-school education, and came to West Bend in the winter of 1870, as Deputy County Clerk to his father, who had been elected in 1870. In the fall of 1872, he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1874-76, 1878-80. His present term expires Jan. 1, 1883. Mr. Ott was married, Sept. 23, 1875, at West Bend, to F. Augusta Miller, daughter of the Hon. C. H. Miller. Mrs. Ott was born in the village of West Bend. They have three children—Martha M., George E. and Elizabeth. In 1876, Mr. Ott engaged in the livery business, and the sale of farm machinery.

ANDREW PICK, Postmaster of West Bend; son of John and Maria Pick; was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 4, 1851; when 3 years of age, he moved with his parents to Schlesingerville, Washington Co.; was educated at Milwaukee in the German and English Academy; in 1873, was made a partner with his father and brother in the mercantile business at Schlesingerville, under the firm name of John Pick & Sons; continued that connection until 1875, when he engaged as book-keeper in the West Bend Brewery. Mr. Pick was married April 29, 1875, to Miss Emma Mayer, daughter of Charles F. Mayer; three children were born to them—Meta, Emma and Andrew. Mr. Pick was appointed Postmaster of West Bend December, 1879, and took possession of the office Jan. 1, 1881.

B. S. POTTER, commercial traveler; son of Jonathan and Julia (Stillwell) Potter; was born in Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1836; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and located at West Bend, where he clerked with his brother, J. Potter, Jr., until the fall of 1860, when he started in business for himself as a dealer in general merchandise. In 1861, he formed a partnership with his brother John, and continued that connection until 1867, when he dissolved partnership with his brother and formed another with Mr. C. H. Miller, under the firm name of Potter & Miller; in 1872, he bought out Mr. Miller, and continued the business alone until 1877, when he sold out to Harms & Peters, and commenced traveling for the firm of Ball & Goodrich, wholesale grocers, of Milwaukee. June 1, 1880, in company with Mr. C. L. Powers, he started the West Bend *Times*, a weekly Democratic paper, which is just entering upon its second year. Mr. Potter sold out to Mr. Powers, June, 1881. Mr. Potter was married at West Bend, to Celia Root; one child was born to them who died in childhood. Mrs. Potter died in 1866. He was married again in May, 1867, at West Bend, to Minnie Burgess.

J. POTTER, Jr., merchant; son of Jonathan and Julia (Stillwell) Potter; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1821; while quite young, moved with his parents to Genesee Co., where he received a common school education, and engaged as clerk in a general store in the village of Alexander; after serving nine years in that capacity, he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1848; he remained in that city until March 1, 1849, when he moved to West Bend, and engaged in the mercantile business as a dealer in general merchandise and produce, and has continued the business at the same stand till this writing, covering a period of thirty-two years; his is the oldest established house in the village. By fair dealing and strict attention to business, Mr. Potter has weathered the many commercial storms that have wrecked so many men in trade during this extended period, and to-day is in the enjoyment of his well-earned prosperity. Mr. Potter served as Postmaster under Taylor's administration, and again under Lincoln's first administration, continuing in office till Mr. Johnson became President, when he resigned; he was Superintendent of Schools of West Bend one year; Justice of the Peace one term, and Village Supervisor one year. He was married, March 1, 1848, at Alexander, N. Y., to Miss Matilda Butler, daughter of Dr. A. R. R. Butler; Mrs. P. was born in Alexander; two children were born to them—Charles B., married to Olive Buettis, and now acting as book-keeper in the store of F. J. Dixon, Milwaukee; Julia E., resides at home.

NELSON A. POTTER, farmer, residence Sec. 25; P. O. West Bend; has 80 acres of land; was born in Rhode Island. When 2 years of age, he went with his parents to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where, on arriving at a suitable age, he was engaged in farming. He was married, Jan. 4, 1838, at Skaneateles, to Miss M. Almira De Walter, daughter of Mathew and Martha De Walter. In 1849, Mr. Potter and family moved to Washington Co., Wis., arriving in July of that year in the town of Trenton, where he was engaged in farming till 1866, when he moved to the town of West Bend, and established

himself on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have had a family of ten children, of whom only four are living. The eldest child, Helen, died when 8 years of age; Martha, at the age of 25 years, and George in infancy; Esther is now Mrs. George Knapp, and living in the town of Polk; Charles H. married Mary Demmon, and lives in the town of West Bend; Augustus married Mary Bullock, and lives in Illinois; one child died unnamed; Ella is now Mrs. Millard Demmon, of the town of West Bend; Jennie died when 3 years of age, and J. J. in infancy.

C. L. POWERS, proprietor and publisher of the *West Bend Times*. Mr. Powers was born in Walworth Co., Wis., May 22, 1847. He received a common-school education; enlisted March 28, 1864, in Co. G, 37th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. In the winter of 1865-66, he began as teacher in a country school on a third grade certificate; next taught a graded school at Merton one term, and next at Mukwanago, where he had charge of the village school three years. On quitting the latter place, he attended the State teacher's examination at Madison, and received a State teacher's certificate. His success was a well-merited reward for years of hard study and close application while performing faithfully his duties as a teacher. In 1872, he went to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he read law in the office of his uncle, Judge L. P. Powers, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1875. He was elected Superintendent of Schools of Wood Co. for the years 1874-75; served as Justice of the Peace one year; also Court Commissioner and Notary Public. In the spring of 1876, he went to Kansas, where he only remained till the following fall, when he returned to Wisconsin, and was engaged as Principal of the High School at Two Rivers, in September, 1877, which he organized under the high school law. He taught this school two years, and, in the fall of 1879, went to Hartford, and was employed as Principal of the South Side School there one year; then came to West Bend, and engaged in his present enterprise. Mr. Powers was married, at Hartford, Sept. 28, 1871, to Miss Cora M. Barney, daughter of John and Adeline (Knox) Barney. Mrs. Powers was born in Hartford, Wis. Two children were born to them—Laura, aged 9 years, and Clyde R. 3 years.

MATHIAS REGNER, farmer and agent for the sale of all kinds of sewing machines and Bel-den organs; son of Jacob and Clara (Faust) Regner; was born in Spussheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 8, 1839; came to the United States with his parents in July, 1855; settled in the town of Polk, Washington Co., Wis., where he spent eighteen years on a farm; served in the late war as a member of Co. E, 6th W. V. I.; was enrolled Oct. 12, 1864. At the battle of Hatcher's Run, before Petersburg, Va., Jan. 6, 1865, he received a gun-shot wound that resulted in the loss of his left leg. Owing to carelessness on the part of the surgeon performing the operation, he was obliged to submit to a second operation, which nearly cost him his life. On his recovery and return from the war, he engaged in the sewing machine business. In 1874, he moved to West Bend, and continued in the sewing machine business, and began dealing in organs. He is also interested in farming, having 40 acres near the village. Mr. Regner has made some very substantial improvements in West Bend, having built the Regner Block, in which the West Bend Bank is located, in 1878. He is now engaged in the erection of another block of two brick buildings adjoining the former one. One of these buildings will be 31x46 feet, and the other 23x60 feet, both two stories high, and are to be used for stores, saloon and offices. Mr. Regner was married, in the town of Polk, September, 1864, just previous to going into the army, to Miss Barbara Dellling, daughter of John and Johanna Dellling. They have eight children—Clara, Barbara, Theresa, Lizzie Jacob, (who died in infancy), Joseph, Frank and Kittie. Mr. R. was elected one of the board of Village Trustees of West Bend in 1878, and again in 1881.

JOHN REISSE, President of the village of West Bend; son of Conrad and Charlotte (Kehler) Reisse; was born in Hessen Aug. 5, 1818; served a regular apprenticeship as an architect in his native country; came to the United States in 1844; spent two and a half years in New York City, and then came to Washington County, Wis., in 1847; located in the town of West Bend, where he followed farming three years, then moved to the village of Barton and opened a saloon and tailor-shop; in 1850, he commenced as a dealer in general merchandise; he then built a large brick store, 70x30 feet, which he stocked as a general country store; at this time he had the largest establishment of the kind in the county; at the same time he was proprietor of a photograph gallery; was elected Register of Deeds for the years 1857-58; was appointed Postmaster at Barton by President Buchanan, and held the office nine years; served sixteen years as Justice of the Peace at Barton; was engaged seven years in the manufacture of brick, employing on an average eighteen men; the greater part of the brick used in the buildings of West Bend were manufactured by him; in 1861, his dwelling house was destroyed by fire, by which he sustained a loss of \$1,500. Mr. Reisse was married in New York City, in July, 1844, to Miss Hanna Brandau, daughter of Henry Brandau; born in Rotenburg Kuifurstenthum Hessen; seven children were born to them—Louis (now Mrs. George Dhode, of Illinois), Emma (now Mrs. Ernst Franck-

enberg), Charlotte, Frankie (now Mrs. Charles M. Mayer, of West Bend), Jennie, Annie (now Mrs. August Eggers, of St. Paul, Minn.), and Augusta. Mrs. Reisse died July 29, 1860; in October, 1875, Mr. Reisse came to the village of West Bend and opened a general country store; was appointed Postmaster by Mr. Hayes, and served two years; was elected Justice of the Peace and served four years, and served two years as Village Clerk; he continued in the mercantile business until August 28, 1880, when he closed out and opened a saloon; in the spring of 1880, he was elected President of the village of West Bend. Mr. R. was married in November, 1860, to Louisa Dingler, daughter of Louis Dingler; Mrs. Reisse was born in Strasbourg, France; three children were born to them—Louis J., Corrinne and Alma.

LOUIS REISSE, painter and paper-hanger, West Bend, Wis.; son of Conrad and Charlotte Reisse; was born near Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Sept. 8, 1822; he learned his trade in the old country, where his ancestors had followed the same business for several generations; he came to America in 1845; spent one year in New York City, then came to Wisconsin and located on Section 5, town of Barton, Washington Co.; he continued on that place four years, then went to Missouri, and from there to Texas. Was married in Texas July 2, 1853, to Anna E. Eggert, daughter of Jacob Eggert. Mrs. Reisse was born in Germany; they have three children—Pauline (now Mrs. Fred Brill, of Morrison, Brown Co., Wis.), John L. (who has learned the same trade as his father, and is in business with him), and George William (a resident of West Bend). Mr. Reisse has made his home in the village of West Bend since 1854, was the first Village Treasurer, and held the office two years; has also held the office of Village Trustee two years.

AUGUST F. RICHTER, saddler and harness-maker; business established in the fall of 1879; average stock, \$1,000. Mr. Richter was born in the town of West Bend, Wis., April 5, 1857; son of C. F. and Sophia (Hoppe) Richter; his people were from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1848, and located in Washington Co., Wis. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education; served three years' apprenticeship at the trade of saddler and harness-maker, worked five years as a journeyman, and then established his present business. He was married, May 17, 1881, in the town of Barton, to Miss Charlotte Gudex, daughter of John and Wilhelmine (Mample) Gudex. Mrs. Richter was born in the town of Barton.

W. P. RIX, Clerk of the Court of Washington Co.; son of John and Mary Rix; was born in Canada March 19, 1844; during the summer of that year he came with his parents to the town of Polk, Washington Co., Wis.; here he spent his early years on his father's farm; he was educated in the common schools and at Ripon College; while a student at the latter place, he enlisted, May, 1864, in Co. B, 41st W. V. I., for the 100-day service, and served the term for which he enlisted. Mr. Rix made his home in Washington Co., following the occupation of farming. He was married, July 15, 1872, in the town of Jackson, to Miss Mary L. Stauffer, daughter of Lewis A. and Johanna Stauffer; they have had five children, of whom four are living—Brunetta W., Paul A., Lewis A. (deceased), Carl B. and Mary L. In 1878, he was elected Clerk of the Court; served two years and was re-elected in 1880, his present term extending to Jan. 1, 1883. Mr. Rix's brother, B. C. Rix, was the first white male child born in Washington Co. north of Cedar Creek.

MRS. B. C. ROBINSON, widow of John Robinson, Sec. 26; P. O. West Bend; has 140 acres of land; Mrs. Robinson is the daughter of Silas and Mary Hutchinson; was born in Ithaca, N. Y.; came to Milwaukee with her parents in 1846, and was married in that village in August the following year (1847) to Mr. John Robinson, who was a native of Greenfield, N. H., born April 25, 1815; he was brought up a farmer; came to Illinois at an early day and resided there until 1843, when he went to Milwaukee. After their marriage they took up their residence in that city until 1855, when they moved to the town of West Bend, Washington Co. Mr. Robinson had been one of the pioneer explorers of this section, having traveled on foot from Port Washington, in 1844, and, by the aid of Indian guides, selected the tract of land where he subsequently made his home; this he purchased from the Government at the first land sales of this region. He was Chairman of the town of West Bend one year. His death occurred Dec. 9, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had a family of five children, three girls and two sons; the eldest, Caroline, died when 4½ years of age, Lillian when 9, and Florence at 6; the two latter died of diphtheria, within a few days of each other; the sons, William F. and Charles E., are working the farm at this writing.

REUBEN S. RUSCO, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. West Bend; has the south half of the south-east quarter (80 acres); settled in the county Nov. 1, 1846; is the son of Reuben and Sarah (Lawton) Rusco; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., between Baldwinsville and Syracuse, Oct. 18, 1816; when 16 years of age, went with his father to reside in Wayne Co., continuing there till 1837; he then went to Chicago, he spent one year traveling through Illinois, then returned to his home in the East and remained

there till November, 1846, when he emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Salisbury, now Barton; having learned the carpenter's trade, he engaged as contractor and builder; he also bought out Noah P. Reynolds, who was engaged in manufacturing fanning-mills and coffins, and continued that business for many years; he was interested in the mercantile business with Henry Totten five years. He served eight years as Justice of the Peace while in Barton, and Town Clerk one year; in 1858, he moved to his present farm; has been elected Justice of the Peace for this town. He was married, Aug. 4, 1850, to Miss Sarah Saunders, daughter of Stephen and Mary Saunders; nine children have been born to them—James W., married to Miss Helen Huntington, residing in Iowa; Sarah T. died when 5 years of age, of diphtheria, probably the first case of the kind in the county; Ida, Reuben O., Henry S., Edna, Elida, Herbert B., George B.

MICHAEL RUPLINGER, proprietor of the West Bend Stave Factory; business established in 1878; the first factory in West Bend was built east of the railroad and just south of Schlitz Park; manufacturing was commenced June 1, 1878; about eight hundred thousand staves were cut that year; up to Aug. 31 of the next year, with a force of six hands, 1,200,000 had been cut, when the factory was destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of stock; loss about \$5,500, on which there was an insurance of \$3,000; in October, 1879, Mr. Ruplinger began rebuilding the factory on a new site near the river, and the 1st of December of that year he began manufacturing again; the factory is 50x30 feet; a fifteen-horse-power engine is used, while employment is given to seven men; from Dec. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1881, 1,500,000 staves have been cut; since the factory started up, March 8 last, 630,000 staves have been made; the material used is three-fourths hard wood and one-fourth bass-wood; previous to coming to West Bend, Mr. R. had been engaged in the same business at Little and Big Cedar Lakes, in 1869-70. Mr. R. was born in the town of Pope, July 22, 1850; son of Nicholas and Magdalena Ruplinger; attended school and worked on a farm until 19 years of age, when he engaged in the stave business at Cedar Lake, and continued in business there till starting in West Bend. He was married, in Milwaukee, Oct. 28, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Ritger, daughter of Philip Ritger; they have four children living—Philip M., Anna C., Peter L. and John E.; the eldest child was lost in infancy.

JOHN SCHLITZ, proprietor of Schlitz's Grove and Summer Resort; business established in 1879; first opening party held June 20; this grove is conveniently situated near the depot; covers an area of sixty-five acres of fine forest timber, with smooth surface; the buildings are commodious, being 200x100 feet in extent, with main building two stories high; the hall is 75x58 feet, with twenty-five-foot stage and three changes of scenery, necessary dressing-rooms, etc.; as a dancing-hall, the floor accommodates 100 couples; the establishment contains three first-class bowling alleys 125 feet deep, and a tasty bar and billiard-room; the grounds are well supplied with seats, refreshment stands, bird-stands, and gymnastic apparatus for the accommodation of Turners; the buildings and fixtures of this very elegant place cost \$20,000, exclusive of ground. Mr. Schlitz was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 15, 1845; is the son of Charles and Dorothea (Deutz) Schlitz; he came to America and direct to Milwaukee in 1868, remaining in that city until the spring of 1879, when he came to West Bend and erected the fine buildings that embellish his park. He was married at West Bend, Aug. 13, 1874, to Miss Katie Mayer, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Kastler) Mayer. Mrs. Schlitz was born in Germantown, Washington Co., Wis.; they have one child, a daughter, named Emma.

P. W. SCHMIDT, West Bend; manufacturer of all kinds of brick, building brick, well brick, tiles and scouring or bath brick; business established in 1874; yards located on Sec. 26, one and a half miles south of West Bend; about eight men are employed, and 300,000 bricks manufactured annually. Mr. Schmidt was born in Prussia June 29, 1847; son of John and Fredericka Schmidt; came to America in 1853, and direct to West Bend, Washington Co.; was engaged with his father in the brick business in this county till 1868, when, in company with his father, he went to Ozaukee and was engaged in the brick business there till 1870. He then engaged as clerk in a store at Port Washington. In 1872, went to Europe; on his return he was engaged as clerk again for a short time. Then went to Lake Superior, and on his return he engaged in painting till 1874, when he entered upon his present business. He was married in the town of Polk, May 2, 1875, to Tenea Zaun, daughter of Andrew and Tenea Zaun; they have two children, daughters—Clara E. and Hattie T.

JOSEPH SCHMIDT, proprietor Farmers' House; business established in 1876; Mr. Schmidt was born in Bohemia Aug. 13, 1853; is the son of Wenzel and Catharine (Vonaba) Schmidt; came to the United States with his parents in 1856; made his home on a farm in the town of Trenton, Washington Co., Wis.; attended school and worked on his father's farm until 1873, when he went to Clark Co. and served three years at the brewer's trade; in 1876, he came to West Bend and engaged in his present business. Was married, Oct. 3, 1876, at Newburg, to Miss Annie Blecha; one child was born to them, Wenzel J.; Mrs. Schmidt died Dec. 5, 1877; Mr. S. was married again Jan. 28, 1879, at Mil-

waukee, to Miss Katrina Kraji, daughter of Anton and Mary Kraji. Mrs. Schmidt was born in Trenton, Washington Co., they have had one child—Anna Mary—who died in infancy.

P. CHARLES SCHMIDT, Jr., attorney at law; son of Charles and Caroline (Hagner) Schmidt; was born May 17, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio; came to Wisconsin with his parents in August, 1856, and located at Barton, Washington Co. He received a common-school education; learned the wagon-maker's trade in his father's shops, and when 15 years of age started out to see the world with a cash capital of \$20; he traveled through nearly all the States of the Union except the Pacific States; visited Canada, the Territories and Mexico, working at his trade as his necessities required. After seven years spent in this manner, he returned to his old home, having gratified his love of adventure and travel. In addition to his former trade, he now learned that of painter, which he worked at some years. Jan. 6, 1879, he entered the law office of Frisby & Weil at West Bend, and commenced the study of law. May 26, 1881, he was admitted to the bar; but has not yet established an office.

PETER SCHNEIDER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. West Bend; has 80 acres of land; he is the son of Martin and Mary Schneider; was born in Bearn, Germany, Jan. 13, 1817; emigrated to the United States in 1845, and made his home in Pennsylvania; was married Oct. 10, 1847, in Montgomery Co., Penn., to Victoria Obrecht, daughter of Casper and Theresa Obrecht, who was also born in Germany. In 1847, Mr. Schneider and family moved to Washington Co., Wis., and located in the town of Addison, where they continued to reside till April, 1866, when they moved to the town of West Bend, Sec. 28, where they now reside. The children were all born in the town of Addison; they were eight in number, of whom five are living—Joseph, married to Mary F. Spahnheimer, resides in Door Co., Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Mathias Geiger, of the town of West Bend; Zetzelia, now the wife of Fred Fischer, of Hartford, Wis.; Charles, married to Mary Schneider, and living in Minnesota; John; Paulina, who died when 7 years of age; Anna, and Lena, who died in infancy. Two of the sons, John and Joseph, are teachers. Mr. S. has served two years as Supervisor of West Bend.

FREDERICK W. SCHROEDER; P. O. West Bend; farmer, dairyman, stock-grower, and principal owner and manager of the West Bend Cheese Factory; was born in the dominion of Waldeck Bavaria, Germany, March 7, 1818; son of Henry and Catharine (Schulze) Schroeder; came to America in 1847, and direct to Washington Co., Wis.; located on Sec. 25, town of West Bend, in March, 1848; after securing a home, he went back to Germany after his brothers and sister the same year; returning to West Bend with them in 1849. He was married at Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1852, to Miss Charlotte Wilke, daughter of George F. and Charlotte Oppermann Wilke. Mrs. Schroeder was born in Germany, two children were born to them—Charles A. and Jennette. In 1878, Mr. Schroeder, associated with other parties, built the West Bend Cheese Factory, situated on Sec. 39, Trenton, on the town line between Trenton and West Bend. The factory has a capacity of 480 pounds of cheese daily. Mr. Schroeder has a controlling interest in the concern.

SELIGER & LUCKOW, manufacturers of and dealers in domestic cigars; business established in 1875; employ four men, and manufacture 100,000 cigars annually. Among their best brands may be mentioned the "Royal Havana," Gold Bird, Clear Havana and "C. O. D."

OSCAR SELIGER, of the firm of S. & L., is also piano teacher; son of Henry and Wilhelmini Seliger, was born in Saxon-Weimar, Germany, Jan. 20, 1851; came to the United States, with his parents, in 1853. The family located in Farmington, Washington Co., Wis.; Mr. S. was educated in the common schools, and in 1869 he engaged with H. Gottsleben, of West Bend, to learn the trade of cigar-maker; he continued his connection with Mr. Gottsleben till 1875, when, in company with Mr. Luckow, he commenced in his present business. Mr. Seliger was married, Nov. 4, 1875, to Miss Augusta Luckow, daughter of August Luckow. Mrs. Seliger was born in Farmington, Washington Co., Wis.

AUGUST LUCKOW, of the firm of Seliger & Luckow, cigar manufacturers, son of Frederick and Mary Luckow, was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Feb. 27, 1822; came to America in 1843, arriving in Milwaukee in July of that year; resided in that city until the following April, when he moved to Sheboygan Co., where he spent three years on a farm; he then moved to West Bend, in 1857, was engaged in teaching music and in the performance of official duties; was Constable from 1858 to 1876, was Deputy Sheriff many years; was elected Assessor in 1869, and held that office six terms in succession; he is leader of Luckow's Band. Mr. Luckow was married previous to coming to America, June, 1849, to Miss Ottilia Roenbeck, daughter of Fred Roenbeck; they have had four children—Louisa, now Mrs. William Franckenberg, of West Bend; Augusta, now Mrs. Oscar Seliger, also of West Bend; Ottilia, deceased, and Robert.

JUDGE JOHN SHELLEY, County Judge of Washington Co., son of John and Mary Shelley, was born in Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., Feb. 1, 1817; was a student, several years,

of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg; studied law at York, Penn., and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was married in August, 1846, in the city of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Henrietta Donaldson; one child was born to them, which was named Mary. Mrs. Shelley died of cholera in August, 1849. Mr. Shelley continued the practice of his profession at York, till 1853, when he emigrated to Wisconsin, making his home, one year, at Milwaukee; January, 1854, he came to West Bend, and formed a law partnership with Mr. Fred O. Thorp; was elected County Judge in the spring of 1857, for the term commencing Jan. 1, 1858, and was re-elected each successive term till the spring of 1881; is the present incumbent, his present term extending until Jan. 1, 1882. On completion of this term, the Judge will have held the office twenty-four consecutive years; almost a quarter of a century he has been called to administer the duties of that important office by the voice of the people. Such a record speaks for itself as to the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. Shortly after coming to West Bend, he was married to Mrs. Helen George, May, 1860, whose death occurred Jan. 27, 1868. The partnership with Mr. Thorp was continued until Jan. 1, 1862; on the incorporation of the village of West Bend, in 1868, the Judge was elected its first President, and re-elected the following year; he also served in the County Board of Washington Co. four years, as Supervisor for the village; May 25, 1869, he was married to Miss Ellen Barnett, daughter of Stewart Barnett; Mrs. Shelley is a native of Wisconsin.

CHARLES SILBERZAHN, was born May 3, 1828, in Baden, Germany; son of Jacob and Catharine (Sigmund) Silberzahn; was a political refugee in Switzerland, in 1849-50, where he spent one year; was enabled to emigrate to the United States early in 1850; on his arrival in this country, he made his home in St. Louis, where he worked at the machinist's trade, which he had learned in his native country; continued in that city about three years, and then moved to Memphis, Tenn; here he worked at his trade four years, then went to Chicago, and worked in the railroad shops four years, and then returned to Memphis. During the early years of the war, he was under the Confederate Government; his sympathies were with the Union side from the start, and the second day after the capture of Memphis by the Federal forces, he enlisted in the United States Navy, as engineer; served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. He then proceeded to Iowa, stopped awhile at Dubuque; then went to Lansing, same State, and engaged in business with other parties under the firm name of Reid, Silberzahn & Co., machinists and foundrymen; this connection was continued four years; he then spent one winter in La Crosse; went from there to Milwaukee, and engaged with E. P. Allis, as foreman of the Bay State Iron Works, during the construction of the City Iron Works machinery; remained in those works three years, and then went to Sheboygan; there he engaged in the machine and foundry business with Mr. Kohler, under the firm name of Kohler & Silberzahn. He continued this business five years, then came to West Bend, and bought an interest in the West Bend Foundry and Machine Shops, February, 1879; the firm was established under the title of Silberzahn & Jung. Mr. S. was married at St. Louis, Feb. 17, 1853, to Miss Mary L. E. Nieffenacker, daughter of Ulrich N. Nieffenacker. Mrs. S. lost her parents in St. Louis during the cholera scourge of 1849. Mr and Mrs. S. have had nine children, of whom four are living, three sons and one daughter—Charles A., Louis F., John D. and Louisa. Charles A. is married to Miss Amelia Kuster.

JOHN THIELGES, son of George and Susannah Thielges, was born on the Rhine, Prussia, Oct. 19, 1830; learned the miller's trade in his native country, and, in 1851, came to the United States. On his arrival in this country, he learned the blacksmith's trade, working principally in Niagara Co., N. Y.; helped build the suspension bridge over the Niagara River. He was married, at Niagara Falls, Oct. 8, 1854, to Miss Rosina Rumpf, daughter of George C. and Katharine (Windt) Rumpf. Mrs. Thielges was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 31, 1833. In 1854, Mr. T. and family moved to West Bend, Wis., where he worked as a journeyman blacksmith six months. He then rented a shop and started in business for himself. Two years later, he built a shop and continued the business until Feb. 17, 1864, when he enlisted in the 2d Wisconsin Light Artillery, as blacksmith, and served until the close of the war. On his return from the army, he resumed the blacksmith business, which he continued until Aug. 15, 1873, when he sold out and opened a saloon, and has continued the business to this date. Mr. Thielges has served as Side Supervisor of the Town of West Bend three years, and six years as Under Sheriff; was also Chief of the Fire Department between four and five years. Mr. and Mrs. T. have four children—Theodore, the eldest, was married to Camilla Kleffler, and is a painter by trade; resides at West Bend; the second, Charles, is a molder by trade and works at Milwaukee; John is a marble-cutter, also of Milwaukee; the youngest, Mary, lives at home.

THEODORE THIELGES, painter and decorator, also dealer in paints and oils; is agent for Fish Bros. & Co.'s buggies and carriages, and Parsons & Goodfellow's Oshkosh buggies; business established in 1872. The subject of this sketch was born in West Bend, Wis., June 23, 1856; son of John and

Rosa Rumpf Thielges; learned his trade in his native town, serving four years. Then, in 1872, started in business for himself; continued it two years; then engaged as clerk for Fuge & Wilmot, and afterward for A. C. Fuge. Was appointed Deputy Postmaster under Dr. G. F. Hunt; served two years. Next worked as a journeyman painter in Milwaukee one year; then returned to West Bend, and opened in the painting business again. September, 1878, he opened the second shop, having his residence in the same building. In August, 1880, this shop and residence was burned, by which he sustained a loss of \$1,200. Since the fire, he has run the old shop; only employs from five to seven men. He was married, Oct. 1, 1878, at West Bend, to Miss Camille Kleffler, daughter of the Hon. George H. Kleffler. Two children have been born to them, the eldest, Theodore H., died in infancy; the youngest is unnamed.

MATHIAS THINNES, lessee of Germania Billiard Hall and Sample Room; also proprietor of saloon in the town of Erin, which he rents. Mr. Thinnes was born in Milwaukee Sept. 7, 1850; son of John and Mary (Weber) Thinnes, who came to this country from Germany in 1843. The father was a wagon-maker by trade; he opened a shop at Milwaukee, and was doing a good business when he was taken from his family by death. He died in 1851. Mrs. Thinnes, soon after the loss of her husband, moved to West Bend in 1851. She was married, in 1853, to Mr. John Willkomm, of the town of West Bend. Mr. Mathias Thinnes spent his early years on his stepfather's farm and in attending school. He was married, May 11, 1875, to Miss Margarette Deutsch, daughter of Michael Deutsch, of the town of West Bend. They have three children—John, Mary and Emma M. Mr. T. met with a very serious accident Oct. 24, 1873, by accidentally shooting himself through the right thigh with a shot-gun. The whole charge passed through the leg, causing permanent disability. He started a saloon at West Bend in 1875, which he kept one year; he then sold out and went to the town of Erin, where he engaged in the same business July 1, 1876. In the latter part of December, 1880, he leased his place in Erin and returned to West Bend, where he leased the Germania Billiard Hall and Sample Room of Mr. Peter Boden for two years from Jan. 1, 1881.

JACOB VETSCH, manager of Alex McDonald's lumber yard. This business was established in February, 1877. A full assortment of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, sash, doors and blinds always on hand; annual sales, \$13,000. Mr. Vetsch was born in Switzerland Aug. 21, 1841; came to the United States in May, 1854, and located in Fond du Lac Co., Wis. For thirteen years he was engaged in farming; he then learned the carpenter's trade. He was married, Oct. 12, 1870, in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Matilda Kuhn, daughter of Henry and Fredericke Baker Kuhn. Mrs. Vetsch was born in Vlotho, Germany. They have five children—Gottfried J., John W., Meta H., Anna H. and Arthur J. In 1857, Mr. Vetsch moved to West Bend to take charge of the lumber business of Mr. McDonald, which business he has continued to this date.

PAUL A. WEIL, of the firm of Frisby & Weil, attorneys at law, West Bend, Wis. The firm of Frisby & Weil has been established since 1860, and is at this date the second oldest law firm in Wisconsin; with an important and extended practice it ranks among the leading law firms of the State. The senior partner, L. F. Frisby, is the Republican candidate for Attorney General on the State ticket of 1881. Mr. Weil is the son of Moses and Celestine Weil; was born in Besancon, France, July 22, 1829; was a student of the College of St. Louis, at Paris, and remained in France two years, after his parents had emigrated to America, in order to perfect his studies. He followed them in 1844, and during the next two years was a resident of the cities of New York, New Orleans and Cincinnati. In 1846, he accompanied his parents to Washington Co., Wis., and located at what is now West Bend, then only a pioneer hamlet. For the next twelve years, he was interested with his father in mercantile and other business. In 1858, he entered the law office of Frisby & Mann, at West Bend, as a student, was admitted to the bar the following year (1859), and on the election of Judge Mann to the judgeship of the Third Circuit in 1859, Mr. Weil became a partner of Mr. Frisby, which connection has existed to this date (1881) without interruption. Prior to his admission to the bar, he was elected to the Assembly of 1857-58. He has served two terms as Chairman of the town of Polk, and one or two terms as Chairman of the County Board, and has served six years as Clerk of his school district. Mr. Weil was married at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1852, to Miss Eliza McHenry, daughter of Daniel and Sarah McHenry. Mrs. Weil is a native of Angelica, Allegheny Co., N. Y. Their family consists of one daughter and five sons. The daughter, Belle R., is wife of Lieut. Charles A. Adams, U. S. N., of the man-of-war Palus, recently on duty at Shanghai, China. The eldest son is practicing law at Milwaukee, and is a member of the law firm of Van Wyck & Weil. George E. is an employe of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and recently station agent at Barton; Harry A. is in the real estate business in Milwaukee; Daniel M. and John M., the two younger ones, are attending school. Mr. Weil and family have been prominently identified with

the growth and development of Washington Co. His father, Moses Weil, was one of the live men of pioneer times, of whom an appropriate sketch and portrait appears elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM W. WIGHTMAN, son of Israel and Demarias (Pendleton) Wightman, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 20, 1798. The parents were New England people, who had settled in New York in 1796. Mr. Wightman's great-grandfather, the Rev. V. Wightman, was the first Baptist minister of Connecticut. When 7 years of age, the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Vermont; spent ten years in that State, and then moved to New Hampshire; subsequently returned to Vermont, and from there moved to Holland Purchase, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1815; was married, in the town of Leroy, Genesee County, March 6, 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Hanna, daughter of Mathew and Catharine (Pierson) Hanna; six children were born to them—Catharine S., married to Mr. Henry J. Weil, deceased, now the wife of Herman Williams, residents of Webster, Mich.; Martha E., now the wife of the Hon. Charles H. Miller, of West Bend, Wis.; James A., died when 8 years of age; Francis A., died in infancy; Frances M., now the wife of Gen. F. C. Winkler, of Milwaukee; Harriet A. was the wife of Robert R. Price, of Barton, Wis.; her death occurred in January, 1873. Mr. Wightman was a pioneer of the State of Michigan; in 1825, he assisted in clearing the tract of land where the State University now stands, at Ann Arbor; in 1831, he moved his family to Michigan and located on wild land in Washington County, where he continued to reside until September, 1846, when, being desirous of increasing his pioneer experience, he moved to Washington County, Wis., and located on the present site of West Bend; he, in company with several Milwaukee gentlemen, had the land surveyed and platted; he erected the third frame building in the place, which he opened as a public house, naming it the "West Bend House," and which he kept as such nine years; he was appointed Postmaster of West Bend under President Buchanan, and served four years; was re-appointed by President Johnson, and held two years. On March 6, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Wightman celebrated their golden wedding, or fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, at Milwaukee, on which occasion, among the many valuable presents received, Mr. Wightman was presented with a heavy, gold-headed cane, of superior workmanship, and bearing a suitable inscription. A peculiar fact connected with the history of the family is that there are now living five generations of them: Mr. Wightman's daughter, Mrs. Miller, who is a grandmother, has a grandmother living.

JOHN C. WILBRANDT, barber and hair-dresser; business established in 1869. Mr. Wilbrandt was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Dec. 26, 1842; came to America in July, 1867, and direct to Milwaukee, Wis.; learned his trade in that city in 1868, and, the following fall, came to West Bend, and opened his present shop in October, and has continued the business to this date. He was married, Sept. 16, 1873, in the town of Wayne, to Miss Elizabeth Heipp, daughter of Henry Heipp; Mrs. Wilbrandt was born in Prussia, Germany; they have one child—Adolphus William. Mr. Wilbrandt is the son of Christian and Maria Wilbrandt, of Germany; the father died in his native country.

CHRISTIAN WOLF, proprietor Wolf's Hotel. The subject of this sketch is the son of Damian and Anna Maria (Kiappels) Wolf; was born in Prussia July 2, 1840; came to the United States in 1855; settled in Germantown, Washington Co., Wis., where he was engaged in farming fourteen years; he then went to Schleisingerville and engaged in the insurance and sewing-machine business; continued there until November, 1879, when he came to West Bend and purchased the hotel called the Farmers' Home; repaired it, and changed the name to Wolf's Hotel; the main building is 32x46 feet, three stories high, with an addition 24x42, two stories high; can accommodate forty guests. The house was built in 1869. Mr. Wolf was married, at Milwaukee, Feb. 22, 1880, to Mrs. Gertrude Fohn, widow of John Fohn and daughter of B. Kreidlcamp. Mrs. Wolf was born in Westphalia; she had two children by her former marriage—Gertrude and Mathias; one child was born by her present marriage, which died in infancy.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, deceased; was born in Painesville, Ohio, of American parentage, in 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and located in the town of West Bend; was married, Sept. 6, 1851, at Kewaskum, to Miss Catharine Miller, daughter of Nicholas and Catharine Miller. Mrs. Wright was a native of Germany; four children were born to them, three girls and a boy—Frances, now Mrs. James Miller, living in California; Isora E., now Mrs. Henry Bohn, Jr., of the town of West Bend; Isena, now Mrs. John Christnacht, of Addison; the son, George N., resides at home. Mr. Wright died Sept. 6, 1876, from injuries received in falling from his wagon three years previously. Mr. Wright was an active, energetic business man before he met with the accident that caused his death; in all respects, he was a man well adapted to fill the part of a pioneer and help to develop a new country; he is remembered by his friends and neighbors with the kindest regard; his widow, Mrs. Catharine Wright, was married, May 21, 1879, to Mr. John Gutschenritter, and resides on the old homestead.

TOWN OF HARTFORD.

H. T. ADAMS, stock-dealer: business established in 1862; handles from \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of stock per month. Mr. Adams was born in Lancaster, Coos Co., N. H., March 31, 1835; is the son of Harvey and Nancy Adams; he learned the blacksmith's trade in his native State, and followed that business several years; came to Wisconsin in 1860, and located in Hartford, and opened a blacksmith's shop; continued the business only one year, when he quit it to engage in the stock business; has followed this business successfully since that time. He was married in Vermont, in Guildhall, Essex Co., Sept. 20, 1857, to Miss Estelle L. Rodgers, daughter of Moses Rodgers; Mrs. Adams was born in Vermont.

C. G. AMIDON, manufacturer of and dealer in gloves and mittens, and tanner of deer skins and furs. Hartford: business established in the fall of 1879; manufactures about 300 dozens of pairs of gloves and mittens annually; has tanned since commencing about 5,000 skins. The subject of this sketch was born in Hartford April 22, 1850; is the son of Elisha and Augustine (Butler) Amidon; learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Clark Co., Wis. Was married at Monterey, Dodge Co., April 15, 1873, to Miss Eliza Cook, daughter of Henry Cook; Mrs. Amidon was born in Mayville, Wis. The winter following his marriage, he started in the pump business with Frank Fox, at Plymouth, and shortly afterward they took in Mr. Dockstader as partner, the firm being Dockstader, Fox & Co. In about two years he sold out, and went into the same business with Mr. Miller in the same town; continued that business two years; next went to Beloit in February, 1879, and engaged to run a tannery, for the tanning of deer skins and furs; eight months later he returned to Hartford and opened in his present business. In the winter 1880-81, he opened a glove and mitten store at Milwaukee, which he ran that winter.

WILLARD R. AMIDON, jeweler and watchmaker. Hartford: business established August, 1876; average value of stock and fixtures, \$2,000. Mr. Amidon is a native of the town of Hartford; is the son of Elisha and Augustine (Butler) Amidon, and was born April 18, 1856; in 1874, he learned the watchmaker's trade, and in August, 1876, opened his present store.

E. M. ANDERSON, farmer. Sec. 9; P. O. Hartford; has 61 acres of land; is the son of Samuel and Betsey Anderson; he was born in the town of Hartford, Washington Co., Oct. 21, 1849; spent his early years on his father's farm, and in 1872 began teaching school; has taught nine years, three of which were devoted to the graded school of Hartford Village. He was married, Dec. 27, 1876, in Chicago, to Rosine Bertie, daughter of D. S. and Matilda Bertie; Mrs. Anderson was born in Dodge Co.; they have two children—Bertie S. and Guy.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, farmer. Sec. 5; P. O. Hartford; has 80 acres; was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., November, 1817; son of Jacob P. and Catharine Anderson. He was married in 1838 to Miss Betsey Hoard; six children were born to them; the eldest, Eugene M., married Rosine Bertie, and lives in the town of Hartford; Mary died when 5 years of age; Albert was a member of Capt. Bissel's Company, 29th W. V. I., and served in the late war; his death occurred in hospital at Vicksburg, in 1862. Hannah is now Mrs. Charles Amidon, of Clark Co., Wis.; Ellen is the wife of Alden Moffatt, also of Clark Co.; Alvira is Mrs. Andrew Jones; Theresa is the wife of James Mallory, of Trempealeau Co. Mr. Anderson has been a member of the Town Board of Hartford six terms.

DR. M. L. BARNEY, dental surgeon. Hartford; is the son of Leverett and Emeline (Wing) Barney; was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Oct. 2, 1842; came to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1865; studied dentistry with Dr. R. C. Newton, of Sheboygan Falls, in whose office he spent two years. In 1868, he came to Hartford, and established himself. He was married in Hartford, Dec. 22, 1867, to Miss Paulina Green, daughter of Lewis and Susan (Streeter) Green; Mrs. Barney was born in Portage Co., Ohio; they have four children—Mont L., Gad W., Frederick A. and Clara A.

JOHN BUCKREUS, carpenter and joiner, and Assessor of the town of Hartford, residence in the village; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 29, 1828; is the son of Samuel and Margaret Buckreus. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father in his native country, also learned the glazier's trade. In 1849, he came to America, arriving in New York City September 5; he proceeded to Honesdale, Penn., where he opened a cabinet-shop, and continued that business four years, when he was burned out; he then came to Milwaukee in November, 1853, and from there to Hartford, Washington Co.; made his home on Sec. 25 about a year and a half, and then moved to the village where he has since resided and carried on the business of carpenter and builder; he was elected and served one year as Treasurer of the town of Hartford; he was next elected Assessor in 1879, and re-elected in 1880-81; is now

serving his third term. He was married, Nov. 1, 1849, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Eva Geiger, daughter of John Geiger. They have six children—Agnes, Mary and Lizzie (twins), Margaret, John and Rosa. Margaret is now Mrs. Peter Schwartz, of Hartford.

H. K. BUTTERFIELD, attorney at law, Hartford; is the son of W. H. and Caroline (White) Butterfield; was born in Horicon Aug. 27, 1857; received his education at the high school of Horicon, and at the State University at Madison; went to Memphis, Tenn., and spent two years as a law student in the office of his uncle, Judge James O. Pierce, of the Circuit Court of Shelby Co.; having passed a regular examination before Judges W. R. McDowell and J. E. R. Ray, of the Chancellor and Criminal Courts, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1879; he then returned to Wisconsin and practiced law with District Attorney James B. Hays, of Horicon; was with him two years, and then in June, 1881, he came to Hartford and established himself in the practice of his profession at that place. When only 23 years of age, he was a candidate for District Attorney of Dodge Co. on the Republican ticket; he made a good run, and but for his party being in a hopeless minority would have been elected.

MICHAEL BOHAN, Sr. (See West Bend biographies.)

SCHMIDT & CLIFFORD, proprietors of Hartford Marble Works; business established Jan. 5, 1880; employ four men and turn out about \$5,000 worth of stock annually.

JOHN SCHMIDT, of the above firm, was born in Saxony, Germany, Nov. 9, 1826; is a son of Nicholas and Margaret Schmidt; came to America in 1847, and made his home in Milwaukee three years; then came to the town of Polk, Washington Co., and engaged in farming; about 1864, he engaged as agent for the Germantown Mutual Insurance Company; was also a dealer in fruit trees and general nursery stock. In 1872, he moved to Hartford; in addition to his other business, he was employed as agent for the Milwaukee & Ozonomowoc Marble Works. Jan. 5, 1880, he formed his present connection with Mr. Clifford. Mr. Schmidt was married, Nov. 19, 1849, at Milwaukee, to Miss Louisa Bauer; they have four children—Adam, Eli, Christian and John.

CHRIS COERPER, blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker, Hartford; manufactures about twenty wagons and buggies annually; deals in wood and coal, and is proprietor of a stone-quarry situated in the village, which he has operated two years; established his business in Hartford in 1861. Mr. Coerper was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 8, 1832; son of Conrad and Christine (Waechter) Coerper. Learned the blacksmith trade in his native country; came to the United States in 1851, and located in Milwaukee; in 1855, he opened a shop for himself in the blacksmithing, wagon and carriage business, which he carried on until 1861, when he came to Hartford and established his present business. He was married in Milwaukee, Nov. 17, 1855, to Miss Magdalena Gross; they have had eight children—John C., married to Miss Addie Johns, and residing in Hartford; Lena, now Mrs. John C. Liver, of Hartford; Henry J., Edward, George, William, Christopher (deceased), Arthur. Mr. Coerper was one of the leading citizens in the organization of the first fire department, and was elected Foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, which position he has held to this date, with the exception of two years.

THOMAS COONEY, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hartford; has 40 acres of land; is a native of Kildare, Ireland, was born near Dublin, Sept. 8, 1833; he is the son of Richard and Mary Cooney. In 1854, he emigrated to the United States, spending six months in the city of New York, and then came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Hartford with his parents. In March, 1862, he enlisted in United States Navy, served three years and four months; during a large portion of the time, he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was married in Hartford, Oct. 15, 1866, to Miss Mary Grady, daughter of Michael Grady. They have six children—Mary, Eliza, Richard, James, William and Anna.

HON. HOPEWELL COXE (deceased); was born in Northumberland, Northumberland Co., Penn., June 28, 1812; son of Samuel Coxe; he received a common-school education, and in 1832 commenced the study of law with Judge Ellis Lewis, of Williamsport, Penn., a man of prominence in the legal profession of that place. Mr. Coxe was admitted to the bar in 1838, and in 1839 entered upon the practice of his profession in Williamsport in company with Robert Fleming; in 1842, he removed to the State of Kentucky, where he spent some three years; in the spring of 1845, he came to Wisconsin, first stopping a short time in Milwaukee, and then proceeding to Cedarburg, Washington Co., in 1846; in the fall of that year, he was elected County or Probate Judge of Washington Co.; was re-elected, and held the office eight years; he is said to have tried the first law suit in Cedarburg, holding his court in the school-house; he was elected as one of the Representatives of Washington Co. (which then included what is now Ozaukee), in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and served on the Committee on Suffrage and Elective Franchise; possessed of more than average abilities, he proved an influential member of that body, and was highly respected by his associates; after the State government was established, Mr. Coxe served in the Assembly; during the session of 1857, he represented the southern district of Washington Co.;

in 1852, he removed from Cedarburg to Hartford, where he purchased a farm adjacent to the village, and devoted considerable attention to fruit growing; he opened an office in the village, and practiced his profession until the time of his death, which occurred June 16, 1864. Mr. Coxe was married in Milwaukee, June 9, 1847, to Miss Amelia Ludwig, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Gluer) Ludwig. They had three children—the eldest, Charles H. was married, Nov. 18, 1874, to Miss Laura Peck, and resides in Hartford; the second, Josephene, is the wife of Judge H. W. Sawyer; the youngest son, H. D., is living at home. Mrs. Coxe makes her home in the village of Hartford.

I. S. CROWFOOT, proprietor of apiary, and manufacturer of apiarian supplies; dealer in bees and queens, Hartford; commenced in the bee business in 1856; was the first to introduce the Italian bees into this part of the country; has had as many as 900 swarms at a time; in the past year lost 500 swarms, the season having been generally disastrous to bees; he is now restocking rapidly. In 1880, he built a steam factory for the manufacture of bee-hives and apiarian supplies. He was born in Norfolk, England, in 1834, and, in the fall of the following year, came with his parents to the United States; made their home in Oswego Co., N. Y., till 1845, then moved to the town of Rubicon, Dodge Co., Wis., where Mr. C. continued to reside till 1861, when he moved to Hartford; lived in this place four years; then returned to Rubicon. He was married, April 30, 1868, at Hartford, to Miss Mary Bowen, daughter of George Bowen. Mrs. Crowfoot was born in Erie, N. Y. They have an adopted child, a daughter, named Stella. Mr. Crowfoot returned to Hartford in the spring of 1880, and engaged in the manufacture of apiarian supplies.

JOHN C. DENISON, of the firm of Wheelock, Denison & Co., Hartford; is the son of Daniel and Susan (Cunningham) Denison, and was born Aug. 7, 1832, in Hampton, Windham Co., Conn.; spent his early years on a farm; when 16 years of age, he began teaching school; he next took a business course in the Leicester Academy. In the fall of 1854, he went to Beardstown, Ill., where he spent the winter in teaching school; spent the following summer in Bloomington, and, in the fall of 1855, came to Hartford and engaged as book-keeper with the firm of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co.; in 1857, he was taken into the firm as a partner, and the firm name changed to Wheelock, Denison & Co. Mr. Denison was married, at Neosho, Dodge Co., Aug. 10, 1859, to Miss Eliza Goodenough, daughter of Aaron and Cynthia Durbin Goodenough. Mrs. Denison was born in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1840. They have had three children—Alice was born June 6, 1864, and died Oct. 16, 1867; Carrie was born April 8, 1870; Johnnie, Aug. 6, 1878.

CHARLES DREHER, cigar manufacturer, Hartford; he is the son of Dennis and Catharine Wintle Dreher; was born in Milwaukee March 6, 1859; when 8 years of age, came to Washington Co., village of Fillmore, and, when 14 years old, began learning the trade of cigar-maker with his brothers and continued in their employ till June, 1880, when he came to Hartford and commenced in his present business. He was married, Oct. 12, 1880, at Belgium, Ozaukee Co., to Miss Mariana Hubing, daughter of Anton and Christiana Hubing. Mrs. Dreher was born in Ozaukee Co.

THOMAS EWING, farmer and proprietor of saw-mill, Sec. 21, P. O. Hartford; settled in the county in the spring of 1847; he is the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Fenstermaker Ewing; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio (now Mahoning Co.), April 22, 1827; in the spring of 1847, he came to Wisconsin in company with Mr. William Shannon (now a resident of Ohio), and made his home in Town 10 north, Range 18 east, now Hartford. For about ten years after coming to this place, he worked at his trade; then, in company with Mr. O. C. Bissell, he purchased the saw-mill situated on the Rubicon, Sec. 21, of Joel F. Wilson, E. R. Nelson and George C. Rossman; the new proprietors rebuilt and improved the mill in 1858, and, in 1862, Mr. Ewing bought out Mr. Bissell and has since continued the business alone. The mill is what is known as circular saw-mill, is run by water-power, and, when in good repair, cuts 6 000 feet of hardwood lumber running ten hours; he next bought a farm, situated on Secs. 21 and 22, has at this writing 135 acres. He was married, at Milwaukee, in the fall of 1868, to Miss Eunice Towle, daughter of Simon Towle; they have one son—A. C. Ewing. Mr. Ewing's nephew, Mr. Charles U. Boley, has been brought up by him, having been an inmate of the family about fifteen years. Mr. Ewing is one of the genial, whole-souled pioneers of the West, the representative of a type that is now only occasionally met with in this section of the country.

HERRICK A. FORBES, Justice of the Peace, United States Pension Agent and attorney at law, Hartford, is the son of John and Lydia (Sheridan) Forbes; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1838; his father died while he was an infant; when 8 years old, May, 1846, he came to Wisconsin with his mother and brothers and settled in the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co.; after receiving the rudiments of his education in the common schools at home, he went to Madison and took a four years' scientific course at the State University, from 1856 to 1860, inclusive; he went south in the spring of

1860, and was engaged in teaching in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi; when the war broke out, he was given the choice of being hung or joining the confederate army; of the two evils, he chose the latter, as it afforded better chances of escape; while in this service, he participated in the engagements of Booneville, Wilson's Creek and Carthage; during the latter battle, he made his escape to the North, riding his horse through to his home in Sheboygan Co.; he then assisted in raising Co. I, 1st W. V. L., in which he enlisted in September, 1861; he was mustered in on the re-organization of that regiment after the expiration of its three months' service; he held the rank of Second Sergeant of his company; at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, he received a gunshot wound, which shattered his left leg, near the ankle; he received an honorable discharge the following March, and returned to his home; he soon after was appointed United States Claim Agent, and acted in that capacity for several years; in the fall of 1863, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Sheboygan Co., and served one term of two years; was Town Clerk of Lyndon seven years, and Justice of the Peace from 1865 to 1874; served as Chairman of the town of Lyndon in 1871; on the completion of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad into Sheboygan Co., he was appointed station agent at Waldo Station, which position he held one and a half years; having devoted considerable attention to the study of law, he pursued his studies in the law office of Judge William Williams, of Sheboygan Falls, and was admitted to the bar in Sheboygan Co. in November, 1874; was engaged in the practice of his profession in Sheboygan Co. till 1875, when he moved to Hartford; he was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1881, for the town of Hartford. He was married, Dec. 27, 1864, in the town of Ashippun, Dodge Co., to Miss Mariette Sanford, daughter of George and Eliza (Kollock) Sanford. Mrs. Forbes was born in Pewaukee; they have four children—Frank S., Ira L., Herbert A. and May.

ADAM FREY & CO., dealers in general merchandise, grain and farm produce, Hartford; business established in 1871; average stock, \$14,000; have an elevator capacity of 5,000 bushels of grain; handle annually about 100,000 bushels of grain; this firm has a large and well-stocked store.

ADAM FREY, the senior partner of the above firm, is a native of Rhine, Bavaria; is the son of Adam and Catharine (Goettmann) Frey, and was born Feb. 4, 1842; came to the United States in 1857, and made his home in the town of Hartford, Washington Co., on a farm on Section 11; he carried on the farm three years, and then moved to the village of Hartford, and, in company with Mr. Frederick Goetz, engaged in his present business (1871). He was married, at Waupun, Sept. 4, 1870, to Miss Christine Spannagel, daughter of August Spannagel. Mrs. Frey was born in the town of Hartford, of which her father was an early settler; they have five children—Amelia, John A., Martha C., Henriette and William L.

MICHAEL GEEHL, Sr., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. St. Lawrence; has 146 acres of land. Mr. Geehle was born in Luxemburg, Germany May 22, 1839; is the son of Mathias and Margaret Geehl; he came to America in 1846, with his father, and located on the land where he now lives. He was married, Nov. 11, 1861, in the town of Hartford, to Miss Theresa Nertzinger, daughter of Peter Nertzinger; she is also a native of Luxemburg. They have seven children living—Mathias, Peter, Nicholas, John, Jacob, Mary and Anna; they have lost two—Catharine and Joseph. Mr. Geehl has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of the town of Hartford three terms, and is now serving the fourth term. His father, aged 70 years, resides with him in the enjoyment of a comfortable old age.

LEONARD GEHL, merchant and hotel-keeper, St. Lawrence; commenced business in the hotel and saloon in May, 1879, and in November, 1880, started a general store; he is the son of Nicholas and Susan Gehl; was born in the town of Hartford Dec. 12, 1847; he was brought up on a farm. Was married, Oct. 4, 1870, in Hartford, to Miss Anna Krebs, daughter of John Krebs; they have had six children; the eldest, Nicholas, died in infancy; Phillip, Mary, Jacob, Mathias and Adam; his father, Nicholas Gehl, was one of the pioneers of Hartford, having settled in this town in 1845; he is a native of Luxemburg.

WILLIAM GEORGE, editor and publisher of the *Washington County Republican*; was born in Rumney, N. H., June 22, 1840; when a mere child, moved with his parents to Lowell, Mass., where he resided till 1857, receiving his education in the schools of that city; came to Waukesha in 1857, where he received his first tuition in the printer's art in the *Democrat* office; was there six months; next engaged in the *Waukesha Freeman* office, where he remained till 1861; then removed to Milwaukee and engaged in the office of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*; after serving four months, he enlisted in the 5th W. V. L. Co. B; served with honor during the following three years, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment was engaged; took part in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan; at the battle of the Wilderness, under Grant, May, 1864, he was wounded on the second day's fight, and was

permanently disabled; received an honorable discharge, and returned to Milwaukee and entered the office of the *Evening Wisconsin* as a compositor, where he remained till 1874; came to West Bend in that year and bought into the *West Bend Republican*, ultimately becoming its largest shareholder; in July, 1876, he moved the office to Hartford and changed its name to the *Washington County Republican*, and has continued its publication to this date; this is the only Republican paper of the county, and has won the confidence of the party. He was married, Jan. 1, 1867, to Mary M. Barnes, of Brookfield, Wis.; they have two living children—Bertie, aged 9, and Rollin, aged 7.

FREDERICK GOETZ, of the firm of Adam Frey & Co., Hartford; son of Charles and Julia (Huebner) Goetz; was born in Saxe-Coburg Feb. 2, 1841; came to America in May, 1856; stopped in Brooklyn, N. Y., one and a half years; then came to Milwaukee, where he remained a short time, and then came to the town of Polk, Washington Co.; lived a few years on a farm in this town; then bought a farm near Pike Lake; was back and forth between New York and Wisconsin several years; was engaged some time in New York in the manufacture of sand paper; in May, 1869, he moved to Hartford Village, and in company with his brother, John P., he engaged in the hotel business two years. March 8, 1871, he was married at Hartford to Miss Henrietta Brause, daughter of Fred Brause; they have five children—Agnes, Frederick, Adolph, Ida and George. Mr. Goetz entered into partnership with Mr. Frey in his present business in 1871. He is the present Chief of the Fire Department.

JOHN P. GOETZ, proprietor of the Wisconsin House, Hartford, which he has kept thirteen years; is a native of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, and the son of Charles and Juliana (Huebner) Goetz; was born Dec. 17, 1835, and came to America in 1853; made his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., till 1861, when he came to the town of Hartford and settled on a farm; continued there till June, 1869, when he engaged in his present business. He was married, Jan. 24, 1867, at Hartford, to Miss Agnes Liver, daughter of Casper and Anna Liver; Mrs. Goetz was born in Switzerland; they have five children—Charles W., Frederick, Casper E., John A. and A. Arthur; the daughter is the youngest, and is called Hedwig June.

JULIUS P. GOULD, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Hartford; has 68 acres of land, settled in the county in 1861; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 19, 1835; is the son of Cyrus and Hannah (Brown) Gould; came to Wisconsin with his father in 1845; settled in Waukesha Co., where they remained till 1848, when they moved to the town of Rubicon, Dodge Co. The subject of this sketch was married at Hartford, Sept. 4, 1861, to Mrs. Lydia M. Rossman, daughter of John and Sally Mowry, and widow of George C. Rossman; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; three children were born of her first marriage—Electa, Georgie, and one lost; six children have been born of the present marriage, of whom three are living—Julia, Charles, died when 2 years of age, Fred, died when 8 years old, Mary, Inez, who died when 4 years of age, John. Mr. Gould enlisted in the fall of 1862, in Co. I, 29th W. V. I.; was appointed Orderly Sergeant of his company; at the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, he received a gunshot wound, causing permanent disability; he was detailed on recruiting service, and received an honorable discharge, Oct. 19, 1864; on returning from the army, he resumed work on his farm, where he has continued to reside to this date.

JOHN GRUND, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hartford; is the son of Joseph and Ann Grund, and was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, June 8, 1825; he came to America in 1855, and to Wisconsin, making a temporary home in Milwaukee. He was married in this city in October, 1855, to Miss Mary Raetz, daughter of Joseph Raetz. In January, 1856, he moved to the village of Hartford; here he learned the mason's trade, and worked at it several years. He enlisted in 1863 in the 34th W. V. I., and served nine months; re-enlisted in April, 1865, in Co. B, 52d W. V. I., and served six months. In 1866, he moved to a farm on Sec. 30, where he resided till 1874, when he removed to his present home. Mr. and Mrs. Grund have had three children—John, Josephine, who died when 18 years of age, and Mary. He has 130 acres.

ADOLPH HAHN, dealer in pumps, and steam and gas pipe fitter, Hartford; business established in 1879; is also a member of the firm of Hahn & Rollath, artesian and stock well drillers; business established March, 1881; Mr. Hahn is a native of Nassau, Germany, is the son of John and Katharine (Ruf) Hahn; was born June 16, 1848, in March, 1868, he came to America and located in the village of Hartford; he had learned the cabinet maker's trade before leaving the old country, on reaching this place he engaged in that work, but in less than a year he met with an accident by which he lost all the upper portion of his left hand, saving the thumb; he then engaged in clerking in a store, and followed that about two and a half years, he was next engaged in the lumber business five years; he then opened a variety store, which he kept three years, during which time he had established the pump business; since closing out the store, he has devoted his attention to the latter business and to

well-drilling; during the year 1877, he spent several months in Europe. Has been Town Clerk of Hartford three years.

DAVID M. HARTER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hartford; the son of Lawrence and Maria Harter, and was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 11, 1842; he came to Wisconsin with his parents when not quite 2 years of age; was brought up on a farm in the town of Hartford, and enlisted Feb. 22, 1864, in Co. C, 29th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was married at Hartford, Feb. 28, 1867, to Miss Amanda Nelson, daughter of George Nelson, and a native of Wisconsin; they have three children—George L., Edwin J. and Adveiau. Since 1864, Mr. Harter has made his home on Sec. 18.

LAWRENCE HARTER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hartford; has 130 acres of land in Washington Co., and 200 in Waupaca; Mr. Harter was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1817; is the son of Lawrence and Maria Harter. He was married, July 3, 1837, to Miss Maria Bartlett, daughter of John Bartlett; they have two sons—David M., married to Miss Amanda Nelson, and residing in the town of Hartford; Charles H., married to Louisa Orentt, and residing in Waupaca Co. Mr. Harter and family came to Wisconsin in 1843; spent four years in Milwaukee, and then moved to the town of Herman, Dodge Co., where they resided till 1865, when they moved to Hartford.

PATRICK HAYES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Hartford; is the son of Redmond and Bridget Hayes. He was born in Galway Co., Ireland, April 13, 1812. He emigrated to America in 1837, and located in Orange Co., N. Y. The following year, he returned to Ireland, and, in 1840, came to the United States again; spent several months in Orange Co., N. Y., and then went to Georgia, where he remained till the following April, when he returned to New York. He next went to Massachusetts, Berkshire Co., where he spent nearly seven years, returning then to New York. He was in the employ of Prum, Ray & Co., iron manufacturers, having charge of the coal department in several places. In 1849, he came to Wisconsin, and settled on Sec. 32, town of Hartford, where he resided till August, 1874, when he moved to his present farm, still retaining the old one. He was married, April 23, 1848, in Columbia Co., N. Y., to Miss Winnefred Bohan, daughter of Joseph Bohan. She is a native of Ireland. Seven children were born to them—the eldest, Patrick, died when 13 years of age, Adelia, Gilbert (died when nearly 8 years of age), Dennis, William, James and Eliza. He has 200 acres of land.

PETER HEIPP, harness-maker and saddler, Hartford. This business was established by Mr. Fred Hildebrandt (deceased), in 1865, who carried it on alone till February, 1879, when he took Mr. Peter Heipp as a partner. Mr. Hildebrandt died April 18, 1881, since which time the business has been carried on by Mr. Heipp for himself and the heirs of Mr. Hildebrandt. Average stock carried, \$1,200. The subject of this sketch is a native of Prussia; is the son of Franz and Margaret (Fuchs) Heipp, and was born March 10, 1850; came to America with his parents in 1854, and located in the town of Jackson, Washington Co.; learned his trade at West Bend with Charles Hildebrandt; went from there to Green Bay, and worked a short time; came to Hartford in July, 1870, and worked with Mr. Luce; also worked awhile in Escanaba, Mich., and several other places, till February, 1879, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Hildebrandt in his present business. He was married, Dec. 6, 1877, at Fillmore, Washington Co., to Lucy Dreher, daughter of Dennis Dreher. Mrs. Heipp was born in Bavaria. They have one son—Phillip. In May, 1881, Mr. Heipp, in company with Mr. Unglub, took the agency of the following insurance companies: The Concordia, of Milwaukee; German, of Freeport, Ill., and Herman Mutual, of Dodge Co., Wis.

JOHN T. HELD, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Schleisingsville; was born in Prussia July 29, 1841; is the son of Michael and Matilda Held; came to America with his parents in 1845, and settled in the town of Brighton, Kenosha Co.; lived there eleven years, and then moved to Black River Falls, and from there to the town of Hartford in 1865. He was married, Feb. 26, 1866, in the town of Hartford, to Miss Mary Heppe, daughter of Frank Heppe. She was born in Prussia. They have had six children—the eldest, Frank, was drowned when 8 years of age; the five others are living—Lizzie, Henry, Mary, Joseph and Frank. Mr. Held has resided on his present farm since 1865. He has 160 acres of land.

HERMAN HILDEBRANDT, station agent and telegraph operator, Hartford Station, C., M. & St. Paul R. R.; has held the appointment since April, 1875; was born in Prussia May 20, 1848; son of Peter and Johanna Hildebrandt; came to America with his parents when 2 years of age. The family located in the town of Polk, Washington Co.; after a residence there of ten years, they moved to Jackson Co., Kan.; five years were spent on a farm in that State; then Mr. H. returned to Wisconsin, and made his home at Hartford; here he learned harness-making with a brother, working at the business three years. In 1868, he began learning telegraphing, and, in 1869, went to Iron Ridge, where he was employed as operator six months at the depot; from there he went to Woodland and was in the employ of the C., M.

& St. P. R. R., at that place about five years. April, 1875, he was assigned to his present position at Hartford. He was married at Woodland in the fall of 1869, to Miss Henriette Schultz, daughter of Chris Schultz. Mrs. Hildebrandt was born in the town of Hubbard, Dodge Co.; they have three children—Ida, Henry and Edwin.

JOHN HOLLENSTEIN, baker and confectioner, Hartford; business established in the spring of 1872; is a native of Switzerland; is the son of John and Mary C. Hollenstein, and was born Nov. 3, 1840; learned his trade in his native country, and was married in May, 1861, to Mary Rapin. Mrs. Hollenstein died in 1862, leaving one daughter, Læna. Mr. Hollenstein was married again, in 1863, to Miss Louisa Doman; two children were born of this marriage—Louisa and John. In the fall of 1871, they emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Hartford. Mr. Hollenstein engaged in his present business soon after and has continued it to this writing.

LOUIS F. HOLZ, tinsmith, Hartford; son of Leopold and Frederica Holz; was born Sept. 30, 1854, in the city of Milwaukee; his parents were from Northern Prussia, and came to America in 1852, making their home in Milwaukee, where they continued to reside till 1878, when they moved to Cottonwood Falls, Kan. The subject of this sketch learned the tinner's trade in Milwaukee, beginning when 14 years of age with Mr. William Frankfurth, continuing with him three years. He then went to work with Messrs. Peterman & Sredy, of the same city; remained in the employ of this firm two years, and then, in 1873, came to Hartford and engaged in the tin-shop of J. M. Le Count & Co.; worked for these parties two years; then established himself in the tin and hardware business in Hartford; two months later he formed a partnership with Mr. J. G. Liver, in the same line; continued this connection three and a half years. During the latter part of this term they built the substantial brick block now occupied by Stark & Liver. March 8, 1881, he sold out to Stark & Liver, and went West; spent several months traveling through Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. On his return to Hartford about the 1st of June, he commenced work in the tin-shop of Stark & Liver. He was married, at Milwaukee, Jan. 21, 1877, to Miss Hannah Koepka, daughter of Fred Koepka. Mrs. Holz was born in Milwaukee; they have two children—Malley and Lel F.

JOHN HUELS, retired merchant and brewer, Hartford; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 31, 1825; is the son of Joseph and Margarette (Eack) Huels; came to the United States in July, 1847, and direct to the town of Herman, Dodge Co. He was married in this town in 1847, to Miss Barbara Oerhl, daughter of Nicholas Oerhl. Mrs. Huels was born in Germany. Mr. Huels was engaged in farming in the town of Herman twenty-four years. During this time, he built a brewery (1850), and a store in 1858, at a point called Huelsburg; continued the brewing business till 1865, when he sold out, and carried on the store and farm till 1871 when he sold that property and came to Hartford; here he bought the Hartford Brewery and ran it two years; then traded the brewery for what is known as the Gaspar property, and a year later retired from business. During the war, he was enrolling officer for the town of Herman; was Chairman of that town one year, and Treasurer two years.

A. J. HUELS, dealer in groceries and provisions, Hartford; business established in June, 1881; a large refrigerating room is connected with the store for the handling of butter and perishable produce; Mr. Huels is the son of Samuel and Margarette Huels, and was born in Huelsburg, Dodge Co., Sept. 5, 1856; his parents came to America from Bavaria, Germany, and settled in the town of Herman, Dodge Co., at an early day. The village of Huelsburg was named after his father and uncle. Mr. Huels was married in his native town, June 22, 1880, to Miss Carrie Mueller, daughter of Mathias Mueller. Mr. H. lived on his farm about a year after his marriage, and then came to Hartford and engaged in his present business.

DWIGHT JACKSON, of the firm of Wheelock, Denison & Co., merchants, Hartford; is the son of J. C. and Lucy (Denison) Jackson; was born in Hampton, Windham Co., Conn., Nov. 4, 1837. At the expiration of his school days, he engaged as clerk in a mercantile house in his native town, and continued that occupation till April, 1857, when he came to Wisconsin, and engaged as clerk with the firm of Wheelock & Denison, merchants; continued with this firm as clerk till March, 1863, when he was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was changed to Wheelock, Denison & Co. The house is more fully described in the business history of the town. On the breaking-out of the late war, Mr. Jackson was among the first to respond to the call for three-months' men. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Co. B, 1st W. V. L.; served five months and received his discharge; his business interests requiring his attention, he was obliged to forego his intention of re-enlisting till the spring of 1865, when he received a commission as 1st Lieutenant of Co. B, 52d W. V. L., and served till the close of the war. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1875, to Miss Helen M. Rogers, daughter of Moses and Adaline (Bailey) Rogers. Mrs. Jackson was born in Guildhall, Vt.

JAMES O. KENDALL, of the firm of J. O. Kendall & Co., millers, Hartford, was born in the town of Ashby, Middlesex Co., Mass., Jan. 4, 1821. Is the son of Joseph and Mary (Haynes) Kendall. On reaching manhood (1842), Mr. Kendall engaged in the manufacture of lumber, tubs and pails in his native town. He was married, Sept. 21, 1843, to Miss Phebe H. Denny, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Henshaw) Denny. Mrs. Kendall was born in Leicester, Mass. Mr. Kendall continued his business at Ashby till the fall of 1856, when he came to Hartford. Here he spent a few years working as a millwright, and, in the fall of 1860, he bought an interest in the Hartford mill property, including the water-power, flouring-mill and saw-mill, the firm name being J. O. Kendall & Co. In 1873, the company built the extensive brick flouring-mill known as the Hartford Mills, and which are described elsewhere under the head of manufactories; the firm handles about 130,000 bushels of grain annually. Mrs. Kendall died July 22, 1877. She was the mother of four children—Flora H., was the wife of William H. Babcock, and died Oct. 10, 1876; Henriette, now Mrs. John Arthur, of Hartford; Edward H., married to Miss Kate Arthur, also residents of Hartford; Abbott D., died in childhood. Mr. Kendall was married, in the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co., Oct. 22, 1878, to Mrs. Maggie J. Sprague, daughter of Jacob Herman, of Scott.

RUSSEL S. KNEELAND, conveyancer and agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company; also agent for Washington, Waukesha and Dodge Cos., for the Monumental Bronze Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Detroit Bronze Company, Hartford. Was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 10, 1810; is the son of Isaac and Philomela (Robinson) Kneeland. At the age of 3 years, he moved with his parents to Connecticut, where they spent two years, and then moved to Shalerville, Ohio. In 1835, he went to Illinois, where he spent six months as teacher at Jacksonville, and a year as merchant's clerk at Pekin. From there he went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged as steamboat clerk on the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. After five years of steamboating, he established himself at St. Louis as clerk in a flouring-mill. While steamboating he had visited Wisconsin, and was married, Sept. 25, 1838, at Prairieville, now Waukesha, to Miss Electa Rossman, daughter of James W. and Irene Rossman. Mrs. Kneeland was born in West Haven, Vt. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Kneeland, on closing his engagement with the milling company, came to Waukesha, where he engaged with his brother, F. C., in the mercantile business. This connection lasted only six months, when he came to Hartford, April, 1847, and formed a partnership with Mr. Hiram H. Wheelock in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of Wheelock & Kneeland. Soon after the organization of the firm, Mr. Ira H. Wheelock and Mr. Nathan Parker were admitted, and the firm name changed to Wheelock, Kneeland & Co. About 1854, they purchased a half interest in the water-power and saw-mill and the old grist-mill, on the construction of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railway. Mr. Kneeland was elected one of the Directors of the company, and, in 1855, was appointed wood agent. In 1856, he withdrew from the firm of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co., and continued to act as agent for the railroad company till 1857, when he was called upon to settle the estates of C. W. Rossman; and, in 1859, settled the estate of George C. Rossman. Mrs. Kneeland died Nov. 28, 1848, leaving two children. The eldest, Clara Irene, is now Mrs. A. D. Parker, of Fond du Lac; the youngest, Charles R., was married to Kedia Sayles, and resides at Lambertton, Redwood Co., Minn. Mr. Kneeland was married, Nov. 23, 1849, to Miss Olive K. Harrington, daughter of Aaron and Esther Harrington. Mrs. K. was born in Winson, Vt. Four children were born to them—Eva E.; Russel S., married to Jennie L. Sackett, and is station agent at St. Peter, Minn.; Edna O., now residing in Boston; and Fred H., living at Fond du Lac. Mr. Kneeland was Chairman of Hartford in 1849; was also Town Treasurer and Town Clerk several terms; was actively engaged several years in the collection and settlement of soldier claims; has served as Justice of the Peace ten years; was enrolling officer in 1864; and, in 1870, was appointed Deputy United States Marshal to take the census in the towns of Hartford, Erin and Polk. Has also done considerable conveyancing and collecting, and attended to the settlement of estates while a member of the firm of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co. From 1850 to 1855, was a member of the firm of N. Parker & Co., and engaged extensively in the manufacture of pearlsh.

DR. ANDREW KUTH, physician and surgeon, Hartford; son of John and Theresa Kuth; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 30, 1843. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical School of Bern, Switzerland. Came to America in 1870, and direct to Milwaukee, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was married, in that city, Oct. 8, 1878, to Miss Anna Schuh. They have one child—Joseph A. R. The Doctor came to Hartford and established himself in practice in May, 1881.

LUDWIG LAUBENSTEIN, dealer in general merchandise, Hartford; business established in the spring of 1867. Mr. Laubenstein has a large and well stocked store in his line. He is the son of George and Margarette Laubenstein; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 24, 1831. Came to America in 1853, and direct to Milwaukee. Making a short stay in that city, he proceeded to Hartford on a prospecting

tour; remaining a short time, he returned to Milwaukee and remained nine months, and then returned to Hartford. Here he engaged in the store of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co. (July 10, 1854), and continued in the employ of that house about thirteen years under its different changes. In the spring of 1867, he commenced for himself as a dealer in general merchandise, and has continued the business to this date. He was married, at Hartford, Dec. 9, 1856, to Miss Catharine Endlich, daughter of John H. Endlich. Mrs. L. was born in Bavaria, Germany. They have had six children, of whom only three are living—Louisa L. (deceased), Amelia (deceased), Julia, Adolph, Catharine, and Louise (deceased.)

PHILIP LAUN, Justice of the Peace and Court Commissioner, Hartford; is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; is the son of Balthassar and Maria (Neithinger) Laun; was born Feb. 2, 1815; was married, in his native country, in 1850, to Miss Maria Ruff, and, in 1851, emigrated to the United States. The four years succeeding his arrival in this country he spent in the city of New York; he then came to Milwaukee, where he remained only a short time, and came to Hartford in 1855, where he has since made his home. He was the first to open a barber-shop in the village of Hartford, and continued the business eighteen years. In 1858 and 1859, he served as Deputy Sheriff; for several years, he acted as Interpreter in the Circuit and County Courts; about 1870, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held the office continuously since to this writing; he was appointed Court Commissioner, and is now serving his third term in that office. Mr. Laun has only one child, a son, named Henry, who is married and resides in Missouri. On the organization of the Hartford Hook and Ladder Company, Mr. Laun was one of the charter members.

WILLIAM J. LE COUNT, Postmaster, and dealer in farm machinery, Hartford; settled in the county in 1855; he is the son of John H. and Esther (Smith) Le Count, and was born in Greene Co., N. Y., May 29, 1833; when 4 years old, moved with his family to Wayne Co., Mich.; lived there nine years, and then moved to Bristol, Trumbull Co., Ohio; after three years spent in that county, they removed to Crawford Co., and from there to Wisconsin in November, 1849, and settled in the town of LeRoy, Dodge Co.; in 1853, he went to Fond du Lac, where he learned the tinner's trade; in 1855, he came to Hartford and worked one year as journeyman tinsmith; he then opened a hardware store, in company with his brother, C. Le Count; in the fall of 1861, leaving his brother in charge of the business, he enlisted in Co. E, 10th W. V. I. (Army of the Cumberland); served ten months, and was discharged for disability; on his return from the army, he resumed his position in the store; on April 12, 1865, he re-enlisted in Co. B, 52d W. V. I.; was made Orderly Sergeant, and served till the close of the war; was mustered out in August, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Feb. —, 1866, to Miss Nellie Fowler, daughter of Samuel Fowler. Mrs. Le Count was born in Pennsylvania; they have five children—Wallace, Sarah, Frederick, Georgie, and one daughter unnamed. Mr. Le Count served as Deputy United States Marshal from 1871 to 1877; he was then appointed Postmaster.

J. M. LE COUNT, Justice of the Peace, real estate and loan agent, Hartford; is a native of Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., and the son of John H. and Esther (Smith) Le Count—or Le Compt—as the name was spelled by the grandfather, who was one of the Huguenot refugees from France who settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and was a soldier of the Revolution of 1776. Mr. Le Count's father, John H., was a soldier in the war of 1812. J. M. was born Sept. 4, 1835; when 2 years of age, went with his parents to Wayne Co., Mich., where they lived nine years; they then moved to Bristol, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they lived three years; they next moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, where they continued to reside till November, 1849, when they came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of LeRoy, Dodge Co. Young Le Count spent his early years on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools and at the academy at Fond du Lac; in 1855, he came to Hartford and learned the tinner's trade, and, in 1857, began business in the hardware line, with his brother, W. J., in Hartford; closed up in 1859, and went to Horicon, where he spent one summer; he next went to Schleisingsville and carried on the hardware business two years; then returned to Hartford and engaged with his brother as tinner. In September, 1861, he went to Hustisford and opened a hardware store, which he carried on successfully nine years; he then returned to Hartford and bought out his brothers, who were in the same line; he built a brick block, in which he carried on the hardware business till 1878, when he sold out; he was Justice of the Peace and Superintendent of Schools of the town of Polk in 1859; has held the office of Justice in Hartford twelve years; was Census Enumerator of Hartford in 1880, and holds a commission as United States Marshal, and also that of Notary Public. He was married, Jan. 4, 1858, at Hartford, to Miss Sophia Pritchard, daughter of C. P. Pritchard, who was born in Cook Co., Ill.; they have four children—Louis L., married to Alice Dean, residing in Hartford; Ettie, now Mrs. Louis Genzmer, of Hartford; Belle and Frank M. Mr. Le Count has achieved quite a reputation as a poet; among his most popular productions, which have been quite extensively copied by the Western press, may be mentioned "Decoration Day," "God's Acre,"

"Butte des Morts," "The Suicide," "Farewell to the Wine Cup," "There is Joy in Our House," and "The Hermit of Holy Hill."

JOHN G. LIVER, of the firm of Stark & Liver, merchants; was born in Switzerland May 25, 1854; son of Anton and Clara (Wauzan) Liver. When not quite 14 years of age, he started out alone to seek his fortune in the New World; arriving in the United States in 1868, he came directly to Washington Co., and made his home for a few years on a farm with an uncle, near Schleisingerville, where he attended school; at the end of three years, he came to Hartford and engaged as clerk with Adam Frey & Co.; was in their employ about six years; then, in 1877, he started in the hardware business at Hartford for himself, and continued that till May, 1880, when he formed the existing partnership with Mr. Adam Stark. Mr. Liver was married, at Hartford, Jan. 26, 1881, to Miss Lena Coerper, daughter of Mr. Chris Coerper.

MARTIN LOOS, Jr., harness-maker, Hartford; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 27, 1835; is the son of Martin and Phæbe (Becker) Loos; came to America with his parents in 1847, and located in the town of Polk, Washington Co.; about 1853, he went to Joliet, Ill., where he learned the harness-maker's trade; spending four years in that State, he returned to Hartford, Wisconsin and worked with his brother, and afterward bought him out (1860), and has continued the business to this date. He was married, in January, 1860, at Hartford, to Miss Julia Laubenstein, daughter of George and Margaret Laubenstein; they have four children—Louisa L., George L., Amelia and Julia. Mrs. Loos died in August, 1869. Mr. Loos has served as Deputy Sheriff of Washington Co. sixteen years, and Treasurer of the town of Hartford several terms. In April, 1870, he was married to Miss Matilda Seltenheim; they have two children—Josephine and Arthur. Mr. Loos is the owner of several tracts of land, on which he is engaged in farming.

MARTIN LOOS, SR. (deceased), was born in Hesse-Darmstadt (then a province of France) Dec. 27, 1790; served seven years as a soldier under Napoleon the First, during which time he participated in some of the most brilliant military achievements recorded in history. He was married in his native country to Miss Phebe Becker; there were five sons and three daughters born to them, all of whom are living but the eldest. In 1847, Mr. Loos and family came to America, and located on Government land in the town of Polk, Washington Co. Here, in the wilds of a new country, he and his sons built a house of logs, which they cut and carried on their backs to the building site. Mr. Loos continued to reside on his farm till the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 11, 1855.

C. H. MELCHER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hartford; has 48 acres of land; he was born in Hanover Jan. 27, 1823; is the son of Nicholas and Julia Melcher. In 1845, he emigrated to the United States, and made his home in Greene Co., N. Y., near Prattsville; remained at this place some seven years, and then removed to Ulster Co., where he lived two years, and then moved to the town of Rubicon, Dodge Co., 1853; here he had a farm of 120 acres, on which he resided till 1874, when he moved to his present home in Hartford; while residing in Rubicon, he served several years as clerk of the school district in which he lived. Mr. Melcher was married in his native country in 1844, to Miss Maria Von Sundern, by whom he had one child—Clara, who died in infancy; Mrs. Melcher died in 1846. Mr. Melcher was married in the fall of 1847 to Miss Sophia Horning, daughter of Louis and Anna (Bauer) Horning; she is a native of Baden, Germany; they have had eight children; the eldest, Mary Ann, was the wife of Giles Wilcox, and died at the age of 28 years; Henry C. is married to Kittie Parsons, and lives at Oconomowoc; Augustus S. married Mary Misner, and lives in Oregon; Walter S. married Kittie Root, and resides in the town of Hartford; Emma lives at home; Charles died at the age of 15 years; John died in infancy; Cora, aged 11 years, is at home.

JOHN MORAN, retired farmer; P. O. Hartford; has resided in the county since 1850; he is the son of George and Mary Moran; was born in Ireland June 24, 1821; came to America with his parents in 1831; they made their home in Upper Canada till 1837, when they moved to Niagara Co., N. Y.; continued to reside in New York till 1850, when they moved to Wisconsin, reaching Milwaukee Sept. 13; moving directly to Washington Co., they located on a tract of 120 acres, lying in the east part of Sec. 23, town of West Bend. Mr. Moran's father died April 14, 1865. The following year, 1866, Mr. Moran sold the farm, and Oct. 10 of that year came to Hartford, where he has since resided. He had one brother and one sister; the sister, whose name was Ellen, died in Canada at the age of six years; his brother, named William, is a resident of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. M. has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Hartford two terms. He is now employed in the transfer of the mails at Hartford.

SAMUEL A. MOWRY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Hartford; has 120 acres; was born in the town of Hartford, Washington Co., Aug. 1, 1856; is the son of John and Sally (Churchill) Mowry. He received a common-school education, and in the winter of 1875 went to Mitchell Co. Iowa, where he

remained two years; he then returned to Hartford, and with the exception of a short time spent in the pinneries, he has resided here to this date. He was married in the town of Rubicon, Dodge Co., Nov. 9, 1879, to Miss Dora Ruedi, daughter of Stephen Ruedi; they have one child, a daughter, named Madge. Mr. Mowry's family was among the very earliest settlers in the town of Washington, they having settled on Sec. 24, as early as Nov. 2, 1842. They were from Cayuga Co., N. Y.; his father was a miller as well as farmer, and helped put in the machinery in the Rossman Mill at Hartford, and was the first miller in the town. He had a family of nine children; the eldest, Betsey, was the wife of Charles Phillips, and died in 1858; next was Lydia, the wife of J. Gould; her death occurred in 1879; Harrison is a resident of Clark Co.; Azuba is now Mrs. John Hamilton, of Hartford; John was a soldier of the late war, and died from disease while in the service; he was a member of the 100-day regiment, and was also a member of Co. K, 35th W. V. I. Zeeta is now Mrs. Albert Welch, and is a resident of Clark Co.; Dora was Mrs. Nelson Haner, and died in August, 1877; Samuel A., a farmer of Hartford; and Helen, now Mrs. Truman Seeley, of Osage, Iowa.

JOHN H. NANSCAWEN, Hartford, son of Caleb and Grace (Hawkins) Nanscawen; was born in the city of Plymouth, Devonshire, Eng., April 17, 1812; came to America with his parents in 1819, landing at Newport, R. I., July 4; remained in that city only a few weeks, then went to the town of Killingly, Windham Co., Conn. Mr. N. remained with his parents till 1838, when he went to Providence and engaged as merchant's clerk; was married in that city, Dec. 24, 1838, to Miss Lydia Carpenter, daughter of John R. Carpenter. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Nanscawen and family came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Pewaukee, Waukesha Co., where they continued to reside till 1846, when they moved to the town of Hartford, Washington Co.; here Mr. N. was engaged in farming three years; he then moved to the village and entered the service of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co., merchants, as clerk, in which capacity he acted for eight consecutive years. He then, in company with a Mr. Truax, engaged in the meat business; continued this business two years, and then (1859) opened a drug store, which he continued till the close of the war, when he sold out to his eldest son, Lloyd. Mr. and Mrs. Nanscawen had four children; the eldest Lloyd V., was born in Pewaukee May 27, 1843; he enlisted Sept. 27, 1862, in Company I, 29th W. V. I.; was promoted to a Second Lieutenant of Company B, 43d W. V. I., Aug. 19, 1864, and to a First Lieutenant same company and regiment; was with his company and regiment in all engagements participated in by them till the close of the war. He was Postmaster of Hartford from 1865 to 1868. Was married to Miss Belle Van Loan at Hartford, and went to California about 1877, where he is engaged in the drug business at Visalia, Tulare Co. The second son, William, was married to Miss Belle McIntosh, and is station agent at Waseca, Minn. The daughter, Adelia, is now Mrs. Frank Ricker, of Milwaukee. The youngest son, Reginald, married Miss Myrtie Le Count, Sept. 17, 1878, daughter of Mr. Caleb Le Count. Mr. R. Nanscawen is a member of the drug firm of Nanscawen Brothers, Hartford, which business he entered in 1877. Mr. John H. Nanscawen has held the office of town Clerk of Hartford several terms. He has been a lifelong member of the Episcopal Church, and in politics is an earnest Republican.

TOBIAS NEHRBASS, furniture dealer and manufacturer, Hartford. The furniture business was begun in 1866, and the factory in 1868; commenced manufacturing coffins in the spring of 1875. The business was conducted by Mr. Nehrbass alone till March, 1881, when he took in Fred Kreisser as partner. A 12-horse-power engine is used, and six men employed; about \$8,000 worth of stock is manufactured annually. Mr. Nehrbass is the son of Christian and Elizabeth Nehrbass; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 14, 1841; came to America in 1855, made his home in the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co., where he lived one year; then moved to West Bend, where he learned the cabinet maker's trade, working three years; he then spent several years in traveling and working in various cities as a journeyman. He was married Nov. 3, 1863, at Hartford, to Miss Sabina Schroeder, daughter of John and Sophia Schroeder. Mrs. Nehrbass was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. They have three children—Tobias, Herman and Eva.

HON. J. C. PLACE, dealer in live stock, Hartford; was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1828. Is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Lovelace) Place; when 19 years of age, he moved to Waukesha County, and, in May, 1847, went to Green Bay and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He soon after met with an accident by coming in contact with a saw in motion, by which he lost his left hand. He then returned to his old home in the East and attended the Kingsbury Academy at Johnstown. He returned to Waukesha in 1850, and to Hartford in 1863, here he engaged in the manufacture of gloves and dealing in live stock. In 1879, he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature for the First District of Washington County, and served one term. He has also held various town offices. He was married in December, 1848, in Fulton Co., N. Y., to Miss B. B. Esma. Seven children were born to them, six of

whom are living; the eldest, Emma, is now Mrs. H. Baringer, of Dodge County; Mary is the wife of S. M. Wiley, of Dunn County; Kate is Mrs. S. C. Hosterman, of Hartford; Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Hart, of Wausau; Ida and Ettie; Hattie died when 6 years of age.

FRITZ PRIEN, blacksmith, Hartford; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Jan. 27, 1829; learned his trade in his native country, working at it six years. He was married, April 28, 1841, to Anga Pierstorf, daughter of Andrew and Mary Pierstorf, who was born in Mecklenburg. He came to America immediately after his marriage in 1841, and made his home in Albany, N. Y., nearly two years; then moved to Milwaukee; remained only a short time and then went to Middleton, Dane Co., where he bought some land; spent the next four years on a farm; then returned to Milwaukee and was foreman for Jacob and John Eaglehoff, blacksmiths; continued with this firm three years; May 6, 1857, he moved to Hartford and opened a blacksmith-shop, where, by steady industry and economy, and the assistance of his wife, he soon accumulated a snug fortune, when his shop was burned with the contents, causing a loss of \$5,000, on which there was no insurance; a new shop was built, a new start made with a prospect of good fortune. Mr. Prien has lost seventeen children out of nineteen. The children were named as follows: Eliza M., William, Frederick, George, Emma, Andrew, Augusta, Henry, Rudolph, Helena, Ferdinand and Julius; seven died unnamed; of those named, only Frederick and Julius are living. May 12, 1873, Mrs. Prien received a stroke of paralysis from which she has never fully recovered. Mr. Prien has served two terms as Supervisor of the town of Hartford.

J. ROSSMAN RICE, of the firm of Rowell & Co., manufacturers of plows and cultivators, Hartford; is the son of John H. and Susan (Rossman) Rice; was born in Sharon, Ohio, June 18, 1842; when 15 years of age, he came to Hartford and began the study of medicine with his brother John A., he was educated in the common schools and at Oberlin College, Ohio; in 1860, he went to California and where he remained four years, during which time he was in the employ of the firm of Briggs & Haskell, fruit-growers, proprietors of the largest orchards in the world; during the last two years of his connection with these parties he was superintendent of the orchards; he returned to Hartford in 1865, and, shortly afterward, bought an interest in the plow and cultivator works of Rowell & Co. (1866) and has continued that connection to this writing; at the time of his buying into the establishment, the business was conducted on a small scale; the machinery was run by a two-horse tread-power, the annual products amounting to only \$4,700; the factory is now run by a 30-horse-power engine, and the yearly business has been worked up to \$28,000; a full description of the works is given under the head of "Industries of Hartford." Mr. Rice was married, April 22, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Watson, daughter of John and Mary Watson, of Ohio, then residing at Hartford, Wis. Two sons were born to them—Ralph and Roy. Mr. Rice is one of the most active and enterprising men of Hartford.

DR. S. J. RANDALL, homeopathic physician, Hartford; son of Samuel and Nancy (Hall) Randall; was born in the city of Fond du Lac; received his education in the schools of that place; in 1873, took a course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and in the Pulte Medical College, of Ohio, from which he graduated in March, 1874, and received his diploma. In 1876, he came to Hartford and entered upon the practice of his profession; he has appliances for giving electric, sulphur, medicated and Turkish baths, at his bathing parlors. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Oct. 1, 1873, to Miss Cornelia Brown, daughter of William and Mary Brown.

JOHN A. REIK, cheese manufacturer, Sec. 8; P. O. Hartford; manufactures about fifty thousand pounds of standard American cheese annually; this business was established in 1874, by Munson Wilson; was afterward operated by his brother, S. J. Wilson, and Hiram Worden, and purchased by the present proprietor in 1878, and has been conducted by him since. Mr. Reik is the son of Michael and Catharine Reik, and was born in the town of Herman, Dodge Co.; was brought up on a farm, and, in 1878, learned his present business. His father, Michael Reik, deceased, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, April 6, 1824; came to America in 1848 and settled in Dodge Co., town of Herman. He was married, Sept. 16, 1851, in Greenfield, Milwaukee Co., to Miss Catharine Steiner, daughter of John Steiner. Mrs. Reik was born in Wittenburg, Germany; they had seven children; the eldest, Christine, is now Mrs. John Schauer, of Iowa; David, John A., Michael, Jacob, Mary and Simon. Mr. Reik continued his residence in Herman until he removed to Hartford. His death occurred May 11, 1878.

E. M. ROGERS, M. D., Hartford; son of Daniel and Huldah (Farmer) Rogers; he was born in Windham, Bradford Co., Penn., Jan. 14, 1831; when he was 3 years of age the family moved across the State line into the town of Owego, N. Y., where he spent his early years on a farm, receiving his education in the district school and the academy of Owego; he devoted some time to teaching, and, in 1853, commenced reading with Dr. Phelps, of Owego; continued his studies at this place two years, and, in 1855 and 1856, he took a course at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. In 1856, he came

to Washington Co., and located at Boltonville and began the practice of medicine; he remained in Boltonville one year, then went to Cascade, Sheboygan Co., where he continued to practice till 1860, when he went to New York City and took a regular course of lectures at the Medical College of the University of New York, and received his diploma. He then returned to Cascade and resumed practice. He was married, in the town of Farmington, Washington Co., Nov. 13, 1861, to Miss Harriet L. Hazleton, daughter of Squire and Catharine Hazleton. Mrs. Rogers was born in Madison Co., N. Y., February, 1862, the Doctor received a commission as Assistant Surgeon to the 12th W. V. I.; after six months' service, was promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment, and served till the close of the war; during his service he was appointed one of the three operating surgeons of the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of Tennessee, to whom all capital operations were intrusted. During his entire service he was never sick or disqualified for duty a single day. On his return from the army, in 1865, he established himself at Hartford, where he has continued in practice of his profession to this date. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican; he was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated James A. Garfield, and was one of the first of the Wisconsin Delegates to favor that nomination. His family consists of the wife and two children—Frederick, aged 19 years, and Lena, aged 11 years.

GAD W. ROOT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford; has 60 acres of land; settled in the county in 1846; is the son of Alonzo and Susan (Streator) Root, and was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 1, 1827. The parents were natives of New England, who had migrated to Ohio in an early day. Remaining in his native county till 1846, he then came to Wisconsin, and, in the fall of that year, engaged as teacher for the school district, consisting of the whole of Town 10 north, Range 18 east, now Hartford; he had about twenty-six pupils, and boarded around, some of his boarding-places being three miles distant from the schoolhouse, which was situated on the present site of Dean's Block; the building was constructed of logs; this was the second term of school taught in the town, Mr. Root's predecessor being Richard Rumril, who taught the first school in the township. Mr. Root remained in this neighborhood about a year, then spent some years in various counties of the State. He returned to Ohio and was married in Portage Co., Sept. 5, 1855, to Miss Clara Gee, daughter of Peter Gee. Mrs. Root was born in Palmyra, Portage Co., Ohio. After his marriage, he came with his wife to the town of Rubicon, Dodge Co., making their home near the town line between Rubicon and Hartford; continued to reside on that farm from 1856 to 1860, when they sold out and went to Waukesha, where they lived two years, then returned and bought back the old place in Rubicon; made that their home till 1866, when they sold out and moved to Hartford and established themselves on their present farm. They have three children, two daughters and a son; the eldest, Clara, is now Mrs. Walter Melcher, of the town of Hartford; Harriet and Worthy are at home. Mr. Root has served several years as Justice of the Peace, and has served five years in succession as Assessor of the town of Hartford.

A. D. ROWELL, of the firm of Rowell & Co., Hartford, is the son of Ira and Maria Rowell; was born, Jan. 6, 1839; came to Wisconsin, with his parents, before he was a year old; the family settled on a farm in Waukesha Co.; young Rowell grew up to manhood on the farm, and, in 1867, came to Hartford, and bought an interest in the plow and cultivator works of Rowell & Co., since which time he has made his home in Hartford, and continued his connection with this business. He was married, Feb. 28, 1876, in Waukesha Co., to Miss Hattie Thompson, daughter of Smith Thompson. They have one son, Guy.

E. G. ROWELL, of the firm of Rowell & Co., Hartford, is the son of Ira and Maria Rowell; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 22, 1831; moved to Waukesha, with his parents, in 1839; when 21 years of age, he went to Indiana, and remained two years; then returned to Waukesha Co., and engaged in business with his father. In 1862, he moved to Hartford, and in 1864 bought into the plow manufacturing business of Rowell & Co., and has continued this connection to this date. He was married in the town of Hartford, June 12, 1858, to Miss Jane Rice, daughter of John H. and Susan Rice. Mrs. Rowell was born in Ohio. They have one child, a daughter, named Frankie, aged 15 years.

HON. H. W. SAWYER, attorney at law and County Judge elect, Hartford; is the son of Hiram and Barbara A. Wilson Sawyer; was born in Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., June 11, 1843, his parents being also natives of New Hampshire. In 1846, when only 3 years of age, he came, with his parents, to Wisconsin. The family located on a farm in the town of Burnett, Dodge Co., which the father had entered or purchased of the Government the year previous (1845). H. W. received his education in the common schools, and at the Beaver Dam University; he commenced the study of law in the office of Lewis & Fribert, of Juneau, and subsequently pursued his studies in the office of E. P. Smith, of Beaver Dam, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Dodge Co. in January, 1867, and soon after to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In November, 1867, he established himself in practice at Hartford.

He was married at Hartford, Sept. 28, 1870, to Miss Josephine B. Coxe, daughter of Judge Hopewell and Amelia Coxe. Mrs. Sawyer was born in Hartford; they have four children—Elmo W., H. Arthur, Elsie A. and Hattie. The Judge has 680 acres of land lying partly in Michigan and partly in Wisconsin. He was elected a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1873 and 1874, and was elected Judge of the County Court of Washington Co. in the spring of 1881, for the term beginning Jan. 1, 1882.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, farmer. Sec. 19; P. O. Hartford; has a farm of 224 acres; is a native of Prussia, the son of Peter and Anna Schwartz, and was born Nov. 9, 1838. He came to America, with his parents, in 1854, and directly to Wisconsin; located on Sec. 16, town of Hartford; he enlisted at the first call for troops, in the late war, April, 1861, Co. C, 1st W. V. I.; served the term of his enlistment; then returned home and resumed farming till 1864, August, when he re-enlisted for one year, Co. G, 45th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was married, June 25, 1873, at St. Lawrence, to Miss Anna Sell, daughter of John Sell. Mrs. Schwartz was born in the town of Addison; they have had five children, of whom four are living—John, Peter, Barbara (died when 1½ years of age), Mary and Joseph. Mr. Schwartz moved to his present farm in 1877.

S. M. SEELEY, of the firm of Rowell & Co., manufacturers of plows and cultivators, Hartford, is the son of Smith and Mehitabel (White) Seeley; he was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1831; came to Hartford in the fall of 1857; worked at carpenter and machine work till 1862, when he engaged with Mr. L. F. Rowell in the manufacture of plows, under the firm name of Rowell & Co., continuing this business till the spring of 1864; he sold out to J. C. Place and E. G. Rowell; in 1864, he built a foundry in company with Thomas Ewing; continued this connection only a year and a half, when he sold out, and bought a quarter interest in the plow works, since which time he has continued a member of the firm of Rowell & Co. Mr. Seeley was married at Syracuse, N. Y., July 8, 1852, to Miss Olive J. Ward, daughter of Spencer B. and Mary Ward. Mrs. Seeley was born in Madison Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Ida A., now Mrs. W. L. Amidon, of Hartford; Edward A. and William J. Mr. Seeley is an active member of the temperance organization of Hartford, and is foreman of the fire engine company.

NICHOLAS SIMON, retired farmer, Hartford; son of John and Christina Simon, was born in Lorraine, France, now Prussia, Nov. 5, 1814; came to America in 1840; made his home in the town of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., three years; in 1843, came to Washington Co., and located on Sec. 14, Town 10, Range 18, now Hartford, which he pre-empted, and held till 1844, when he sold it and moved to Sec. 21, where he purchased 40 acres of the Government; in 1846, he came to the village of Hartford and opened a saloon; in 1848, he sold the farm to his father, and continued the saloon business till 1851, when he sold out and purchased a farm of 91 acres on Sec. 16, of this town; in 1870, he sold out and moved to the village, where he has since resided. Mr. Simon was married, at Milwaukee, Nov. 28, 1844, to Miss Mary Rehberg, daughter of John Rehberg. Mrs. Simon was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. They have had eight children; the eldest, Jacob, was born Aug. 5, 1846, being the first German boy born in the town. He married Josephine Rohmer, and is a resident of Hartford; the second, Adeline, is now Mrs. John Wagner, of New London; Mary, now Mrs. Jacob Lex, of Hartford; Josephine, now Mrs. Fred Freiburger, of New London; John; Laura was the wife of Edward Ruhmer; her death occurred at the age of 21 years; Anna died when 4 years of age; the youngest, Katie, is at home. Mr. Simon has served as Treasurer of the town of Hartford one year, and as Supervisor two years; he is now the oldest resident pioneer of Hartford; he and James Rossman brought the first team across the Rubicon, in Hartford, and Mr. Simon chopped the first tree on the village site.

JACOB H. SIMON, saloon; is the son of Nicholas and Mary (Rehburg) Simon; was born in Hartford Aug. 5, 1846; learned the wagon maker's trade, at which he worked until 1863, when he enlisted in Co. C, 17th W. V. I., and served under Gen. Sherman; was with his company and regiment in all engagements participated in by them till the close of the war; on his return from the army, he went to the State of New York, and worked at his trade in Erie Co. about three years. He was married in that county, Aug. 5, 1871, to Miss Josephine Rohmer, daughter of Joseph Rohmer. He then returned to Hartford and engaged in the wagon and carriage making business; continued in this line until the fall of 1873, when he lost his right arm near the wrist, by a premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute in honor of the success of the Democratic State ticket, at the election of that fall; being incapacitated for mechanical work, he then engaged in the sale of sewing machines with Mat Regner, of West Bend, which business he continued about two years; he next engaged in traveling as a dealer in Yankee Notions; in the fall of 1878, he entered upon his present business; he was elected Town Treasurer of Hartford, and was re-elected four successive terms; is the present incumbent. Mr. and Mrs. Simon have a family of four children—Anna, Edward, Melonea and Josephine.

JOHN SIMON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Hartford; has 99 acres of land; he is a native of Loraine, Germany; he is the son of John and Christine Simon, and was born Jan. 1, 1826; he emigrated to America in 1840; made his home in the town of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., where he remained about eight years; in February, 1848, he moved to Wisconsin, and settled in the wilds of the town of Hartford, near the village of Hartford; he was engaged in farming; has served as Chairman of the town of Hartford six years, four of which were in succession. He was married in the town of West Bend, Sept. 14, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Weber, daughter of Jacob Weber. Mrs. Simon was born in Lorraine, Germany. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—the oldest, John; Peter is married to Gertrude Scheidinger, is a blacksmith by trade, and lives in Dakota; Catharine died in childhood; Frank; Nicholas; Stephen died in childhood; Jacob, Mathias and Joseph.

HARVEY SMITH, of the firm of H. Smith & Co., stove manufacturers, Hartford; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1816; he learned the cooper's trade in his native State, and in 1840 went to Chicago remaining there until the following spring; he went to Racine and opened a cooper shop, which he carried on for ten years. He was married at Racine, March 9, 1843, to Miss Hannah F. Carley, daughter of James J. Carley. Mrs. Smith was born in the State of New York. In 1851, Mr. Smith moved to Portage City and engaged in the coopering business; in 1864, he came to Hartford to construct and take charge of a stove-factory for Wells & Co.; was employed in this business till 1874, when he, in company with Martin Medberry and S. H. Seaman, of Milwaukee, became a proprietor of the factory under the firm name of H. Smith & Co.; the business has been conducted under the management of Mr. Smith to this date. Mrs. Smith died Dec. 19, 1863, leaving two children—Emma, now Mrs. E. L. Zimmerman, of Hartford, and Sarah, now Mrs. J. M. Lawson, of Portage.

CHARLES SMITH, Assistant Postmaster, Hartford; son of Charles and Louisa Smith; was born in Hatfield, Mass., Feb. 14, 1826; remained in his native town till 16 years of age, then moved with his parents to the western part of the State of New York; lived there one and a half years, and then came to Wisconsin in June, 1843; located in Wawatosa, Milwaukee Co.; was married in New Berlin, Jan. 12, 1848, to Miss Irene A. Ewer, daughter of Daniel and Frelove Ewer. Mrs. Smith was born in the State of New York, and came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1838. Mr. Smith moved to the town of Hartford, Washington Co., in 1851; has been engaged in farming and the insurance business; he served as Supervisor of Hartford one year, Treasurer one term, and Justice of the Peace two terms; since 1879, has been Assistant Postmaster of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were blessed with eight children, of whom only three are living—Charles H. was born Oct. 18, 1848, and married June 11, 1873, to Amy A. Ellis, of Granville, he lost his wife, and was married again Jan. 26, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Meacher; Dorsey was born Sept. 13, 1850; George D. was born Aug. 22, 1853, and died Aug. 26, 1854; infant son born and lost November, 1855; Ellen Irene, born April 27, 1858, died Aug. 18, 1860; Elmer, born May 25, 1861, and died Oct. 29, 1864; infant son born and lost Aug. 1, 1865; Fannie Estes was born April 22, 1869.

EMIL SPIEGELBERG, druggist, Hartford; business established in 1875 by Mr. O. H. Fehland, who was accidentally poisoned Oct. 16, 1876; in November, Mr. Spiegelberg bought the stock, and has since carried on the business. Mr. S. was born in Watertown Sept. 7, 1858; is the son of John and Fredericke Spiegelberg; his parents came to Wisconsin from Germany in 1850; he was educated in the city schools of Watertown; learned the drug business with Mr. Fehland in Hustisford, and came with him to Hartford in April, 1875; continued with him as clerk till shortly before his death, and afterward bought the stock. He was married in Milwaukee, April 19, 1880, to Mary Labuwi, daughter of Jacob Goetz, and the widow of Frank Labuwi, she was the mother of one son, by her first marriage, named Charles. One child has been born of the second marriage—Martha.

ALEXANDER J. STACEY, proprietor livery and boarding stable, Hartford; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1831; is the son of John and Susan (Burk) Stacey; the father was a native of England, and the mother of Vermont; in the fall of 1856, Mr. S. came to Wisconsin, and located in Rubicon, Dodge Co.; was engaged in the lumber business two years, then came to Hartford and spent one year in the same business; next went to Fond du Lac, where he was engaged in the lumber business two years; he then returned to Dodge Co., where he had a farm of 40 acres; he added to it until he had 225 acres, 80 acres of which he owns at this writing; in 1879, he returned to Hartford and opened his livery and boarding stables. He was married in April, 1853, in Essex Co., N. Y., to Lydia A. Hathaway, daughter of William Hathaway; they have had ten children, eight of whom are living—the oldest, Franklin, is married to Hattie Waterman, and resides in Elkhorn; Emily is now Mrs. Killian; Dorn; Edgar is married to Melissa Aniden, and lives in Dodge Co.; Myra is now Mrs. George Kellar, of Dakota; Josephene, Adelbert and Nellie E., are the living; two died in childhood.

ADAM STARK, of the firm of Stark & Liver, merchants, Hartford; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 9, 1852; son of John and Gertrude (Grehl) Stark. He came to America in 1864 with his parents, and settled in the town of Richfield, Washington Co. Shortly after his arrival, he went to Milwaukee, and entered the service of Phillip Riehl as clerk in his store; he remained with Mr. Riehl about three years, and then went to Schleisingerville, and engaged as clerk with Mr. L. Rosenheimer. Feb. 21, 1874, he was married, at that place, to Miss Barbara Rosenheimer, daughter of L. and Barbara (Herbst) Rosenheimer. Mrs. Stark was born in Schleisingerville, Wis. They have four children—Clara, Alma, Lena and one daughter unnamed. Mr. Stark continued with Mr. Rosenheimer till the fall of 1879, when he came to Hartford May 10, 1880, and formed the existing partnership with Mr. Liver.

H. B. TAYLOR, proprietor of livery and boarding stables, Hartford; is the son of Erastus and Polly (Webster) Taylor, and was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1828. The parents were Massachusetts people, who moved to Ohio in 1818. Mr. Taylor learned the painter's trade, and, when 22 years of age, went to Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind., where he engaged in the wagon-making business. He was married, at Jackson, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1850, to Miss Sarah Ormsby, daughter of Alexander and Nancy Ormsby. They have one child—Adah N. In 1856, Mr. Taylor moved to Horicon, where he worked two years as a journeyman in a carriage-shop. In 1858, he came to Hartford and engaged in the carriage business. In 1865, he started a livery stable, and, in 1867, closed out his carriage business and devoted his attention to the livery business. In 1878, he moved his livery to Hartland, Waukesha Co., but, not finding the business a success after one year's experience, he returned to Hartford and re-opened his stables.

THOMAS TRAVERS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Hartford; has 100 acres lying partly in three sections: residence, village; settled in the county in 1847; he is the son of Bryan and Bridget (McDermot) Travers; is a native of Ireland, and was born Feb. 1, 1817. He came to America in 1845, and located in Erie Co., N. Y., where he spent two years; and, in 1847, he came to Washington Co. and settled on Sec. 22. He was married, in the town of Erin, Jan. 26, 1856, to Miss Eliza Cooney, daughter of Richard and Mary Cooney. Mrs. Travers was born in Ireland. Eight children were born to them—Hattie, now Mrs. Andrew O. Bryain, of Milwaukee; Frank, Sarah, Louisa, Robert, Annie and Nellie; one died in childhood. Mr. Travers moved to his present location in 1852. He was Supervisor of Hartford in 1858 and 1859.

GEORGE UEBELE, deceased; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January, 1829. He came to America in 1853, and made his home in New Jersey. He was married, in Philadelphia, to Miss Wilhelmine Koehlein; four children were born to them, of whom two are living—Mary and George. Wilhelmine and one unnamed were twins and died in childhood. Mrs. Uebele died in 1857. Mr. Uebele was married, in 1858, at West Bend, to Rosina Koehler, who was born in Germany. They had seven children, of whom only one is living. Their names in order were John, Fred, Sarah, Emma, Jacob, William and Rosa. Fred, the only surviving one, was born in West Bend April 6, 1861, and now lives with his mother and carries on the farm of 120 acres. In 1856, Mr. Uebele had moved to West Bend (town), where he lived eleven years, and then moved to Sec. 19, town of Hartford, where he died Jan. 22, 1872.

F. H. UTHMEIER, printer; foreman of the office of the *Washington County Republican*, Hartford. Is the son of Herman and Minnie Uthmeier; was born in the town of Barton, Washington Co., May 10, 1860. Learned his trade in the office of the *West Bend Republican*, under William George. On the removal of the office to Hartford, he came with Mr. George to this place, where the paper was issued under the name of the *Washington County Republican*. He was given the foremanship of the office in 1877, and has held that position since. Mr. Uthmeier's father, Herman Uthmeier, was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1854, and settled on a farm in the town of Barton, Washington Co. Having learned the miller's trade in the old country, he engaged in that capacity in the Barton Mills, and, subsequently, in the mills at Young America. He enlisted in 1863, in Co. I, 45th W. V. I., and lost his life in the service, in the fall of 1864, while on duty. He left a wife and five children—three sons and two daughters. The family are at this writing residents of West Bend.

M. F. WILLIAMS, foreman of the tailoring department at Wheelock, Denison & Co.'s. Has been with this firm fourteen years. Mr. Williams was born in the town of Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 13, 1826; learned the tailor's trade in Ridgeway, in his native county; came to West Bend in 1858, and engaged in tailoring and farming; continued this business till 1867, when he sold out and moved to Hartford, and engaged with Wheelock, Denison & Co., as cutter and foreman in their tailoring department; has been in the employ of this firm fourteen years. He was married, in Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1852, to Miss Fannie E. Parker, daughter of Peter Parker. They have had four children; the eldest,

a daughter, is the wife of Dr. A. M. Benson, of Rio; the second, Ida, died in childhood; two others died in infancy unnamed.

FRANK P. WILMOT, fire insurance agent, proprietor of circulating library, and dealer in books, Hartford; settled in the county in 1845; is the son of Francis and Catharine (Hammer) Wilmot; was born in the city of New York Oct. 16, 1838. When 7 years of age, he moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and, after spending a few months in the city of Milwaukee, moved to Town 10, Range 18, now Hartford, then a part of Milwaukee County. He received a common-school education, and began traveling through Wisconsin in the nursery business. Next engaged in the fire insurance, and, about 1876, engaged in the book agency business, which he has continued till this writing, having established a circulating library in connection with the latter business. He was married, Nov. 20, 1869, in the town of Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., to Miss E. L. Wright, daughter of E. F. Wright. They have two children—Wilmot W. and Frank Beatrice. In 1870, he moved to the village of Hartford, where he has since resided. His parents are still living on the old farm. His father, now aged 85, was born in France, and served many years as a soldier under Napoleon I, and participated in the battle of Waterloo.

HON. JOEL F. WILSON (deceased) was the son of Erastus and Theodora (Noble) Wilson, of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.; he was born at Rupert, Bennington Co., Vt., Feb. 18, 1801; he received a common-school education, and learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright, which he followed for many years. He married Miss Electa Munson, daughter of Capt. John Munson, a Revolutionary soldier, at Hebron, N. Y., April 8, 1824. He came to the then Territory of Wisconsin with his family of three sons and one daughter—one married daughter remaining behind—and settled in Prairieville (now Waukesha), in 1844; in the spring of 1845, he removed to Hartford, at that time an unbroken wilderness from Rock River to Lake Michigan, over a road that few teams had before passed, the last six miles being made by following the route designated by blazed trees; at that time, there were not a dozen families in the town, and but one in what is now the village of Hartford. He was engaged by James and Charles Rossman to build a saw-mill, which he completed in the fall of 1845; the same fall, he purchased the mill-site east of Hartford, then known as the Mallory lot, and forming a partnership with E. R. Nelson, a first-class millwright, built a saw-mill at that place. He was elected as a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and served in that body on the committee on the act of Congress for the admission of the State; though not acting any distinguished part in the deliberations, he was regarded as a useful working member of that body; he also served as Chairman of the County Board, as Justice of the Peace, and held many other offices of honor and trust; he continued a resident of Hartford till the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 29, 1860. During the earlier years of his life in Hartford, he made himself extremely useful to the incoming settlers, who availed themselves of his skill and experience in selecting their lands, laying out their roads and building their dwellings; as a magistrate, he was above all low trickery, was just and conciliatory, seeking to allay all ill feeling among his neighbors, and to avoid all litigation between them; in his intercourse with his fellow-men he was courteous, kind and gentlemanly, and ever ready to give the right hand of fellowship even to an enemy; in private life he was a good companion, and ever ready to give or receive a joke with a frank, hearty laugh; as a citizen he was generous and free-hearted to a fault; as an accumulator of wealth he was not a success; he was too generous to lay up what he could so easily earn, freely expending for the comfort of his family and friends; it was a noble fault, and, as all will admit, one that lay in the right direction; he died respected by all, and beloved and regretted by a large circle of warm friends and surviving relatives. His surviving family still lives near Hartford; the youngest son died soon after his arrival in the State; S. J. and J. M. Wilson, the two surviving sons, were the first white boys in the village of Hartford, where they still reside with their families; J. M. Wilson is a popular conductor on the C. M. & St. P. R. R., and is well known throughout the State; he has been in the employ of the company and its predecessors for twenty-eight years without interruption, the company and the traveling public appreciate his services; the widowed mother is still living with Conductor Wilson, hale and hearty at the age of 82 years, reaping her desired reward after a long life of toil and self-sacrifice, in a pleasant home, surrounded by loving kindred and all the luxuries required to render her declining years pleasant and happy.

SANFORD J. WILSON, farmer, stock-grower and dealer, Hartford; is the son of the Hon. Joel F. and Electa (Munson) Wilson, and was born in Hebron, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1833; he came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844; lived in Prairieville (now Waukesha) one year, and then, early in 1845, the family moved to Town 10, Range 18 (now Hartford), and located on wild land on Sec. 21, adjacent to the site of the village of Hartford, at the time of the arrival of the family at this place, he and his brother were the only white boys in the town. Mr. Wilson was married, April 10, 1856, at Mayville, Dodge Co., to Miss Helen Cole, daughter of Dorastus Cole; they have three children—Adolph, Nellie and Lottie.

Mr. W. was engaged in the manufacture of lumber about fifteen years at Hartford, since which time he has been occupied in farming, stock growing and stock-dealing, making a specialty of horses; for the past two years he has been engaged in purchasing wood for the C. & N.-W. R'y Co.

MUNSON WILSON, passenger conductor of the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; has resided in the county since 1845; Mr. Wilson is the son of the Hon. Joel F. Wilson; his mother, Mrs. Electa Wilson, is a daughter of Capt. John Munson, of the Revolutionary war; the subject of this sketch was born at Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., March 19, 1837; in 1844, he came with his parents to Prairieville (now Waukesha), where they resided one year, and, in the spring of 1845, came to Town 10 north, Range 18 east (now Hartford), and settled on Sec. 21, on which the village of Hartford is now situated; in January, 1857, he engaged as brakeman on the line of the La C. & M. R.; served one year in that capacity, and was promoted to baggage master; one year later, he was appointed conductor of freight; ran freight about four years, and, in 1863, was made conductor of passenger train, and has continued to run in that capacity to this date; he has been very fortunate in his railroad experience, having met with no serious accident; he has now been nearly a quarter of a century in the company's service, under its different managements. He was married, Jan. 16, 1863, in the town of Hartford, to Miss Mary Hall, daughter of Charles Hall; they have six children—Electa M., Fannie C., Docia M., Munson, Charles S. and Charlotte M. Mr. Wilson resides on his farm, which lies just east of the village of Hartford, where he has made his home for the past thirty-six years.

HERMAN WEISSELEDER, coppersmith and proprietor of the Hartford Soda Water Factory, Hartford; business established in March, 1876; manufactures all varieties of soda water; turns out 950 boxes per month. He does all sorts of copper and zinc work; fitting and repairing of breweries and cheese-factories a specialty. He is a native of Saxony, Germany; he is the son of Henry and Dorothea Weisleder, and was born Nov. 8, 1841; he learned the coppersmith trade in his native country, then came to America in 1868; spent one year in Chicago, then went to Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade about eight years. He was married, in Milwaukee, Jan. 26, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Schmidt, daughter of George Schmidt; they have three children—Mary, Louisa and George. He came to Hartford in the spring of 1876, and engaged in his present business.

REV. MICHAEL WENKER, Resident Priest of St. Kilian's Catholic Church, Hartford; is the son of Sebastian and Mary (Keiffer) Wenker, and was born in Strasbourg, Alsace, Germany, Sept. 29, 1839; came to America with his parents in 1843, and made his home in the town of Clyman, Dodge Co.; he was educated at the following institutions of learning: Notre Dame University, Indiana, where he spent two years, and at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, where he attended six years; from there went to Montreal, Canada, and spent two years at the Grand Seminary; then returned to St. Francis' Seminary, and one year later, Nov. 5, 1865, he was regularly ordained. He was assigned immediately to the town of Addison, Washington Co.; there he built the SS. Peter and Paul's Church, and was in charge of that congregation three years and eight months; next went to Newberg, and served in the Trinity Church in that place for eight months; from there he went to St. Francis' Seminary, and served as Professor of the Holy Scriptures, Geography and Mathematics, two years; he was then assigned to Victor Church, at Monroe, Green Co., where he served one year and two months; from there he came to Hartford, in 1872, and entered upon his present charge; about 1875, he sold the old church property, and, in 1876, the fine brick structure (St. Kilian's Church) was built under his supervision; he has now been in charge of St. Kilian's Church about nine years.

IRA H. WHEELOCK, senior member of the firm of Wheelock, Denison & Co., merchants, Hartford; was born in Royalton, Vermont, Sept. 17, 1820, and is the son of Haskell and Lydia (Dunham) Wheelock. When 19 years old he went to Illinois, remaining at Grand Detour; the following year, 1840, he came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co. Was married at Racine, in 1841, to Miss Fatima Swift, daughter of Jackson Swift; two children were born of this marriage—Edward and Emma; both died when about 6 years of age. Mr. Wheelock remained in Wauwatosa only one year, then moved to Pewaukee, Waukesha Co., where he was engaged in farming till 1847, when he moved to Hartford and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Hiram H.; continued this business three years, when he sold out to Mr. Kneeland. Mrs. Wheelock died in 1849. Mr. Wheelock was engaged in farming till 1854, when he bought into the store again, and, with the exception of two or three years, has maintained his connection with the house. About this time, he and his brother, H. H., bought the Hartford Mill property. Mr. Wheelock was married, at Racine, January, 1850, to Miss Emeline Jackson, daughter of Jacob Jackson. Mrs. Wheelock was born in the State of New York; four children were born of this marriage—Emma, now Mrs. Horace Rowell, residing at Lake Five, Waukesha Co.; Marion,

now Mrs. H. E. Adams, of Oshkosh; Harry E., a conductor on the line of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., and Helen, at home. From 1850 to 1858, Mr. Wheelock was interested in a branch store at Mayville, which was owned by the Wheelock brothers, and conducted by J. D. Wheelock. About 1869, Mr. I. H. Wheelock took a trip to the Lake Superior country, taking with him a small stock of supplies and a few head of cattle, as an experiment. This venture proving successful, led to an extensive business, which was continued till 1879, under the firm name of Wheelock & Winters; some years the freight bills amounted to \$20,000. Mr. Wheelock has always, since his residence in Wisconsin, been interested in farming, having from 100 to 300 acres of land.

HIRAM H. WHELOCK, of the firm of J. O. Kendall & Co., millers, Hartford, is a native of the State of New York; the son of Haskell and Lydia Dunham Wheelock, and was born at Sackett's Harbor Dec. 16, 1817. When he was about a year old, his parents moved to Royalton, Vt., and shortly afterward to Newburg; in 1840, when 23 years of age, he came to Milwaukee, and the following year went to the town of Pewaukee, Waukesha Co., where he established a factory for the manufacture of bay rakes and all sorts of wooden handles. He was married at this place, Feb. 21, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Denny, daughter of Joseph and Lucinda Henshaw Denny; Mrs. Wheelock was a native of Massachusetts; her people were descended from the original Puritans, and had been prominently identified with the history of the old Bay State. Mr. Wheelock continued the manufacturing business three years; this was the first known factory of the kind in the territory. On the expiration of the three years, he moved to Oconomowoc, where he was interested in milling and the manufacture of furniture; spent three years in this place; then, closing up his business, he moved to Washington Co. April, 1846, and located at what is now the village of Hartford, then a little hamlet consisting of three log-houses and a saw-mill; here he built a little store of siding, size 12x18, and opened a supply store, dealing in flour, pork and general supplies; April 27, 1847, he formed a partnership with Mr. R. S. Kneeland, in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Wheelock & Kneeland; they soon built a more commodious building on the site of the old store, which was moved off; the new building was 20x40 feet, and two stories high. Shortly after, Mr. Ira H. Wheelock and Mr. Nathan Parker bought an interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Wheelock, Kneeland & Co. On the clearing-up of the new timbered country, the article of ashes was found to be of considerable importance, the settlers making what was known as black salts, by boiling the lye down in large kettles. The firm of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co., in order to develop this interest, built an ashery; about 1850, they perfected their arrangements for the manufacture of "pearlash," and organized the business under the firm name of N. Parker & Co.; they continued the manufacture of pearlash till 1855, making and exporting to Boston at the rate of 170 tons a year. The development of this business created a market for an otherwise worthless article, and made it possible for the settlers, many of whom were in needy circumstances, to clear up their lands, and make the sale of the ashes help to support their families; on the completion of the railroad to Hartford, a market was opened for the timber, and the pearlash business was suspended. In 1854, the firm of Wheelock, Kneeland & Co. purchased an interest in the Hartford water-power, including the saw-mill and grist-mill. In 1856, Mr. Kneeland withdrew from the firm, and the business was conducted under the name of H. H. & I. H. Wheelock till 1847, when Mr. John C. Denison was admitted, and the name changed to Wheelock, Denison & Co.; about 1850, Mr. H. H. Wheelock & Bros. had established a branch store at Mayville, Dodge Co., under the name of Wheelock Bros., and under the management of J. D. Wheelock, which business was continued till 1858; in March, 1863, Mr. Dwight Jackson was admitted a member of the firm; in the fall of 1860, Mr. J. O. Kendall bought an interest in the mill property, and a separate firm organized under the name of J. O. Kendall & Co. At this writing, the firm consists of J. O. Kendall and H. H. Wheelock, who have a fine brick flouring-mill of six runs of stone, which was erected in 1863. About 1869, a trade with Lake Superior was established in the line of stock, meats, provisions and supplies, and gradually developed till the annual freights in this business alone amounted to \$20,000. Mr. Joseph Winter was interested in this enterprise, which was separate from the store, and was carried on under the name of Wheelock & Winter; this business was continued till 1879. Wheelock, Denison & Co., in addition to their other business, were also extensive dealers in grain of all kinds; at the store the business had increased to a yearly sale of \$70,000; in 1878, Mr. H. H. Wheelock withdrew from the firm of Wheelock, Denison & Co., and has since devoted his attention to his milling interests. Mr. Wheelock has lived to see the little hamlet of three or four log houses that he found in April, 1846, grow to a flourishing village of 1,700 people, and the surrounding country, which was an unbroken wilderness of timber, develop into a land of rich farms unsurpassed in the State. A man of rare business ability, with energy and courage to execute his plans, he has been a powerful factor in the growth and development of Hartford and adjacent towns.

DR. CHARLES E. WING, Hartford; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1836; is the son of Jonathan and Huldah (Gaskill) Wing, of the "Society of Friends;" when he was less than 2 years old, his parents moved to Cazenovia, Madison Co., where they remained till he was 8 years of age, when they moved to Albion, Orleans Co.; in 1865, the family came to Jefferson Co., Wis., and located in the town of Sullivan; the latter part of the same year, they moved to Golden Lake, same county, where his father had purchased a farm. Having completed his school studies, he began the study of medicine, under the supervision of Dr. J. S. Hopkins, of Oconomowoc; he afterward went to Chicago, and took a regular course at the Chicago Medical College; was a member of the Class 1869-70; received his diploma in March, 1870; he then returned to Oconomowoc, and shortly afterward went to Neosho, Dodge Co., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was married at Oconomowoc, in November, 1871, to Miss Hannah R. Wood, daughter of Beder Wood; four children were born to them—Jennie, Katie (who died in infancy), Elmore C. and Hannah L., whose death in infancy resulted from an accident; Mrs. Wing died in April, 1880. The Doctor was married to Mrs. Henriette L. Messer, at Hartford, Dec. 13, 1880; Mrs. Messer was the widow of Andrew Messer, and was the mother of three children—Adolph, George and Andrew.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

PETER ALBINGER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fillmore; is the son of Henry and Margaret Albinger; was born in the town of Trenton, Washington Co., Jan. 22, 1854; spent his early years on a farm, and was married, Oct. 24, 1878, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Mary Benedix, daughter of Jacob and Victoria Benedix. Mrs. Albinger was born in the town of Trenton. They have three children—Henry, Frank and Agnes. Since his marriage, Mr. Albinger has resided in the town of Farmington.

CHARLES T. BAILEY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Barton; has 80 acres of land; Mr. Bailey is the son of Thomas and Deborah (Gillett) Bailey; was born in the town of Farmington Nov. 3, 1848; he was brought up on the farm, and was married in the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co., April 20, 1876, to Eleanor A. Fletcher, daughter of Robert F. and Elizabeth (Burriss) Fletcher. Mrs. Bailey was born in the town of Greenbush, Sheboygan Co. They have three children—Myron L., Mary E. and Olive A.

THOMAS BAILEY (deceased), was the son of Thomas and Grace Bailey; he was born in Devonshire, England, February, 1810. Was married to Maria Bier; five children were born to them; the eldest, William, died when 5 years of age; the second, Mary Ann, is now Mrs. Van Patten, of Illinois; John, living in Nebraska; Maria is now Mrs. Nathan Bailey, of Nebraska; the youngest, Eliza, is now Mrs. Joseph H. Smith, of Farmington. Mr. Bailey emigrated to America in 1839, and located in Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mrs. Bailey died in her new home within a year after her arrival (September, 1839). Mr. Bailey was next married in Madison Co., town of Fenner, in 1840, to Deborah Gillett, daughter of Jacob and Abigail Gillett. Mr. B. continued his residence in Onondaga Co. till the fall of 1846, when he removed to the town of Clarence, now Farmington, and took up Government land on Sec. 30; was one of the earliest pioneers of the town. The first annual town meeting was held in his house, April 6, 1847; previous to leaving New York, the Baileys had two children—William H., married to Frances A. Hedding, and living in the town of Scott; Ellen J., now Mrs. Isaac Aleott, also of Scott; the youngest child, Charles T. was born after coming to Washington Co. Mr. Bailey and wife continued their residence in this county during the remainder of their lives; Mr. Bailey's death occurred May 4, 1867; Mrs. Bailey's April 15, 1875.

FRANK E. BLECHA, Postmaster, and junior member of the firm of Braatz & Co., general merchants, cheese manufacturers and hotel proprietors; was born in Bohemia Sept. 13, 1841; came to America in 1858, and spent his first year in Illinois and Missouri; he then came to Trenton; in 1864 he went to Chicago, and enlisted, October 4, of that year, in Co. I, 15th Ill. V. I., as musician, and served till the close of the war. He was married in Trenton, Oct. 18, 1866, to Miss Mary Huebing, daughter of Anton Huebing. Mrs. Blecha was born on the Atlantic Ocean; they have had six children—John A.; Clara, died when 6 years of age; Frank N., Anna M., George, Cecelia and Arthur. About 1867, Mr. Blecha removed to Fillmore, town of Farmington, and the following year entered into partnership with Mr. Henry Braatz, in his present business; Aug. 3, 1870, he was appointed Postmaster of the Fillmore office, which position he has held to this date; in politics, Mr. Blecha is a radical Republican.

GEORGE BOLTON, merchant miller, cheese manufacturer and Postmaster, Boltonville; son of Harlow and Phebe Varney Bolton; was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1837; came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1847, who made their home on Sec. 20, town of Clarence (now Farmington), on wild land, where they lived till 1854, when they moved to Sec. 9; here he was employed about his father's farm and mill till 21 years of age; he then engaged in chopping one year, taking the money received for his work and investing it in the mercantile business, with his father, in the store which they are still operating. He was married, in 1862, at Saukville, to Miss A. Daggett. Mrs. Bolton only lived two years after her marriage; her death occurred in the summer of 1864. Mr. Bolton was married in the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co., to Miss Roxana Hazelton; two children were born to them—Walter and Hattie. In 1868, Mr. Bolton formed a partnership with Mr. Fred C. Schuler, and purchased the Bolton Flouring Mills, which they are operating at this writing. In 1881, they erected a cheese factory near their mill, and are making cheese at the rate of 60,000 pounds per season. Mr. Bolton was appointed Postmaster Oct. 6, 1862, and has held the office to this writing, 1881.

HARLOW BOLTON, merchant, Boltonville; is the son of Robert and Rhoda Bolton; was born in the town of Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., July 2, 1813; when 20 years of age, he removed to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; was married in that county, Dec. 17, 1835, to Miss Phoebe Varney, daughter of Asa and Margery (Briggs) Varney. Mrs. Bolton was born in Vermont. Mr. Bolton remained in Ohio till the fall of 1847, when he removed to Wisconsin and settled on Sec. 20, Town 12, Range 20—now Farmington—and engaged in farming; in 1854, he removed to Sec. 9, and engaged with Mr. William Willis and Asa Varney in the construction of the Reliance Flouring Mills, situated on Stony Creek; this was the nucleus about which the village of Boltonville has developed, deriving its name from Mr. Harlow Bolton, who has always been the largest property-owner and motive business power of the place. In 1856, Mr. Bolton established a store near the mill, starting on a small scale; the business has increased till the store now holds a stock of general merchandise—\$5,000; extensive preparations have been made for the storing and preserving of butter and eggs, till that branch of the business has grown to important proportions. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton had two children born to them—George, now a resident of Boltonville, and Mary Jane, who died at the age of 31 years. Mr. Bolton served as one of the Supervisors of Farmington in an early day.

HENRY BRAATZ, of the firm of Braatz & Co., Fillmore; is the son of Michael and Wilhelmine Braatz; was born in Pomerania, Prussia, Nov. 8, 1838; came to America with his parents in 1850; made his home in Wisconsin, Sec. 25, town of Farmington; in 1866, he engaged as clerk in the store of Franckenberg & Dangers, at Fillmore; in 1867, he bought out Mr. Franckenberg and engaged in the business with Mr. Dangers, under the firm name of Dangers & Braatz; one year later, Mr. Dangers sold out to Mr. Frank E. Blecha, and the firm of Braatz & Co. was established; they also became proprietors of the hotel and saloon, which they are keeping at this writing; in 1877, they engaged in the manufacture of cheese, as described in the history of the town. July 20, 1868, Mr. Braatz was appointed Postmaster of the Fillmore office, and held till 1879. He was married, at Newburg, Sept. 28, 1871, to Miss Matilda Dangers, daughter of Louis Dangers. Mrs. Braatz was born in the town of Cedarburg; they have had five children, of whom only two are living; Ottelia died when 3 years old; Lucy, when 1 year old; Anna, when 9 months old; those living are Ida, aged 3 years, and Ella, aged 1.

MICHAEL BRAATZ, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Fillmore; is the son of Frederick and Anna S. Braatz; was born in Prussia March 23, 1800; he learned the wagon-maker's trade; was married, in April, 1834, to Miss Wilhelmine Becker, daughter of Christian F. Becker; seven children were born to them—Louis, married to Anna Round and living in Michigan; Henry, married to Matilda Dangers, now a merchant of Fillmore; Richard, married to Laura Scholz and living in Clark Co.; he was a member of the 2d Light Artillery—Wisconsin, and served three years in the late war; Augusta, died at the age of 16 years; William C., married to Bertha Kratzsch, resides at Fillmore; Anton F., married to Augusta Klessig, resides on the old homestead; Emil F., single, resides at St. Cloud, Wis. Mr. Braatz and family came to America in 1851, and located in the town of Farmington, on Sec. 25, and later moved to Sec. 26. Mr. Braatz, though 81 years of age, is hale and hearty, and goes about his work like a man only just past his prime.

WILLIAM C. BRATZ, Fillmore, agent for the fire insurance companies Mechanics' Mutual and Concordia, of Milwaukee; also, agent for farm machinery; the latter business was established in 1871, and the former in 1874. Mr. Bratz is the son of Michael and Wilhelmine Bratz, and was born in Prussia July 7, 1848; came to America and directly to Wisconsin with his parents in 1851, and passed his early years on his father's farm, on Sec. 25, Farmington. In 1871, he began business in the sale of farm machinery, in company with William Dettmer, which connection was continued four years, since

which time he has carried on the business alone. In 1874, he commenced in the fire insurance business with his brother, Emil F., and continued that connection till Aug. 15, 1881, when Mr. E. F. Bratz retired from the business; Mr. W. C. is now conducting it alone. Mr. Bratz was married, Oct. 23, 1880, at Milwaukee, to Miss Bertha Kratzsch, daughter of Julius Kratzsch. Mrs. Braatz was born in the town of Trenton, Washington Co. Mr. Bratz sold the first self-binding reaper ever sold in the town of Farmington; the machine was bought by Mr. Max Gruhle of Sec. 22.

ANTON F. BRATZ, farmer and thrasher, Sec. 26; P. O. Fillmore; has 160 acres of land. Mr. Bratz is a native of Pomerania, Germany; was born Sept. 21, 1849; is the son of Michael and Wilhelmine Bratz; came to America with his parents in 1851, and made his home in the town of Farmington, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was married, Nov. 18, 1879, to Miss Augusta Klessig, daughter of Ernst and Liberta Klessig. Mrs. Bratz was born in Farmington. They have one child, a son, named Hugo F. In 1880, Mr. Bratz bought a half interest in a J. I. Case threshing machine, and is now threshing his second season.

JOHN BRUSCHKE, employe of the Farmington Brewery; is the son of Andrew and Kate Bruschke, and was born in Milwaukee Sept. 4, 1855; in 1868, he came with his parents to Farmington and located on Sec. 13, where he worked on his father's farm till 1874, when he engaged in the Detmering Match Factory, and continued his connection with this concern while it was in operation. The same year, he engaged in the Farmington Brewery, which position he has held to this date.

JOSEPH BURGESS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Boltonville; was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1835; in 1840, he removed to Michigan, and subsequently to Wisconsin. He was married, in the town of Farmington, at the home of his wife, April 7, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Alexander and Martha Thompson; Mrs. Burgess was born in the north of Ireland, her ancestors being of Scotch origin; she has passed the greater part of her life in Washington Co., Wis., where she devoted several years to teaching, and while following that occupation, was very justly classed among the leading teachers of the county; since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have made their home at the wife's old homestead in Farmington.

MRS. MARY CAMPBELL, Farmington; widow of Michael Campbell, and daughter of Patrick and Mary Chute; was born in the County of Louth, Ireland; came to America with a brother in 1850; made her home in Buffalo, N. Y., where she was married May 25, 1854, to Richard Carroll, and came at once to Washington Co.; they made their home in the town of Cedarburg, where they continued to reside until the time of Mr. Carroll's death, which occurred July 17, 1864; Mrs. Carroll remained at Cedarburg until Feb. 12, 1866, when she was married to Michael Campbell, and moved to Farmington with her husband. Mr. Campbell was engaged in farming until the time of his death, July 9, 1875. Mrs. Campbell rents her farm, which consists of 130 acres, reserving her residence.

JAMES CLARK, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Boltonville; is the son of Peter and Catharine (McCann) Clark; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 11, 1839; came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1848, and to Farmington in 1853; he enlisted in April, 1861, in the three-months service, but was mustered into service in the 6th W. V. I. Co. D, and re-enlisted for three years; he received a gun-shot wound at the second battle of Bull Run, which confined him to the hospital for some time; on his recovery, he re-joined his regiment, and served the balance of the three years; he then re-enlisted as a veteran, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company; at the battle of Weldon Railroad, in the rear of Petersburg, he received a second severe wound, recovering from this, he continued in active service until after Lee's surrender, and was discharged at the close of the war, having served with distinction and honor throughout the entire war. He was married, Sept. 15, 1872, at Milwaukee, to Miss Johanna Canty, daughter of Timothy and Margaret Canty. Mrs. Clark was born at Cabotville, Mass. They have five children, three girls and two boys—Catharine, Margaret, Frank, James and Mary. Mr. Clark has served one term as a member of the Town Board of Farmington. He has 80 acres of land.

MRS. OLIVE M. COWAN, Boltonville; widow of Hugh Cowan, and daughter of Luther and Polly M. (Olmstead) Jackson; resides on Sec. 4; has 40 acres of land, and is widely and favorably known as a professional nurse; she was born in Connecticut Sept. 1, 1813; removed to Onondaga Co. when 13 years of age, and from there to Milwaukee in 1846, and thence to Farmington in 1853. She was married Feb. 23, 1858, to Mr. Hugh Cowan, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Adair) Cowan. Mr. C. was a native of the North of Ireland, and came to this country in an early day. He enlisted in Co. B, 12th W. V. I., Oct. 19, 1861; he took part in all engagements participated in by his regiment, until stricken by disease. Mrs. Cowan hastened to his assistance, and brought him homeward as far as Racine, where he died Nov. 28, 1863, leaving a wife and two children—the eldest, Emma, is now Mrs. Alvin Duncan,

of Boltonville; the youngest, Hugh A., is a resident of the State of New York. Mrs. Cowan has since resided on her farm near the village of Boltonville.

WILLIAM CRASS, farmer and musician; P. O. Fillmore; was born in the town of Farmington Aug. 21, 1852; is the son of Henry and Catharine Crass; spent his early years on his father's farm; received a common school education. Was married, in 1874, May 9, in this town, to Miss Mary Doubraurr, daughter of Joseph Daubraurr. Mrs. Crass was born in Bohemia. They have three children—Annie, Clara and Joseph. Mr. Crass made his home on Sec. 23, in 1875, where he has 32 acres of land; he has been a member of the Fillmore Brass Band since its organization in 1872, and has been its leader since 1879. His father, Henry Crass, is a resident of this town; is a native of Nausau, Germany, and came to this country in 1849, and located in Farmington, where he has resided to this date. He is a carpenter by trade, and resides on his tract of 15 acres in the village of Fillmore.

CHARLES W. DETMERING, farmer and veterinary surgeon, Sec. 27; P. O. Fillmore; has 218 acres; settled in the county in 1843. He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 23, 1816; is the son of George William and Henriette Detmering; came to America in 1843, and made his home in Cedarburg, Washington Co., now Ozaukee Co. He was engaged in farming there till 1849, when he came to Farmington and located on Sec. 27. Remained in this place only one and a half years; then went to Newburg, town of Trenton, and engaged in the mercantile business; was in trade only two and a half years, when he sold out, and bought his present farm in the town of Farmington, Sec. 27. Here he built a substantial brick house on a wooded elevation overlooking a beautiful little lake, whose waves wash the shore within a few steps of the house. He was married, in Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1846, to Miss Sophia Breymann, daughter of Frederick and Magdalena (Mueller) Breymann. Ten children were born to them—Henriette is now Mrs. Edward Prior, of Baltimore, Md.; William is a commercial traveler; Gustavus married Ella Taylor, and is a merchant of Oregon; Antonia, Albert, August, Emma, Bertha, Anna and Ottilia. In 1873, Mr. Detmering's son William, established a match factory on his father's place, in which he invested considerable capital. The enterprise did not prove a success and was abandoned after running a short time. Charles W. Detmering was elected a member of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1858, from Washington Co., and has served eighteen years as Justice of the Peace for the town of Farmington.

ADOLPH GOLDAMMER, school-teacher, Fillmore; son of Charles G. and Sophia Goldammer; was born in the town of Farmington Dec. 10, 1856; received his education in the common schools, and, when 18 years of age, began teaching in the district schools of his native town; has taught three terms.

CHARLES G. GOLDAMMER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fillmore; has 100 acres of land; was born in Saxony, Germany, Aug. 8, 1800; son of Gottlieb and Hannah R. Goldammer. Was married, in 1830, to Rosina Schlegel. Their children were Traugott, Ernst, Wilhelmine, Charlotte, Augusta and Julius. Mrs. Goldammer died in 1842. Mr. G. was married, in 1848, to Sophia Bormann, and came at once to America; located in Wisconsin on Sec. 14, town of Farmington. Seven children were born to them—Emily, Wilhelmine, Amelia, Laura, Charles, Louis and Adolph. Mr. Goldammer was Assessor of the town of Farmington in 1852. The old gentleman has past his 81st year, and is living in quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his many years of labor.

GOTTFRIED GEIDEL, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fillmore; has 80 acres of land; settled in the county in 1844, Aug. 11; he is the son of Michael and Gustine Geidel, and was born in Saxony Nov. 6, 1828. He came to America in August, 1844, with his parents, and settled in the town of Mequon, Washington Co., now Ozaukee. In the spring of 1846, he came to the town of Farmington and located on Government land, Sec. 22. He was married, in this town, in the fall of 1849, to Miss Catharine Grass; two daughters were born of this marriage—Augusta, now Mrs. L. Hinemann, of Chicago; Amelia, now Mrs. Backhaus, of the town of Kewaskum. Mrs. Geidel died in February, 1856. Mr. Geidel was married in the fall of the same year, in Farmington, to Sophia Oehler, daughter of Jacob Oehler. Four sons and one daughter were born to them—Alvin, Louis, Julius, Albert and Emma. Mr. Geidel has served one term as Supervisor of the town of Farmington. About three German families and one Yankee by the name of George Manley were about all the white inhabitants that the town could boast at the time.

HERMAN GRUHLE, dealer in general merchandise, and proprietor of cheese factory, billiard room, saloon and bowling alley, Fillmore; situated at the northeast corner of Sec. 23; business was established in the fall of 1865; has 140 acres of land on Sec. 22; he was born in Saxony, Germany, May 30, 1830; is the son of Gottfried and J. Rosine Gruhle; came to America with his brother Gotthelb in 1849, and direct to Farmington. His brother settled on Sec. 22, and here Mr. Gruhle made his home till 1852, when he went to California via the Nicaragua route, being one of the first to cross after the opening of the line. He remained in California till 1855, engaged principally in mining. He then returned to

Farmington and engaged in farming. In 1863, he rented out his farm and bought 2 acres of land at the northeast corner of Sec. 23, and erected a building in which he opened a store and saloon. He has since enlarged and improved it, having added a bowling alley; and, in 1878, a cheese factory was established in the rear, in which he manufactured 60,000 pounds of cheese annually. In 1881, the average price has been 9½ cents per pound. His store is one of the best stocked in the town, his merchandise stock amounting to about \$7,000. About 1860, he was elected Chairman of the town of Farmington, and, in 1879, he was elected one of the three County Commissioners of Poor for the three years' term. He was married, in Farmington, July 27, 1855, to Miss Augusta Petzold, daughter of Levereht Petzold. Mrs. Gruhle was born in Saxony, Germany. They have three sons and two daughters—Agnes A., now Mrs. G. H. Klessig, of Fredonia; Selma C., Edwin H., Robert A. and Ernst H.

GOTTLEIB GRUHLE, retired farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Farmington; settled in the county in 1849; Mr. Gruhle was born in Saxony, Germany, May 22, 1823; is the son of Gottlieb and Christine Gruhle. Was married in October, 1848, to Mary Ann Lorentz. Came to America in 1849, and settled on Sec. 22, town of Farmington; Mrs. Gruhle died soon after their arrival in this country (in the summer of 1849); Mr. Gruhle was married in October, 1850, to Miss Bertha Petzold; three children were born to them—Alma, now Mrs. A. Dettmer, of Sheboygan Co.; Max, who is married and lives on the old homestead; and Celestine, who died when 13 years of age; Mrs. Gruhle died May 16, 1862. Mr. Gruhle made one trip to Germany in 1856, and another in 1874. He was married, Oct. 23, 1862, to Mrs. Wilhelmine Petzold; one child was born of this marriage, named Alvina; Mrs. Pitzold had one daughter by a previous marriage—Anna, now Mrs. Krause, of Port Washington. Mr. Gruhle has improved his farm, which was naturally a very fine one, till it is one of the finest in the county.

MAX GRUHLE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fillmore; has 140 acres of land; is the son of Gottlieb and Bertha (Petzold) Gruhle; was born in the town of Farmington Aug. 23, 1853; was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at the German and English Academy of Milwaukee; went to Germany with his father in 1873, and, after spending one year in the old country, returned to Wisconsin; in 1879, he went to Minnesota and spent one year. He was married, March 10, 1879, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Huldah Hartz, daughter of Alfred Hartz; they have one child, a daughter, Cecelia.

ALFRED HARTZ, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fillmore; has 160 acres of land; he is the son of Henry and Magdalena Hartz; he was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, March 1, 1834; emigrated to America in 1852, coming direct to Washington Co.; he made his home on Sec. 22, where he now resides. He was married, in February, 1860, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Theresa Walter, daughter of Andrew Walter; Mrs. Hartz was born in the same part of Germany as her husband; they have three children—Huldah, now Mrs. Max Gruhle, of Farmington, Reinhold and Hugo.

G. AD HAENTZ, dealer in hardware, Boltonville; was born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 18, 1843; he came to the United States in 1852, making his home in Baltimore, Md., where he learned the tinsmith trade; continued his residence in that city nine years, then came to Milwaukee in 1861; spent a few months in that city and then removed to Chicago, where he worked at his trade three years; next went to Ozden, Mich., where he remained only a short time, and then came to Boltonville and started in his present business in 1870. He was married at Boltonville, Sept. 26, 1870, to Miss Anna Giersdorf, daughter of Franz L. and Maria (Bierekner) Giersdorf; Mrs. Haentz was born in Schleising, Germany, April 25, 1843; they have two children—Helena, aged 9, and Emanuel, aged 7 years.

MATHIAS HERRIGES, Postmaster, merchant and hotel-keeper, St. Michael's P. O., Sec. 7; son of Hubbard and Anna M. Herriges; was born in Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 31, 1835; came to America with his parents in September, 1846, and directly to Washington Co., arriving in Town 12, Range 19 (now Kewaskum), about October of that year, and located on Government land; in 1853, he went to Milwaukee, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade; was in that city about a year; then returned to Kewaskum and worked at carpenter work till 1860, when he went to Illinois; spent one summer near Bloomington, and then went to Louisiana, where he worked at bridge-building till the breaking-out of the war, when he made his way North. He was married, May 27, 1862, at St. Michael's Church, town of Kewaskum, to Miss Anna Maria Schneider, daughter of Peter Schneider; Mrs. Herriges was born in Prussia; they have ten children—J. Nicholas, Gertrude, Phillip and Hubbard (twins), Joseph, Mathias, Anna Maria, Michael and John. After his marriage, Mr. Herriges lived on a farm two years, on Sec. 34, town of Farmington; he then sold out and moved to another part of the same town, where he lived five years; he then moved to the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co., where he farmed and worked at his trade five years; in the fall of 1874, he moved to Farmington and built the store and hotel which he now occupies; in 1876, he opened the

store and hotel. In June, 1877, he was appointed Postmaster of St. Michael's Church P. O. He has a farm of 160 acres in Sheboygan Co.

DR. JACOB HOSCH, physician and farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Fillmore; son of Dr. Peter and Mary Hosch, and was born in Luxemburg July 15, 1812; was educated in his native country; studied medicine with his father, and practiced his profession in his native country till 1848, when he was married to Catharine Hoffman, and emigrated to the United States; he proceeded at once to Washington Co., and made his home on wild land in the town of Clarence (now Farmington), Sec. 1, where he has resided to this date; he was one of the pioneer physicians of this county; when he established his home in Farmington (or Clarence), his nearest neighbor was three miles distant, and it was no unusual thing for him to walk fourteen miles to Port Washington to get some tobacco. His family consists of wife and two children; the eldest (Peter) is married and living in Oregon; the youngest (Theresa) is now Mrs. John Mertzig, of Dorchester, Wis. The Doctor has served two terms as Supervisor of Farmington.

CHARLES HOERIG, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fillmore. Is the son of Gottfried and Rosine Hoerig; was born in Saxony March 29, 1839. Came to America in 1850, and directly to Farmington; settled on Section 13, with his mother and stepfather, Fred Mueller. He was married in the town of Polk, Oct. 8, 1860, to Miss Catharine Otto, daughter of Martin and Sophia Otto. Mrs. Hoerig was born in Prussia. They have had nine children—Matilda, Ida, Liberta, two twins died in childhood unnamed, next was Edmund, Laura, Emma. The youngest, Bertha, died when three years of age. Mr. Hoerig moved on to his present farm in 1869. He has 140 acres of land.

WILLIAM M. HORNER, proprietor of cheese factory, Sec. 35; P. O. Farmington. Is the son of Thomas C. and Martha J. Horner; was born in the city of Sheboygan May 19, 1850; was educated in the city schools of that place. On completing his schooling, he learned the business of an architectural draughtsman; followed that business five or six years or until his health failed; he then engaged in the cheese business, in Manitowoc County, at Clark's Mills. Carried on this business only one year, when he was burnt out, losing about \$1,100. He was next engaged in the same business for other parties in the town of Wilson, Sheboygan County, till 1878, when he moved to Oostburg, and started a factory for himself, and continued that business till the close of the season of 1880. In the spring of 1881, he started his present factory in the town of Farmington. He is now manufacturing at the rate 45,000 pounds per year. The factory is more fully described in the town history of Farmington. Mr. Horner was married at Manitowoc, May 26, 1874, to Miss Lois Walker, daughter of the late Hon. Charles H. Walker, of that city. Mrs. Horner was born in Ravenna, Ohio. They have two children, Julia S. and Mattie J. Mr. Horner's father was one of the early pioneers of Wisconsin, he having settled in Sheboygan when his was the sixth family in that place. He was the first lighthouse-keeper at Sheboygan; edited and published the first paper in the city (a Whig paper). He was married, in Milwaukee, to Miss Martha J. Brown, of that city. Mr. Horner died in 1854, leaving a wife and four children. The eldest, Elizabeth, is now the wife of Hon. Ed. Decker, of Kewaunee. Robert was a soldier and died in 1862. Charles was a member of Co. H, 1st W. V. L., and died in 1866, from disease contracted in the army. The youngest is the subject of this sketch. The mother is now Mrs. M. J. Cole, of Sheboygan.

J. PETER KLEIN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Barton; is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Klein. He was born in Prussia, Germany, April 29, 1834; came to the United States with his parents in October, 1852, and located in the town of Polk, Washington Co. He was married in that town June 9, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Weekmiller. They have had fourteen children, nine of whom are living. The eldest, John J., is the teacher of the Fillmore School; he was educated in the West Bend and Milwaukee schools. Jacob and Elizabeth (twins) died in infancy; Christopher, George P., Frank, Henry P., died in infancy, C. Catharine, Carolae, Fred, William and one died unnamed were twins. Mary and Washington. Mr. Klein was elected Assessor of Kewaskum three terms. The last time he was obliged to resign, as he was moving to Farmington. He furnished a substitute in the late war. He has 80 acres of land.

ERNST KLESSIG (deceased), was born in Saxony, Germany, Nov. 3, 1827. Was the son of Leverecht Klessig; was engaged in the old country in the mercantile line. In 1848, he came to America, and made his home in Washington Co., town of Farmington, Sec. 24. He bought 40 acres of land and built a store, hotel and dance hall in 1855. A grand opening party was given, which is still remembered as one of the events of the time. He then began in the mercantile business. In 1857, he was appointed Postmaster of the Fillmore Post Office, which he kept several years. In 1860, he built the Farmington Brewery, near the northwest corner of Sec. 24, and carried on the brewing business till the time of his death, which occurred March 17, 1864. Mr. Klessig was married in the town of Farmington, June 9,

1850, to Miss Liberta Poetsch, daughter of Gottlieb and Fredericka (Vogtlander) Poetsch. Six children were born to them—Louis, the eldest, died in infancy; Mary, now Mrs. Henry Witt, of Waubakee; Augusta, the wife of Anton F. Bratz, of Farmington; H. John, who is now conducting the Farmington Brewery; the two youngest, Emma and Ida, reside with the mother at the old homestead, at this writing.

MRS. LIBERTA KLESSIG, was married July 20, 1865, to Mr. Ernst Jaehnig, a gentleman of German birth, who had been a resident of this country many years. He went from Wisconsin to California in 1852, and remained till 1862, when he returned to Washington County on a visit; remained a short time and then went back to California, returning again in 1865, when he was married to Mrs. Klessig. Four children were born to them—Alma, Edwin, Bertha (who died when one and a half years of age), and one who died in infancy. Mr. Jaehnig carried on the brewing business till the time of his death, which occurred April 25, 1875.

THEODORE KOCH, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fillmore; has 120 acres of land. Is the son of Christian and Johanna Koch; was born in Prussia March 31, 1840; came to America in 1856, and directly to Washington County. Went South several years before the opening of the late war, and learned the mason's trade, at which he worked till he was forced North at the breaking-out of the war in the spring of 1861. He came to Chicago, and enlisted July 1, 1861, in the 1st I. V. I. Before reaching the regiment he was transferred to the 16th I. V. C., and before reaching that regiment he was detailed for duty on Gen. Sherman's escort. Was with Gen. Sherman, acting part of the time as Orderly during the hard fighting of the next three years. Participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements; was discharged Sept. 2, 1864, at the expiration of the term of his enlistment. On his return to Wisconsin he was married, in October, 1865, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Mary Schmidt, daughter of Mathias Schmidt. Mrs. Koch was born in Prussia. They have three children—Johanna, Theodore and Henry. Since 1867, Mr. Koch has made his home at his present farm.

JULIUS KOENIG, wagon-maker, Fillmore, where he established himself in business in October, 1869. He is a native of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany; is the son of John and Mary Koenig, and was born July 19, 1840. He learned the wagon-maker's trade in the old country, and came to America in 1866, making his home in Milwaukee for about one and a half years. He then removed to Fillmore, and, in October, 1869, opened his present shop. He was married at this place, Oct. 1, 1869, to Catharine Just, daughter of Adam Just. Mrs. Koenig was born in Hesse-Darmstadt. They have had six children, Emil (deceased), John H., William, Augusta, Adolph and Bertha. Mr. Koenig was elected Clerk of School District No. 5, in 1880.

ANDREAS KRAETSCH, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fillmore; has 82 acres; is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Kraetsch; he was born in Rhineland, Prussia, Oct. 29, 1833; came to America with his parents in the spring of 1846; the family located in the town of Polk, Washington Co. Mr. Kraetsch was engaged in farming about nine years in that town, and then came to Farmington and made his home on Sec. 14. He was married, Dec. 9, 1858, in Farmington, to Miss Emma Gerhardt, daughter of Frederick W. Gerhardt; seven children were born to them—Tuska, the eldest, died when 17 years of age; the younger ones are Linda, Arthur, Edmund, Richard, Henry and Emma. Mrs. Kraetsch died Oct. 1, 1873. Mr. Kraetsch was married, March 23, 1875, to Mrs. Natalia Marpes; they have had three children—Ida, Robert (who died in infancy), and one daughter unnamed. Mr. Kraetsch was a member of Co. G, 7th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war; participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Wilderness, and was present at Lee's surrender. He served as Town Treasurer of Farmington, in 1872.

JOHN La CRAFT, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Boltonville; settled in the county in November, 1846; has 120 acres of land. Mr. La Craft was born in Youngstown, near Toronto, Canada, Aug. 15, 1820; when 9 years of age, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained about eight years; he then moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio; previously, in 1835, he began sailing from Buffalo to Chicago before the mast; wintered in Chicago in 1837; before he was 19 years of age, he was mate of a vessel; some years later he became master of a vessel, and sailed in all twenty-two seasons. He was married, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1845, to Mary Klice, daughter of David Klice, of Maryland. In May, 1846, they moved to Racine, and, in November of that year, removed to Washington Co. Town 12, Range 20, now Farmington, where they located on Government land, on Sec. 17; here Mr. La Craft spent his winters, while his summers were given to sailing on the lakes; this was continued some ten or twelve years, when he retired from sailing and has since devoted his attention to farming; in 1853, he moved to his present location. He was elected the first Superintendent of Schools of this town, in 1848; was also Treasurer and Justice of the Peace, which latter office he has held several terms; he has also served three terms as

Chairman. Mr. and Mrs. La Craft have six children—the eldest, Henry, married Charlotte Haviland, and resides in the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co.; the second, Carrie, is now Mrs. Merton Yeamans, of Dakota; the others are John, Clarence, Clara and Orin.

P. M. LEINBERGER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Fillmore; is the son of P. Leinberger; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1850; came to Wisconsin with his parents in the spring of 1855, and passed his early years on his father's farm in the town of Barton, Washington Co. Some time ago, he went to Nebraska, where he has 160 acres of land. He returned to Washington Co., and was married at Fillmore, June 7, 1881, to Miss Huldah, only daughter of Mr. George Seigel.

CAPT. ROBERT A. LONG, retired lake captain, Sec. 16; P. O. Boltonville; has 120 acres of land; he is the son of Capt. John Long, and was born in Island Magee, on the coast of Ireland, near Belfast, Aug. 12, 1823; when between 13 and 14 years of age, he was apprenticed a sailor on a packet ship of the London and Belfast line, where he served about four years; he next sailed in the coasting trade two years. He was married, in Ireland, when only 18 years of age, to Miss Abbey Flack, who died within a year after her marriage, leaving him an infant daughter; the child was named after her mother, Abbey, and is now Mrs. P. H. Donovan, of Hingham, Sheboygan Co. In 1843, Mr. Long shipped to America; May 2, 1844, while sailing on the lake in the schooner *Aurora Borealis*, under his father, Capt. John Long, the vessel was capsized and his father was drowned. Young Long soon after became mate of a vessel, and, in 1849, was made master of the schooner *Speed*, of Milwaukee. He was married, Nov. 24, 1847, at Albany, N. Y., to Miss Mary Ann Manning, daughter of Michael Manning, an officer of the British Navy. In 1852, at the solicitation of his wife, he bought a tract of wild land in the town of Farmington, Washington Co., and removed his family to that place, where they have made their home to this date. The Captain continued sailing on the lakes, making summers, and spending the winters on the farm with his family till 1867, when he was obliged to retire from the lakes on account of failing health; some time previous, he had met with an accident on board his vessel, by which one of his thighs was broken; the fracture never properly healed, and partial paralysis of the extremities ensued; the Captain has been an invalid about fourteen years. They have six children, three sons and three daughters; the eldest son, Robert A., is a captain on the lakes; William married Mary Kenney, and is a merchant of Calumet Co.; Agnes A. is the wife of James Strong, of Calumet Co.; Anna is the widow of Thomas Callahan and is living with her parents; Oswald M. and Theresa G. are at home. The youngest son carries on the farm.

GEORGE LUSSENDEN, farmer, residence Sec. 10 (Farmington); has 160 acres of land; P. O. Boltonville. Mr. Lussenden is the son of Thomas and Mary Lussenden, and was born in the county of Kent, England, April 15, 1819. In 1846, he came to America, and made his home in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. He was married at Parma, in 1849, to Miss Eliza Stilson; they had one daughter, now Mrs. George C. Lussenden, of Farmington. Mrs. Lussenden died in March, 1850. In the fall of 1851, Mr. L. was married the second time to Miss Ada Marcellus, daughter of John Marcellus. Mrs. Lussenden was born in Ohio. In 1851, Mr. L. came to Wisconsin and located on his present farm in the town of Farmington; three children were born of the second marriage; the eldest, George W., married Mary A. Callaghan, and resides in Farmington; the second, Phoebe, is the wife of F. Stelling, of Manitowoc Co.; the youngest, John T., lives at home. Mr. Lussenden has served one term as Supervisor of Farmington.

THOMAS MALLON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Fillmore; was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1829; son of Michael and Bridget (Bolen) Mallon. Mr. Mallon came to America in 1851; made his home in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; resided there till 1856, then came to Farmington. He was married in this town in April, 1856, to Miss Catharine Ryan, by the Rev. Mr. Patrick Bradley, of St. John's congregation; eight children were born to them—Michael, Lawrence, Patrick, Mary, Thomas, Agnes, Hannah and James. Mr. Mallon has served two terms as Supervisor of the town of Farmington. He has 60 acres of land.

JACOB PLAUM, farmer and mason, Sec. 11; P. O. Fillmore; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt Feb. 9, 1834. Is the son of Jacob and Maria Plaum. He served a regular apprenticeship to the mason's trade, and came to America in 1859, arriving June 12. He came at once to Farmington, and was married at Fillmore, July, 1859, to Maria Petzer, daughter of Charles Petzer; Mrs. P. was born in Hesse-Darmstadt Aug. 10, 1833. For the next three years after his marriage, he made his home on Sec. 14. He then moved to his present home on Sec. 11. They have had twelve children—Hermann, Anna, one boy died unnamed, Louis, Charles, another son was lost in childhood, Edwin, Otto, Bertha (died in childhood), Adolph, Jacob (died when one year old); Alma is the youngest.

EDWARD RILEY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Boltonville. Has 165 acres of land. Is the son of Patrick and Ann Riley; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1830. He lost his father while quite young, and, in the spring of 1846, he in company with his mother, brothers and sisters came to the

Territory of Wisconsin, and took up Government land in Town 12 north, Range 20 east, now Farmington. Here, with the Indians for neighbors, they built a rude log hut which they roofed with troughs, and partly floored with split slabs called "puncheons." When it rained they were obliged to confine themselves to the puncheons, as the unfloored portion of the hut would be flooded. Their only roads were such as they cut for themselves, marking the course by blazed trees. Their nearest white neighbors were several miles distant, there being only three or four families besides their own in the township. Thirty-five years of patient labor! The ceaseless chopping, the grim logging and fencing, followed later, by the pulling of stumps—the building of large frame barns and substantial houses in the place of old log ones—all this has been Mr. Riley's experience in common with his neighbors of the early days. The results of such labors is apparent in the large, smooth fields, commodious buildings, fine churches and schoolhouses of the town. Mr. Riley was married, Oct. 28, 1855, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Bridget Nolan, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Brennan) Nolan. Mrs. Riley was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1849. They have had eight children—the eldest, Elizabeth, died when three years of age; Patrick H. died in infancy; Mary A., Alice, George A., Abigail, Anna J. and Edward are living at home. Mr. Riley has served one year as Town Clerk of Farmington, and is serving his third term as Supervisor.

THOMAS RILEY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Boltonville; has 115 acres of land; is the son of Patrick and Ann Riley; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1821. Came to Wisconsin, and to Town 12 north, Range 20 east, now Farmington, in the spring of 1846; made his home on his present farm, which he took up as Government land, in the fall of that year. He was married, Jan. 21, 1857, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Mary Goodman, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Goodman. They have had eleven children, of whom eight are living, six daughters and two sons—Mary E. died when 5 years of age; Anna J. died when 3 years of age; next came Julia Ann, Mary A., Thomas E., James M., next a son who died in infancy, then Maggie J., Esther T., Rosalia C. and Martha J. Mr. Riley has served three terms as Supervisor of Farmington, and several terms as Treasurer of School District No. 8, being the present incumbent. Mr. Riley built the first frame house in the town, the lumber for which was sawed at Salisbury's Mills, now Barton. His family was one of the first half dozen to settle in this town.

PETER SCHWIN, Sec. 34; P. O. Nowburg; farmer, and agent for the Germantown Mutual Insurance Company. He has been an agent of the company since 1864; resides on Sec. 34; has 180 acres of land; settled in Washington Co. in 1845; in Farmington in October, 1846. He was born in Prussia Sept. 9, 1808; is the son of Peter and Barbara Schwin. He followed farming in early life, and was married, Nov. 28, 1837, to Miss Susanna Baasch. Eleven children were born to them, seven sons and four daughters. Peter, the eldest, was married to Margaret Lochen, and resides in Trenton; John, married to Maryann Schulte, also residents of Trenton; Henry, married to Miss Bruener, lives at Port Washington; Susanna, now Mrs. Peter Lochen, of Trenton; Nicholas D., married to Christine Schoemer, resides at Kaukauna; Mathias L., Mary, Michael, Margaret (now Mrs. Jacob Laufer, of Trenton), Helen and Francis. Mr. Schwin came with his family to America in 1845, and directly to Washington Co. He located in the town of Mequon, now Ozaukee Co., where he remained one year, and then came to the town of Farmington in October, 1846. He selected his home on Sec. 34, near the little lake which now bears his name. Here he purchased 400 acres of land, of which he only retains 180 at present, having parted with the balance to his children. In 1864, he was appointed agent for the Germantown Mutual Insurance Company, and for the past ten years has devoted his attention entirely to the insurance business. He has served as Assessor of Farmington five years, and has been a member of the Town Board four terms.

FREDERICK C. SCHULER, of the firm of Bolton & Schuler, proprietors of flouring-mills and cheese-factory; is the son of Phillip and Maria Schuler; was born in Saxony, Germany, March 8, 1844; came to America with his parents in 1853; made his home in Sheboygan Falls about seven years; then went to Plymouth, and served three years at the miller's trade with William Schwartz. In 1863, he came to Boltonville, and engaged as miller in the Reliance Mills; two years later, he went to Young America, and ran the Young America Mills of that place three years; he then returned to Boltonville, and resumed work in the Reliance Mills. The following year, he bought a one-third interest in those mills, and has continued in the business to this date. In the spring of 1881, he joined Mr. George Bolton as an equal partner in establishing a cheese factory near their mills, which is more fully described elsewhere in this work. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace; was re-elected, and has held to this writing. The same year, he was elected Chairman of the town of Farmington, and has been re-elected each year since. He was married, in the town of Scott, Sheboygan Co., in 1864, to Miss Mary

Bolton, daughter of Hiram Bolton. Mrs. Schuler was born in Ohio. One son was born of this marriage—Fred M. Mrs. Schuler died Dec. 7, 1866. Mr. Schuler was married, July 4, 1869, to his present wife, Annie Trenam, daughter of Daniel Trenam. Mrs. Schuler was born in the State of New York. They have three children—Effie, Marvin and Otto.

GEORGE SEIGEL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Fillmore; has 80 acres of land. He is the son of George and Mary Seigel, and was born in Saxony, Germany, Dec. 30, 1823; came to America in 1855, and directly to Farmington, and located on his present farm. He was married, previous to coming to this country, in 1847, to Gustine Donath. Two children were born to them—a son named Robert, who died in childhood, and Huldah, now Mrs. P. M. Leinberger, of Farmington. Mr. Seigel was a member of Co. I, 45th W. V. I. He enlisted in the fall of 1864, and served till the close of the war.

PHILLIP SCHNEIDER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. St. Michael's; has 120 acres of land settled in the county in September, 1846. He is the son of Mat J. and Catharine Schneider; was born in Rheinisch Prussia, Nov. 30, 1826; came to America in company with his stepfather, John Theusch, in 1846, arriving in New York about Sept. 1; came directly to Milwaukee. After spending a few weeks in that village, they came to Washington Co., Town 12, Range 20, now Farmington, where they located on Government land, Sec. 18. In 1849, Mr. Schneider went to Chicago with the expectation of getting employment. On the breaking-out of the cholera at that place, he returned to Wisconsin. In 1851, he went to New York, where he remained till the following year. He then returned to Wisconsin. He was married, at St. Michael's Church, Kewaskum, in September, 1853, to Miss Helen Keller, daughter of J. Keller. Mrs. Schneider only lived eleven months after her marriage. In November, 1855, Mr. S. was married to Miss Susan Thull, daughter of Theodore Thull. Mrs. Schneider died in 1859, leaving four children—Catharine, Margaret, Joseph and Nicholas. Mr. S. married Miss Christine Meyring, daughter of Henry Meyring, at St. Michael's Church, town of Kewaskum, July 23, 1864. Seven children were born of this marriage—Henry, John, Gertrude, Frank, Phillip, Mary and Mathias. Mr. Schneider was elected Assessor for the town of Farmington for the years 1856, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862. In 1864, he was elected Town Clerk. During the County Commissioner system, he was elected one of the Commissioners, and served two years. In 1866, he was elected a member of the Assembly for the Third District of Washington Co., and re-elected in 1874-75. He was elected Chairman of the town of Farmington in 1867, and re-elected each year to 1877. He was elected to the State Senate from Washington Co., and served in that body during the sessions of 1876-77.

EMIL SELIGER, farmer and musician; P. O. Fillmore; is the son of Henry and Wilhelm Seliger, and was born in Saxe-Weimar May 3, 1849; he came to the United States, with his parents, in 1853, and made his home in the town of Farmington, Sec. 11; made farming his business; studied music, and is a member of Luckow's Brass Band, of West Bend. He was married in Farmington, Nov. 2, 1871, to Catharine Crass, daughter of Gottfried and Henriette Crass; they have had four children—Linda, Franklin, Ernst and Edwin; of these only two are living (Franklin and Edwin). Mrs. Seliger's father continued his residence on the farm till the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. The mother survives.

THOMAS SMITH (deceased), was born in New Hampshire, and was married in 1817, in Vermont, to Mrs. Margery Varney, widow of Asa Varney; Mrs. Varney was the mother of two children, one daughter, Phebe, now Mrs. Harlow Bolton, of Boltonville. The son, Asa, was married to Miss Miranda Norton, and resides in Farmington; six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith; the eldest, Horace, is a resident of Iowa; William married Miss Susan Norton, a sister of Mrs. Miranda Varney, and lives in Michigan; Martha, now Mrs. Garrett Marcellus, of Iowa; Jeremiah married Mrs. Christina Danforth, and lives in Boltonville; Permelia was married in Farmington, June 17, 1849, to Orson H. McClaffin; is now residing with her son, Thomas, at Milwaukee.

DANIEL D. SMITH, retired farmer, residence, Sec. 19; P. O. Farmington; is probably the oldest pioneer now resident in this town, being 86 years of age, as well as one of the oldest settlers. He was born in the town of Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1795; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He was married in October, 1817, to Miss Rachel Hicks; eleven children were born to them, of whom six are living. In 1830, Mr. Smith's family moved to Onondaga Co., and from there, Sept. 4, 1847, to Washington Co., Wis., locating Government land on Sec. 19, town of Clarence, now Farmington, where they have resided to this date. Mr. Smith built the first brick house in the town, and is said to have built the first frame barn; also established the first cooperage, and supplied the early settlers with barrels. The old gentleman is hale and hearty, and delights in telling interesting stories of early days.

JOSEPH H. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Farmington; is the son of Daniel D. and Rachel Smith; he was born in Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1836; lived in his native county till 12 years of age; then removed to Wisconsin, with his parents, and settled in the town of Clarence, Sec. 19, Washington Co., in September, 1847. He was married in Barton, Jan. 1, 1859, to Miss Eliza Bailey, daughter of Thomas and Maria Bailey. Mrs. Smith was born in Devonshire, England, and came to America when 1 year old; they have one adopted child, Bertha. He has 155 acres of land.

WILLIAM STEWART, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Barton; settled in the county October, 1846; has 362 acres of land; Mr. Stewart was born in Perth Co., Scotland, Aug. 15, 1815; is the son of James and Margaret (Rogers) Stewart. Was married in February, 1837, to Miss Jane Pringle, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ford) Pringle. Mrs. Stewart was born in Scotland; three children were born to them in the old country; the eldest, Elizabeth, died in childhood; the second, Mary, is now Mrs. Hugh Calderwood, of Iowa; the third, James, died in America at the age of 17 years. Mr. Stewart and family came to the United States in 1844; made their home in Livingston Co., N. Y., about two years; then, in the fall of 1846, they came to Wisconsin Territory and located on Government land, on Sec. 29, Town 12 north, Range 20 east, now Farmington, Washington Co.; a daughter was born to them Dec. 28, 1846, who was named Jane; the young lady grew to womanhood, and became the wife of Mr. Mathias Storks, and, at this writing is a resident of Iowa; Mr. Stewart and wife were blessed with four more children—Elizabeth, Annie, Martha and William; the two latter are now residing in Iowa. Mr. Stewart moved to his present farm in 1866; he held the office of Assessor of the town of Farmington in an early day, and was elected Chairman. He was the first President of the Bible Society, which was organized in 1851.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, farmer, resides on Sec. 20; P. O. Boltonville; has 120 acres of land in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Burgess. Mr. Thompson was born in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, Feb. 17, 1800. He was married in his native country, in November, 1837, to Miss Martha Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Mitchell) Thompson, also a native of Ulster. Five children were born to them, of whom three only lived to maturity; Elizabeth, who for many years has been a popular teacher of Washington County, is now the wife of Mr. Joseph Burgess and resides at the old homestead, being the only surviving child of the family. The son, John, died at the age of 27, and the other daughter, Mary A., was the wife of Mr. I. N. Frisby, a well-known attorney of West Bend. Her death occurred Sept. 24, 1878. Mr. Thompson came to America in 1844; made his home in the city of New York for three years; then removed to Allentown, Penn., where he remained till 1855, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Farmington, Washington Co., Sec. 20; here, by patient labor, he has developed a finely-cultivated farm out of the wilderness of woods that greeted him over a quarter of a century ago, and now, having reached his 81st birthday, he and his good wife are happily passing their declining years, cheered by the kindly care of their only surviving child.

DANIEL TRENAM, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Boltonville; has 160 acres of land; settled in the county in 1855. Is the son of John and Sarah (Thompson) Trenam; was born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 19, 1814; came to America in 1833; made his home in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He was married in that county in 1845 to Miss Lydia Christy, daughter of James Christy. Mrs. Trenam was born in New Brunswick. With the exception of three years spent in Jefferson County, Mr. Trenam remained in Oneida County till 1855, when he removed to Wisconsin and located in the town of Farmington, Washington Co., where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Trenam have three children—Daniel, married to Mary Stanley, residing at the homestead; Ann, now Mrs. Fred Schuler, of Boltonville, and James, married to Miss Laviry Yeamans and resides in Dakota. Mr. Trenam established the first cheese-factory in the town of Farmington (1871), which is still in successful operation; has manufactured about 40,000 pounds of cheese annually. He has kept a record of the reading of the thermometer three times a day, and the direction of the wind and a description of the weather for each day for several years.

SAMUEL A. VARNEY, farmer and school-teacher, Sec. 34; P. O. Barton; was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1843; is the son of Asa and Miranda (Norton) Varney. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1847, and passed his boyhood in the wild woods of the town of Farmington; when about 19, September, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 12th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war; when 23 years of age, he began teaching school and has taught thirteen terms, two of which were of the graded school of Fillmore. He was married, Oct. 29, 1869, in this town, to Miss Mary E. Albright, daughter of Solomon and Maria Albright. Mrs. Varney was born in Pennsylvania and came to this town with her parents at an early day. They have two children, a son, A. Olin, and a daughter, E. Avis. They have 80 acres of land.

ASA VARNEY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Boltonville; is the son of Asa and Margery Varney; was born in Addison Co., Vt., June 5, 1816; when 17 years of age, moved to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he was married, March 30, 1842, to Miss Miranda Norton, daughter of Samuel and Susan Norton, who was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. In November, 1847, Mr. Varney and family moved to the town of Clarence (now Farmington), Washington Co., and located on Sec. 20, where they are still residing. They have 160 acres of land. Four sons were born to them—Samuel A. was a member of Company D, 12th W. V. I., and served three years in the late war. He was married to Miss Mary Albright and resides in Farmington; James O. married Miss Miranda J. Holt and lives in Iowa; Harlow B. is in Montana Territory, and Charles M. at home. Mr. Varney was a member of the firm of Bolton, Varney & Willis, who built the Reliance Mills at Boltonville in 1854. Mr. Varney is a carpenter and millwright, and has been both farmer and builder.

ANDREW WALTER, deceased; was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Sept. 6, 1808. Was married, in 1830, to Miss Johanna Ritter, daughter of Godfried Ritter; two daughters and four sons were born to them—Albert, Louisa, Theresa, Otto, Theodore, and Julius (deceased). Mr. Walter came to America with his family in September, 1854, and located in the town of Farmington, Sec. 35, where he was engaged in farming till the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 6, 1879. Mrs. Walter died Feb. 17, 1881.

THEODORE H. WALTER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Newburg; has 80 acres of land; son of Andrew and Johanna Walter; was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Oct. 24, 1847; came to America with his parents in 1854, and made his home on Sec. 35, town of Farmington; he is engaged in farming. Nov. 28, 1876, he was married, at Newburg, to Miss Emma Kelek, daughter of Christian and Caroline Kelek; they have three children—Agnes, Gustave and Elsa. Mr. Walter enlisted, in April, 1865, in Co. H, 51st W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He is the present Clerk of School District No. 4, of this town.

WILLET R. WESCOTT, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Boltonville; has 100 acres; settled in the county in 1846; is the son of Samuel and Bethiah (Cuddeback) Wescott; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1830; in 1846, came with his parents to Washington County and settled in Town 12, Range 20—now Farmington—making his home on Sec. 7; two years later, began teaching school, being the second to act in that capacity in the town; he taught nine winters in succession. Was married in this town (Farmington), April 27, 1854, to Miss Thamar Stanley, daughter of Marshall Stanley, of Ohio; they had two children; one died in infancy, unnamed; and the other, Olin, died when 6 years of age. Mrs. Wescott died Oct. 1, 1866. Mr. Wescott was married again, Aug. 27, 1867, in Farmington, to Miss Kate Ross, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McCormack) Ross. Mrs. Wescott was born in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co., Sept. 25, 1846; they have seven children—Cora B., Lou E., Earl R., Will S., Bruce P., Elizabeth M. and Mary Josephine. Has served as Superintendent of Schools of Farmington three terms, and as Justice of the Peace two terms; was once elected Chairman, but did not qualify. Mr. Wescott's father, Samuel Wescott, was a pioneer of 1846 of this town; now a resident of Iowa. Mr. Wescott enlisted, in September, 1861, in Co. D, 12th W. V. I., and served till May, 1864; being a musician, he was transferred to a band, and served as a musician; was with his regiment in all the engagements in which they participated.

JUDSON WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Barton. Mr. Williams is a native of Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; is the son of James B. and Naomi (Taft) Williams, and was born June 7, 1833. When 13 years of age, he moved with his parents to Cedarburg, Washington Co. (now Ozaukee Co.), arriving there in April, 1846; the following October, they removed to Sec. 29, town of Clarence (now Farmington), where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood and has since made his home. He was married, in this town, April 2, 1865, to Miss Martha Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson. Mrs. Williams was born in Mauch Chunk, Penn., and came to Farmington with her people in 1859. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams—George, Irving (who died when 2½ years old), Henry, Alice, Phoebe and Annie. Mr. Williams has 160 acres of land.

JAMES B. WILLIAMS, deceased; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He was married, in that county, to Miss Naomi Taft. He moved West to Washington Co., Wis., in 1846; spent a few months at Cedarburg, then came to the town of Clarence (now Farmington), where he entered Government land on Sec. 19, receiving his patent in 1848, Feb. 10. He was one of the earliest Superintendents of Schools of this town; he was also elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held some twelve years; he was a large-hearted, genial man—one of a type frequently found on the frontiers of a new country. He devoted himself to the improvement of his land, and lived to enjoy the fruits of his labors. His

death occurred Jan. 7, 1874. His widow still lives on the old homestead with her son Judson, the best room in the new house being devoted to her use.

CARL WITTIG, Town Clerk, carpenter and joiner, Fillmore; settled in the county in 1850; was born in Saxony, Germany, March 29, 1838; is the son of Adam Wittig; came to America in 1850 and directly to the town of Farmington; learned the carpenter's trade in Milwaukee; was there two years, and was married in that city, Nov. 15, 1859, to Miss Augusta Kanter, a daughter of George Kanter; Mrs. Wittig was born in Prussia; they have two sons and one daughter—Charles, Ernst and Emma. He enlisted in October, 1864, in Co. A, 45th W. V. I., and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and served till the close of the war, and received his discharge in July, 1865. He was elected Town Clerk of Farmington in 1870 and re-elected till 1875, when he resigned and moved to St. Louis; on his return after six months, he was appointed to his former position and re-elected in the spring of 1876, and has been re-elected each year to this writing (1881); he was candidate for Sheriff of Washington Co. on the Republican ticket in 1880; he made a good run, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket, being unable to overcome the strong Democratic majority against him.

PETER WOOG, dealer in general merchandise and proprietor of cheese factory, Boltonville; store established in the fall of 1877; the cheese factory and a branch store were established on the northeast corner of Sec. 12, of this town, in the spring of 1881; combined stock of the two stores, \$4,000; about sixty thousand pounds of cheese will be manufactured the present season (1881). Mr. Woog was born in Prussia Dec. 5, 1838; is the son of Henry and Annette Woog; he came to America in 1854; stopped in Milwaukee about four years, where he learned the cooper's trade; then came to Boltonville and engaged in the coopering business; continued this business about five years; he then engaged as dealer in farm produce, and continued in that line till 1877, when he opened a store as dealer in general merchandise, which he has continued to the present time; he carries a full line of goods usually found in a country store; in the spring of 1881, he established a cheese factory and branch store on Sec. 12, as described above. He was married at Boltonville, July 4, 1859, to Miss Kate Kratsch, daughter of Henry Kratsch; Mrs. Woog was born in Germany; they have six children—Bertha, Peter, Clara, Edward, Annette and Amanda.

NICHOLAS YOUNG, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fillmore; was born in Alsace, France, April 2, 1834; is the son of Jacob and Margaret Jung (now spelled Young by their descendants); Mr. Young came to America in 1853 and directly to the town of Farmington, Washington Co.; came with his parents, and located on Sec. 26. He enlisted in the fall of 1864, in Co. B, 45th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. On his return from the army, he was married at Port Washington, Oct. 19, 1865, to Miss Augusta Goldammer, daughter of Charles Goldammer. Mrs. Young was born in Germany, and came to America when 9 years of age; they have four children—Charles William, Alfred and Lydia. Mr. Young spent some time learning the blacksmith's trade, but has been engaged in farming the most of his time. He was elected and served one year as Town Clerk of the town of Farmington. Has made his home at his present place of residence since 1878.

WILLIAM YOUNG, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Barton; settled in the county in the spring of 1874; has 200 acres of land; was born in Scotland Aug. 26, 1818; is the son of James and Grace Young. Was married in Fifeshire, May 9, 1842, to Miss Mary Graham, daughter of William and Mary (Rutherford) Graham; Mrs. Young was born in Fifeshire, Scotland; soon after their marriage, they came to America (in 1842) and located in Canada, where they remained two years, and then moved to the State of New York; lived in that State three years, then, in the spring of 1847, came to Wisconsin, and settled on Sec. 33, town of Clarence (now Farmington), where they have continued to reside. They have five children—Mary (now Mrs. Chris Albright, of Washington Co., Kan.), James (married to Fannie Rockafellow, also residing in Kansas), Grace (now Mrs. Charles E. Ripley, of Oakfield, Wis.), Alvin A. (married to Mary Friedeman, living in Kansas), Comfort W. (married to Matilda Board, and residing in Farmington).

TOWN OF BARTON.

JOHN JACOB BASTIAN, Sr., Barton; son of Sebastian and Christine Bastian; was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, Feb. 26, 1817; learned the tanner's trade. Was married, Feb. 3, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Braun, daughter of Peter and Christine Braun. In 1844, they came to America; made their home in Cleveland, Ohio, till August, 1846, when they moved to Washington Co., and settled on wild land, on Sec. 14, town of West Bend, now a part of the village of West Bend. Mr. Bastian and family were the first Germans to locate within the present limits of the village of West Bend; after one year's residence at this place, they moved to the town of Barton, Sec. 8, where they still live. Six children were born to them—John Jacob, the eldest, was born in Cleveland, Ohio; married Margaret Arnet, and is now a resident of the town of West Bend. Emma was the wife of Mathias Baes, and died March 26, 1878, leaving three children. George L. married Mary Winkler, and is a blacksmith of West Bend; Henry C. married Catharine Glass, and is a resident of the town of Barton, has five children; Herman, married to Mary Paff, has one child, resides at West Bend; H. Augustus married Magdalene Holemass, and is a wagon-maker of West Bend. Mr. Bastian had purchased 200 acres of land on Sec. 8, but has deeded all to his children except $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which he reserves for a homestead. He has served six years as Treasurer of the town of Barton, being the first German to hold that office; has also served as Assessor one year.

WILLIAM S. DAVIS, of the firm of Woodford & Davis, proprietors of steam saw and planing mill, Young America, town of Barton; was born in the town of Verona, Oneida Co. N. Y., June 23, 1831; son of William and Sally (Quimby) Davis. Mr. D. came to Washington Co. in May, 1850, and made his home in Waubeka, now Ozaukee Co.; in 1851, he came to Young America and engaged in the saw-mill business. He was married, in Barton, Feb. 27, 1858, to Miss Emily J. Bidwell, daughter of Luther and Lydia Bidwell. Mrs. Davis is a native of the State of New York. Two children were born to them—Charles W. (deceased) and Cora Emily. Mrs. Davis died July 14, 1869. Mr. Davis formed the existing partnership with Mr. Woodford in 1864. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Dec. 24, 1871, to Miss Amelia B. Wicker, who died fifteen months after her marriage (May 31, 1873). Mr. Davis was married again, April 27, 1875, at Sparta, to Mrs. Frances M. Brooks, widow of Frank Brooks, and daughter of Ebenezer and Julia U. Avery. Mrs. Davis was born in Chicago. They have one child, a daughter—Hannah M.

MICHAEL EISENMANN, proprietor of the Milwaukee House, Barton; the business was established in 1857 by his father, Frank Eisenmann. Mr. E. is a native of Bavaria, Germany; was born Nov. 30, 1838, and, in 1852, came to America with his parents (Frank and Theresa Eisenmann); made his home in Milwaukee, and with his father engaged with Bradley & Metcalf, boot and shoe manufacturers, and continued in their employ three years; then moved to Barton, in 1855, and worked with his father at shoemaking till 1868, when he engaged in his present business of hotel-keeping. He was married, Nov. 25, 1861, at Barton, to Miss Anna Ursehlitz, daughter of Peter Ursehlitz. Mrs. Eisenmann is a native of Bohemia. They have had thirteen children, of whom ten are living—Gertrude, Mary, Theresa (deceased), Joseph, Frank (deceased), Frank, Susie, Anna, John, Matilda, Rosa, Phillip and Catharine. Mr. Eisenmann was Town Treasurer of Barton in the years 1873-74-75, Justice of the Peace two years, and Town Clerk for the years 1878-79-80-81.

PETER FRASER, merchant and Postmaster, Barton; business established in 1847; average amount of stock carried, \$3,000. Mr. Fraser was born in the town of York, Livingston Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1819; son of William and Jennette (Davidson) Fraser; his people were from the highlands of Scotland, and immigrated to America in 1807. He received a common-school education, and, in 1846, came to Wisconsin and settled in Town 11 north, Range 19 east, on the site of the village of Barton; here he opened a general country store. A dam and mills were built about the same time by Mr. Barton Salisbury at this point, other settlers followed rapidly, and the little hamlet was christened Salisbury. The name was subsequently changed to Barton. Mr. F. continued in the mercantile business three years, and then moved to a farm in the same town, which he carried on till 1862; he then bought a piece of land in Barton, and shortly afterward established himself in the mercantile business, which he has continued to this date. In the fall of 1863, he went East to his old home, and was married at Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Bidwell. They have had three children, of whom two are living—Viola C. and Edwin P.; James died when 5 years of age. Mr. Fraser has served one term each as Chair-

man, Side Supervisor and Town Clerk, of Barton. His brother James was one of the earliest settlers of Barton, coming here in 1845; his death occurred six years later (1851).

MARTIN GAYHART, Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Young America; business established in the spring of 1869; stock about \$8,000; has a branch store in the shoe business at Barton. Mr. Gayhart was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1840; son of John and Elizabeth (Mayer) Gayhart; he came to the town of Barton in 1855, and engaged in farming. He was married there, Jan. 21, 1862, to Miss Gertrude Stoffels, daughter of Henry Stoffels; ten children were born to them—Elizabeth, John H., Henrietta, Henry A., William M., Anna, Mary, Helena, Louis and Martin. Mr. Gayhart was appointed Deputy Postmaster of Young America under Mr. F. A. Noll, and served four years; May 22, 1876, he was appointed Postmaster, and has held the office to this date. He has served as Chairman of the town of Barton three years, and is now serving the fourth term.

DAMIAN HIRSCHBOECK, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, Barton; business established April, 1855. The subject of this sketch is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and is the son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Myer) Hirschboeck; was born Sept. 27, 1831; learned his trade in his native country, and came to America in 1853, making his home in Milwaukee; he worked at his trade with Bradley & Metcalf till April 1, 1855; he then moved to the village of Barton and started in his present business. Mr. Hirschboeck was married, at Milwaukee, July 4, 1853, to Miss Barbara Braun, daughter of Bartholomew and Francisco (Ohlinger) Braun; Mrs. H. was born in Bavaria, Germany; they have had thirteen children, of whom eleven are living; the two first were twins and died in infancy; those living are Joseph, who is agent of the American Express Co. at Barton; was appointed Sept. 12, 1877; Barbara, George, Sebastian, John, Elizabeth, Peter and Paul (twins), Frank A., Stephen and Zaezelia F. Mr. Hirschboeck has served his school district in the capacity of Treasurer six years.

JOSEPH W. HOLEHOUSE, farmer and nurseryman, Sec. 2; P. O. Barton; has 70 acres; settled in the county in 1846; was born in Staley Bridge, Lancashire, England, July 5, 1836; came to America with his parents when 9 years of age; lived in Lowell, Mass., till 1846, when the family moved to Wisconsin and located on Government land, Sec. 2, town of Barton; the next five or six years were passed by young Holehouse in the occupations and amusements usual to a young lad living in the wilderness on the frontier of civilization; when 17 years of age, being possessed of a love of adventure, he went to Milwaukee and shipped as a sailor on the lakes; when 23 years of age, he was master of the propeller "Illinois;" he also fitted out the square-rigged vessel called the Badger State, which was the first vessel of her kind to hail from Milwaukee. When the war broke out, he engaged in the United States transport service; was two years first mate of the transport Powhattan, and, during the war, he made, in all, twenty-four trips across the Atlantic in the service of the Government. After the close of the war, he quit the sea, and was engaged as agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Co.; was subsequently given a special agency, and traveled for the company five years; he was also special agent for the Washington Life Insurance Co. about four years; during his travels in the interest of this company, he visited the Lake Superior iron and copper regions and the Northwest generally. He was married, at Red Wing, Minn., to Miss Millie Larkin, daughter of William Larkin, who was born in Pennsylvania; they have seven children—Mary A., Agnes G., Joseph W., John E., Frank J., Catharine and Robert. Mr. Holehouse has served as Assessor of the town of Barton nine years, and the last seven have been in succession; in the fall of 1880, he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature, to represent the Second District of Washington Co.

A. HUNTINGTON, of the firm of Huntington & Koch, millers, Barton; is a native of the town of Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; son of George C. and Abigail (Gallant) Huntington; was born Aug. 30, 1841; learned the miller's trade in his native town, and followed that business till June, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. F, 111th N. Y. V.; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company, and served till the close of the war; was wounded, May 5, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, by a gunshot wound in his right leg. On his return from the army in 1865, he went to Kaukauna, Wis., and engaged in milling. He was married in this place, Feb. 9, 1866, to Miss Mary Fish, daughter of Jonas L. Fish; Mrs. Huntington was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they have one daughter, Abbie. Mr. H. remained at Kaukauna two years and then moved to Milwaukee, where he was engaged as head miller in the Kilbourn Mills, from 1867 to 1877; he was next employed in the Empire Mills, of Milwaukee, one year, when he came to Barton and formed the partnership now existing.

JOHN KOCH, of the firm of Huntington & Koch, millers, Barton; son of George and Mary (Hickman) Koch; was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Jan. 15, 1836; learned the miller's trade in his native country; came to America in 1853; located at Milwaukee, where he engaged as miller in the Kilbourn Mill in 1854, and continued an employe of that mill twenty-four years. He was married, at Milwaukee, in September, 1856, to Miss Augusta Friend, daughter of Florian Friend; Mrs. Koch was born

in Germany; they were blessed with twelve children, of whom only five are living—Andrew, Edward, George, Clara and Amanda; one son—Paul—died when 21 years of age, and the others died in infancy, of diphtheria; the son Andrew is a lithographer in the employ of Seifert & Schoeffel, of Milwaukee; Edward is an architect, employed with Koch & Co., of Milwaukee; George is assistant book-keeper in the hardware establishment of Frankford & Co., Milwaukee; the daughters are at home.

HUNTINGTON & KOCH, proprietors Barton Mills. These mills were built by R. R. Price, who carried on the business till 1877, when the property was sold at Sheriff's sale, to Abbott Lawrence, and sold by him, Oct. 1, 1878, to the present owners; the mill is 65x44 feet, two and one-half stories high; has five run of stones; is possessed of the most improved machinery for making the new process of flour, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day; the old dam was entirely destroyed by the freshet of the spring of 1881, and is being rebuilt in a very substantial manner, at a probable cost of \$3,000.

HENRY JANSEN, blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker, Barton; business established in 1880; Mr. Jansen was born in the town of Barton Aug. 2, 1856; is the son of William and Theodora Jansen; Mr. Jansen learned the blacksmith's trade in 1872; in October, 1879, he opened a shop in the village of Newburg, Washington Co., and continued business there till March, 1880, when he came to Barton and established his present business. He was married at Farmersville, Dodge Co., May 17, 1879, to Miss Helen Rummelmeyer. They have one child—Sophronia.

CHARLES KAUFFUNG, proprietor of Barton Brick-Yard; business was established by Frank Leitheiser in 1875, and purchased by the present proprietor in December, 1879; nine men are employed, and 500,000 brick manufactured annually; at present, the local demand consumes the supply. Mr. Kauffung is a native of Prussia, and a son of Charles and Charlotte (Berker) Kauffung; was born Dec. 26, 1835; came to America with his parents in 1837; spent two years in Milwaukee, and then moved to a farm in the town of Mequon, Washington Co., now Ozaukee; remained on that place thirteen years, and then moved to Hamilton, near Cedarburg; when 18 years of age, went to Milwaukee and spent two years as a clerk in a grocery store; then went to St. Louis, Mo., and lived there three years; in 1860, he came to Barton and engaged in the saloon business. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Co. G, 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war; he resumed charge of his saloon which he had retained and left in the charge of his family during his absence; he continued this business until 1875, when he sold out and bought a farm of 52 acres in the town of Barton, which he still manages; in December, 1879, he purchased the brick-yard business of Mr. Leitheiser, and has continued it to this writing. He was married, March 2, 1858, in Milwaukee, to Miss Sophia Nolden, daughter of Mathais Nolden; she was born in Prussia. They have had seven children, of whom four are living; Matilda, the eldest, and two others died in infancy; those living are Emil, Charlotte, Charles, Alfred, Matilda (second), Olivia and Amanda.

HENRY J. KIRCHER, dealer in general merchandise; also does custom tailoring and general clothing trade, Barton; business was established in 1867; average amount of stock, \$5,500. Mr. Kircher is a native of Saxony, Germany; is the son of Conrad and Mary Ann Kircher; was born Oct. 30, 1833; served three years in his native country learning the tailor's trade; then traveled three years working at his trade; came to America in 1857, stopped in Buffalo, N. Y., a few months, then came to Barton in the spring of 1858; clerked three and a half years for Mr. John Reisse; then went to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained two and a half years; when he returned to Wisconsin and worked at his trade in Milwaukee one year; he then returned to Barton and established his present business. He was married, Nov. 19, 1862, at Barton, to Miss Mary Ann Debano, daughter of Joseph Debano. Mrs. Kircher was born in the State of New York. They have had eleven children, of whom eight are living—the eldest two, Henry J. and John are dead; Henry J., the second of name, Elizabeth, Agnes, Bertram, Albert, Matilda, Joseph and Barbara are living; Andrew, next younger than Matilda, is the third one lost.

DUNCAN McQUEEN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Barton; has 120 acres; settled in the county Oct. 22, 1846; he was born in the town of Grant, Inverness-shire, Scotland, July 4, 1805; son of Daniel and Elizabeth Grant McQueen. He was married, May 5, 1835, in his native town, to Ann Stuart, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Rose) Stuart, who was born in Inverness-shire. Three days after their marriage they started for America, landing in New York July 4; they proceeded to Livingston Co., town of Caledonia, where they lived seven years, then moved to Monroe Co.; in the fall of 1846, he moved to Barton and located on Sec. 25, where he now resides. They have had four children, three daughters and a son—Eliza was born in New York, now Mrs. Nathaniel Emery, of Trenton; Daniel, married to Louisa Carrel, residing in the town of Barton; Amanda, now Mrs. Buddenhagen, of Kewaskum; Janet, now

Mrs. Robert Banks, of Beaver Dam. Mr. and Mrs. McQueen are living comfortably in their old age in the enjoyment of the fruits of many years of labor.

EDWARD MUELLER, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware. Barton; business established in August, 1880. Mr. Mueller was born in the town of Mishicot, Manitowoc Co., Jan. 26, 1860; is a son of Henry and Minnie (Haberlein) Mueller; learned the tinner's trade in the town of Mishicot, serving two years; he then worked a year in Kewaunee at his trade; then went to Kohlsville where he clerked in a general store six months; in 1878, he went to West Bend and engaged as tinner with A. C. Fuge; continued in his employ till August, 1880, when he came to Barton and established his present business. He was married, Sept. 11, 1880, in West Bend, to Miss Frances Hartman, daughter of George Hartman.

ISRAEL E. MUNGER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Barton; has 65 acres of land, lying partly in Barton and Trenton; settled in the county in 1859. He was born in the town of Bethany, Genesee Co., June 16, 1819; son of Rufus and Lydia (Everest) Munger. The father was born in Connecticut, of Highland Scotch descent; the mother was born in Vermont, of English descent. Mr. Munger spent the early years of his life in his native county. In 1841, he came to Wisconsin by the way of the lakes on the old steamer Great Western; reached Milwaukee in May of that year. He located on wild land in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee Co., where he made his home for five years. From 1844 to 1846, he spent most of his time in the pine woods of Northern Michigan, lumbering. He was married in Greenfield in 1848 to Hanna Rich. One son was born to them (Luman), now residing in Nebraska. Mrs. Munger died May 15, 1850. In October of that year, Mr. Munger was married in the town of Granville to Lydia Ann Green. One son was born of this marriage, called Franklin, and now a resident of New Mexico. Mrs. Lydia Munger died in 1853. Mr. Munger was married to Mrs. Mary Anderson, daughter of James Stewart, in 1854, in the town of Farmington. Mrs. Munger was born in the town of Stanley, near the city of Perth, Scotland. She had one son by her former marriage, named William Anderson, now a resident of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. M. have had five children born to them, of whom three are living—James, Mary and Wesley. Ella died when 5 years of age; John when 7. James and Mary are teachers. In 1859, Mr. M. came to Washington Co., and located on Sec. 1, town of Barton. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 12th W. V. I.; re-enlisted as a veteran in 1863, in the same company and regiment, and served till the close of the war. He was wounded by a spent ball at the battle of Peach Tree Creek July 22, 1864; was with his company and regiment in all battles and engagements participated in by them.

ALVAH M. OSTRANDER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Barton; has 80 acres of land; settled in the county in 1854. He is the son of Robert L. and Jane (McCarty) Ostrander; was born in the town of Hudson, Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1834. When 17 years of age, he came West; spent about three years in traveling through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. He finally settled down in the town of Barton in 1854. He was married, July 5, 1859, in the town of Farmington, to Miss Phebe Albright, daughter of Solomon Albright. Mrs. Ostrander was born in Pennsylvania. Two children were born to them—Fidella and William. Mr. Ostrander entered the service of the Government in August, 1864, as a mechanic, subject to military duty; was regularly drilled, and participated in the defense of Nashville, Tenn., against the confederate General Hood. Mrs. Ostrander died March 18, 1874. Mr. O. was married in the town of West Bend, April 16, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Knapp, daughter of Peter and Catherine Knapp. She was born in Wayne Co., N. Y. Mr. Ostrander located on his present farm in 1872, and built his brick house in 1877.

ROBERT L. OSTRANDER, deceased; was born Jan. 1, 1802, in Phelps Co., N. Y.; was married Feb. 8, 1825 to Miss Jane McCarty, who was born in Phelps Co. Feb. 2, 1805. Six children were born to them. The eldest, Angeline, was born in Huron, Wayne Co., Jan. 27, 1827; was the wife of William Moorehouse, and died in the town of Barton in April, 1880. William was born July 3, 1830, in Phelps Co.; is now a farmer of Barton; James W. was born in Huron, Wayne Co., Feb. 11, 1832; married Jane Noble, and resides in Nebraska; Alvah M. was born in Huron, Wayne Co., Aug. 10, 1835; is now a farmer of Barton. See sketch. Sarah C. was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1839, and died Jan. 31, 1870; Charles E. was born in Wayne Co., March 20, 1843; married Roby Burst, and resides in Nebraska. Mr. Ostrander and family moved to Barton in 1855.

WILLIAM J. OSTRANDER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Young America; has 40 acres; came to Green Bay in 1833, and to Washington County in 1844; is the son of William and Phebe Ostrander; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., April 11, 1816. In 1833, when only 17 years of age, he came to Wisconsin, landing at Green Bay. He attached himself to a Government surveying party, under the management of Mr. John Brink. They proceeded to the south line of the State, in what is now Rock Co., and ran the township lines, working well into the northern part of the State. He was afterward

engaged in the subdivision of townships into sections: was employed on this work about two years; then spent about one year in surveying in Northern Michigan. In 1836, he made his headquarters in Milwaukee. In the fall of that year, he built a saw-mill at the outlet to Geneva Lake. In 1839-40, he was engaged in the grocery business at Milwaukee. In 1841, he went to Menomonee Falls, Waukesha Co., and helped build a saw-mill there. Was married, Aug. 30, 1843, to Miss Mary O'Brien. Four children were born to them—Melvin married to Eliza Truesdel, living in Young America; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Franklin Eberhardt, of Barton; Phebe, now Mrs. Orlando McCarty, of Young America, and Mary J., now Mrs. William Yates, of Iowa. In 1844, Mr. Ostrander moved to Germantown, Washington Co., and entered a tract of Government land; was appointed Assessor of Washington Co. at large in 1845, when that county was a precinct of Milwaukee County. He remained in Germantown only a year, when he returned to Menomonee Falls, and continued his residence there till 1864. He then moved to the town of Barton. Mrs. Ostrander died in June, 1874. Mr. Ostrander was married, March 27, 1878, at Menomonee Falls, to Miss Annis Snyder. She was born in the State of New York.

REV. CASPAR REHRL, Priest of St. Mathias' Catholic Church, of the town of West Bend; residence, Barton. The subject of this sketch is the son of Phillip and Walburga Rehrl; was born in Austria Dec. 31, 1809; was educated at the University of Salzburg, and ordained in 1834; he came to America in 1844, reaching New Orleans Dec. 8; remained there till April 26, 1845, when he started North, by boat, on the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, to Peru, Ill.; from there he came by stage to Chicago, and from Chicago to Milwaukee by boat; he then came to Washington Co. afloot through what was then a trackless forest; lost his way, and lay in the woods two nights, and the third day reached the point now known as West Bend. Here he found one shanty, occupied by Isaac Verbeek, where he obtained the privilege of lying on the ground before a fire. The Verbeek shanty and a couple of wigwags were all there was of West Bend at that time (summer of 1845); from this place he pushed on to Fond du Lac, then a trading-post on Lake Winnebago; here he held mass in the house of a Frenchman; he next spent several years in traveling and performing the duties of his holy calling, through the counties of Fond du Lac, Brown, Sheboygan, Calumet and Dodge. In 1852, he returned to Europe, and spent three years; returning to America in 1855, he came to Washington Co.; at one time he had charge of twelve congregations in that and adjoining counties. In 1858, he made his home in the village of Barton, and erected the church and convent of the order of the Sisters of St. Agnes; the convent is built adjoining and including the old house of Barton Salisbury, the first house built in the village. A fuller description of the order and of the convent is given in the history of the town of Barton. Father Rehrl is the pioneer and missionary priest of this section of the State; although in his 72d year, the reverend father is an active minister of his church, his present charge being the church of St. Mathias, of the town of West Bend.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Barton; was born in Prussia March 6, 1839; son of Ignatz and Elizabeth Schmidt; came to America in August, 1852, and direct to Washington Co.; settled on Sec. 31, town of Barton; in September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 9th W. V. L., and served three years; was promoted to Acting Sergeant of his company; he received a gunshot wound, Sept. 30, 1862, at the battle of Newtonia, Mo., and was taken prisoner by the Confederates; was recaptured by the Federal forces within a few days, and placed in hospital, where he was confined several months; he then rejoined his company, and served the term of his enlistment; he immediately re-enlisted, and served under Gen. W. S. Hancock till February, 1866, when he received his discharge. On his return from war, he bought his present farm on Sec. 12. He was married at Barton in June, 1866, to Miss Walpurga Biersack, daughter of Joseph Biersack. Mrs. Schmidt was born in Bavaria; they have four children—Mary A., John A., August G. and Sophia. Mr. Schmidt was Assessor of the town of Barton in 1868; was Deputy Register of Deeds from 1870 to 1874; was then elected Register; was re-elected each term till 1884.

P. C. SCHMIDT, Sr., wagon maker, proprietor of Farmers' Home, at Young America, town of Barton; hotel business was established in 1874. Mr. Schmidt was born in Prussia, Germany, Oct. 24, 1824; when 15 years old, learned the cooper's trade, which he followed till 23 years of age; he then learned the wagon and carriage maker's trade, and worked at that business till 1851, when he came to the United States; made his home in Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade five and a half years. In 1856, he came to the town of Barton, and located on a farm, and also opened a wagon-shop at Young America, which he has since carried on; he also attends to the working of his farm of 25 acres, and the management of the hotel. Mr. Schmidt was married, Feb. 17, 1850, in his native land, to Miss Caroline Hagener, daughter of Henry Hagener; they have had seven children, all of whom are living; the eldest, Caroline, was born in Germany; the second, P. Charles, Jr., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, now an attor-

ney at West Bend, Wis.; Henriette, now Mrs. Fred Stork, of Kewaskum; Amelia, Phillippini, Frederick and Henry. Mr. Schmidt has been Chairman of the town of Barton six years; Assessor, one year; Town Clerk, five years; Superintendent of the Poor five years, and Justice of the Peace, twenty years.

PAUL SLATKEY, lessee of the Young America Mills; these mills have three run of stones, with a grinding capacity of sixty barrels per day; a history of the mills is given elsewhere. Mr. Slatkey leased them March 10, 1881, for three years. He is a practical miller, having learned his trade in Milwaukee. He is a native of Bohemia; son of Paul and Mary (Sloup) Slatkey; was born Feb. 10, 1850; came to America in May, 1867; made his home in Manitowoc, where he remained two years; then went to Milwaukee, where he learned the miller's trade, serving three years; he then went to Racine and worked at milling one year, as a member of a stock company; then returned to Milwaukee, where he worked till the spring of 1881. Was married in 1876, at Milwaukee, to Miss Mary Bukovsky, daughter of Frank Bukovsky. Mrs. Slatkey was born in Bohemia; they have two children—Paul and Emily.

CHARLES F. TAYLOR, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Barton; son of John R. and Charlotte (Fairchild) Taylor; is a native of Seneca Co., N. Y.; was born Sept. 30, 1837; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845; made his home in Walworth Co. till May, 1847, when he came to Salisbury, now Barton; here he learned his trade in his father's shop while only a boy; of late years, has had the general charge of the business. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Co. A, 38th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was married, July 4, 1864, in Troy, Walworth Co., to Miss Emily Corwin, daughter of Phineas and Mary Corwin. Mrs. Taylor was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have had five children—Charles H., Phineas F. (deceased), Charlotte F., Frances P. and Frederick (lost in infancy). In 1866, Mr. Taylor moved to Manistee Co., Mich., where he lived till 1872; he then returned to Barton, and resumed work in the old shop, still retaining the ownership of his farm in Michigan, of 100 acres. For the past nine years has carried on the blacksmithing and wagon-making business.

HENRY H. TAYLOR, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Barton; has 33 acres of land; son of John R. and Charlotte F. (Fairchild) Taylor; was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1840; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845; lived in Walworth Co. till May 1, 1847, when the family moved to Barton, Washington Co., and located at Salisbury, now Barton; here he learned the blacksmith trade in his father's shop. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 12th W. V. I., for three years; re-enlisted in September, 1863, as veteran, and served till the close of the war. Mr. Taylor was married Jan. 28, 1870, in Ozaukee, to Miss Catharine M. Eberhart, daughter of Mrs. C. Eberhart. Mrs. Taylor was born at Newburg, Washington Co.; five children were born to them—J. Harry, C. Estella, J. Robert, J. Frederick and Addie G.

JOHN R. TAYLOR, blacksmith, wagon-maker and dealer in farm machinery, Barton; business established in 1847, and has since been run continuously by himself and sons; he was born in Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 28, 1813; is the son of Joel and Polly (Root) Taylor. He is of old Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier of that war, and a participant in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. T. learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade in Seneca Co. Was married in 1834, Jan. 1, at Seneca Falls, to Miss C. F. Fairchild; six children were born to them. Leonard (deceased), Charles F. (now of Barton), Henry H. (also of Barton), Polly J. (who died in childhood), Almira J. (now Mrs. B. K. Smith, of Nebraska), and John A. In 1845, Mr. Taylor moved his family to Walworth Co., village of Troy, where they spent two years, and then came to Salisbury, now Barton, arriving in this town May 1; he was accompanied by his brother, Charles L., now suffering from the loss of his eyesight, and a resident of Waupaca Co.; they at once erected a slab shanty, 10x20 feet, in which they kept boarders for four years; they also built a blacksmith and wagon shop, and commenced business in that line. Sept. 9, 1855, Mrs. Taylor, after a lingering illness, passed away. Mr. T. was appointed Postmaster in 1852, and served four years. He was married, Dec. 25, 1855, in the village of Barton, to Miss Rebecca J. West, daughter of Stephen West. Mrs. Taylor was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y. Among the apple trees of Mr. Taylor's orchard, is a golden russet tree, measuring over four and one-half feet in circumference six feet from the ground. It is probably one of the largest of its kind in this section of the State.

H. P. TORMEY, teacher, Barton; is the son of Dennis and Rose (Lynch) Tormey; was born in Keesville, Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1841; was educated in the University of Plattsburg, N. Y.; commenced teaching in 1859, and continued that occupation winters till 1862, when he enlisted, July 17, in the 16th N. Y. V. I., Co. C; served till March 17, 1863, when, on account of disability, he received his discharge; on returning from the army (as soon as his health permitted), he resumed teaching in his native State and continued it till 1867, when he came to Wisconsin and established himself at Iron Ridge,

Dodge Co.; was engaged in teaching in that county till 1870, when he went to Hartford, Washington Co., and taught the Hartford School three years. He next went to Appleton, where he taught in the city schools two years; he then returned to Hartford and taught the village school three years, and, in 1879, came to Barton and engaged as teacher. He was married, at West Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Powers, daughter of David and Joanna Powers. Mrs. Tormey was born at Saranac, N. Y.

JAMES WASHBURN, Barton; is a native of Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; was born in 1820; spent his early life on his father's farm; when 13 years of age lost his father, and was then left in care of a brother, on a farm, till of age; followed farming and trucking till 1854, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Barton; he then commenced in the coopering business, which he has continued to this time, furnishing the larger part of the cooperage for the Barton and Young America mills. Was married, in Washington Co., June 4, 1848, to Miss Cordelia Smith, daughter of Daniel D. Smith, one of the earliest settlers of Farmington, of this county.

N. E. WOODFORD, of the firm of Woodford & Davis, proprietors of steam saw and planing mill, Young America; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1833; learned the carpenter's trade in his native county; came to Wisconsin in 1856; located at Portage City, where he built a saw-mill and remained eight months; then came to Young America and built a shop and engaged in business as carpenter and joiner. In 1861, he went into partnership with Mr. Luther Bidwell, and built the steam saw-mill, which was carried on by them till 1864, when he formed the present partnership. He enlisted that year and served till the close of the war. He was married, Jan. 2, 1866, at Barton, to Miss Helen Bidwell, daughter of Luther and Lydia Bidwell; they have two children—Lola and Frank.

TOWN OF POLK.

JOSEPH BOHN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Cedar Creek; has 142 acres of land; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 16, 1823, and is the son of Henry and Catharine (Wine) Bohn; he came to America in 1853; stopped a few months at Detroit, Mich., then came to the town of Polk and settled on Sec. 10, where he continued to reside till 1867, when he removed to his present farm on Sec. 1. He was married in Germany in May, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Bernhardt; they have twelve children, four of whom were born in Germany, the others in the United States; the eldest—Eliza (is the wife of Mr. H. V. Hicks, of Iowa), Catharine (is the wife of Stephen Lang, of the town of West Bend), Henry, Joseph, Mary (the wife of Valentine Engelhardt, of St. Lawrence, Washington Co.), Frank, Gertrude, John, Peter, Louisa and Benjamin.

PHILLIP J. BRISSEL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Cedar Creek; has 95 acres of land; settled in the county in 1848; was born in the Rhenish Province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Nov. 5, 1822; he is the son of Phillip and Eva Brissel, and was brought up a farmer in his native country; in 1848, on the eve of the breaking-out of the revolution, he left Germany and emigrated to the United States; came directly to the town of Polk; he was employed for several years in various occupations, and, in 1859, he purchased and occupied his present farm on Sec. 10. He was married in the town of Polk Dec. 25, 1852, to Miss Catharine Benz, daughter of Henry Benz; she was born in the same province as her husband; they have had five children, of whom four are living—Henry, Louisa (died when 4 years of age), George, Mary and John. Mr. Brissel was elected Chairman of the town of Polk, in 1876, and was re-elected in 1876-77-78 and 1880, having served five terms.

S. H. BRUNNER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cedar Creek; has 56 acres; is a native of Bucks Co., Penn.; is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Brunner, and was born Nov. 4, 1817; when quite young he accompanied his parents to the State of New Jersey, where they resided some time; next lived in the State of New York, and afterward returned to Pennsylvania, and resided in Philadelphia. He was married in Easton, Penn., in 1855, to Miss Anna M. Geidler; they have six children—William W., Andrew J., Anna M., Alvina and Emma; Lehman H. died in childhood. Mr. Brunner and family moved to New York, and from there came to Madison, Wis., in 1856; remained there only a short time, and then moved to the town of Hartford, Washington Co.; located on Sec. 1; after a residence of seven years on that farm, he moved to another in the same town, and from there to his present place of residence in 1863. Mr. Brunner has served one term as Chairman of the town of Polk; the children were all born in Wisconsin.

JOHN BUCH, proprietor of hotel, Cedar Creek; has 80 acres of land lying a half mile south of the village; he is a native of Rhine Province, Prussia; is the son of Adam and Katie Buch, and was born Sept. 12, 1836; he emigrated to America in 1857, and came directly to the town of Polk, where he settled on 40 acres of land in Sec. 10; he followed farming till 1863, when he went to Chicago and spent four years clerking in a grocery store; he then returned to the town of Polk, sold his 40 acres, and purchased the 80 acres which he now owns on Sec. 2. He was married in Schleisingerville, in 1858, to Miss Lizzie Kelser, who was a native of Germany; they had two children—Katie and John. Mrs. Buch died early in 1868. Mr. Buch married Miss Kone Frees, daughter of John Frees, July 4, 1868; she is a native of Germany; they have five children—Joseph, Peter, Charles, Jacob and Rosa. In 1875, Mr. Buch moved to Cedar Creek and purchased the Cedar Creek House, still retaining his farm; he served as Treasurer of the town of Polk in 1876; has served one term as Treasurer of School District No. 1, and is now on the second.

GEORGE F. FLEISCHMAN, merchant, dealer in general merchandise, Mayfield; business established in 1866; Mr. Fleischman is a native of the Grand Dukedom of Hesse-Darmstadt; he is the son of Frederick and Margaret Fleischman, and was born near Mayance May 7, 1819; he was educated at the common schools of his native province, and at the Teachers' Seminary of Bensheim; he adopted the avocation of teacher; but, on the breaking-out of the revolution of 1848 and 1849, he became an active participant, and, with many others of his comrades, was obliged to seek refuge in the republic of Switzerland; on the 27th of November, 1849, he left Switzerland for America; arriving in New York City he remained there till March, 1850, when he removed to Maine, where he resided one year, and then came West, arriving in the town of Polk, Washington Co., in 1851; was engaged in teaching school till 1863, when he returned to Germany and remained till the following year; he then returned to Wisconsin and resumed the occupation of teacher, which he continued till May, 1866, when he established his present business; he was elected Superintendent of Schools of the town of Polk, and served three years; was elected Town Clerk, which office he held four or five years. He was married in Milwaukee May 1, 1860, to Miss Catharine Dannenfelser, daughter of Henry Dannenfelser; she was born in Germany; their family consists of two daughters—Eliza and Freida; they have lost one son—George—who died in infancy. Mr. Fleischman is a man of superior culture, and one whose intimate knowledge of the history and politics of the old world makes him an entertaining and instructive companion; he has been solicited several times to serve as County Superintendent of Schools, but has always declined.

HORACE HANER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cedar Creek; has 80 acres of land; he was born in Schohairie Co., N. Y., May 7, 1819; he is the son of Jonas and Eunice (Morse) Haner; was brought up a farmer by occupation, and continued to reside in the State of New York till 1845, when he moved to Wisconsin; he spent one year in Milwaukee, and during that year (in November, 1845), he visited the town of Polk, selected the site of his present home and purchased it of the United States Government on the 15th of that month; the following August (1846), he moved to his land, and has continued his residence there to this writing. Mr. Haner was married, in Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 9, 1839, to Miss Nancy J. Gould; they have seven children living—Melissa, now Mrs. William A. Van Loan, of Minnesota; Harriet, now the wife of J. S. Norton, of Missouri; George, married Miss Lydia Short, and resides at Neilsville, Wis.; Nelson, married to Miss B. C. Williams, and residing on the old homestead; Hamilton, resides at Cedar Creek and runs the Maxon Saw-Mill; Frances is the wife of A. J. Taylor, of Barton; Lorinda is the wife of L. C. Morgau, of Hartford. Mr. Haner has served one term as Treasurer of the town of Polk. His son George was a member of the 10th Wis. Battery; served three years and participated in sixty-two different engagements in the late war.

NELSON HANER, son of Horace and Nancy J. Haner, was born in the town of Polk, Wis., Aug. 17, 1847. He was married, Aug. 14, 1872, in the town of Hartford, to Miss M. L. Mowry, daughter of S. M. Mowry; one child was born to them—Guy M.; Mrs. Haner died Aug. 6, 1878; Mr. Haner was married again, Feb. 16, 1881, at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Miss C. B. Williams, daughter of Dexter G. Williams; Mrs. H. is a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

LUDWIG JOECKEL, agent for the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Co., Mayfield; P. O. Riceville. Mr. Joeckel was born in Mainz, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 20, 1806; is the son of Heinrich and Ottilia Joeckel; came to America in 1843, and directly to Wisconsin, town of Jackson, and engaged in farming; he subsequently (in 1867) engaged in the insurance business, and, in 1877, moved to Mayfield. He has served as Treasurer of Washington Co. two years. Mr. Joeckel was married, in his native country, in 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Scholwaller, daughter of Jacob Scholwaller; they have four children—Mary is the widow of Charles Kron, and lives in Milwaukee; Elizabeth is the

wife of John Spuhler, of Milwaukee; Christian married Miss Eliza Feije, and resides in Jackson, where he has a farm of 80 acres; the father also has 80 acres.

FREDERICK KLETTI, blacksmith, Schleisingerville; makes wagons and buggies, and does a general blacksmithing business; he was born in the town of Barton, Washington Co., Dec. 17, 1855; is the son of John and Lena Kletti; he learned his trade with John Theile, of Schleisingerville, commencing in October, 1874; served two and a half years; he then started in business for himself in his present shop; he employs two men. He was married, in Schleisingerville, Oct. 28, 1879, to Miss Helena Dellenbach, daughter of Henry Dellenbach; she is a native of West Bend; they have one son—Fredrick; Mr. Kletti's people came from Baden, Germany, to America, in 1853, and located in the town of Barton.

JOHN KOCH, Postmaster and proprietor of Union House, Mayfield; business established in 1867; was born in the province of Oberhessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 8, 1841; he is the son of John and Catharine Koch; came to America in May, 1857, and located at Niagara Falls, N. Y. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted, at the first call of the Government for troops in the late war, in Co. H, 21st N. Y. V. I., for two years, and was subsequently transferred to the United States service; he participated in the following battles: The battle of Fredericksburg, in the spring of 1862; Culpeper Court House; Rappahannock Station; Gainesville; second battle of Bull Run; battle near Centerville; South Mountain; and the battle of Antietam; in the latter engagement he lost his left arm by a gunshot wound, Sept. 17, 1862; he received an honorable discharge for disability, and, in October of that year, returned to Buffalo, N. Y., here he spent the winter of 1862-63, in recruiting for the 15th N. Y. H. A.; on the organization of this regiment, he was assigned to the Quartermaster's department, and served till the close of the war; he was with Gen. Grant in his campaign in Virginia, and was present at Lee's surrender. At the close of the war, he returned to Buffalo, and from there came to Mayfield, in November, 1866; in the spring of 1867, he established his present business. He was elected Treasurer of the town of Polk in 1870, and served one term; in 1873, he was appointed Postmaster; was next elected Chairman of the Town Board in 1880, and re-elected in 1881, being the present incumbent. He was married, at Mayfield, Dec. 10, 1869, to Miss Catharine Becker, daughter of Peter Becker; she was born in Germantown, Wis.; they have five children—George, Louis, John, Julia and Rosa.

REV. FREDERICH B. LEICH, Pastor of the German Reformed Church, Polk; was born in Woelflingen, Duchy of Nassau, Germany, Oct. 5, 1839; he came to America in the fall of 1868, and entered the Theological Seminary in Franklin, Shelby County, where he continued his studies for the ministry till 1870, when in that year he came to take charge of this parish with a congregation of thirty families; during his administration, the church was built, and, with the parsonage, cost \$5,100, which was appropriated by the congregation of their own resources, and is exempt from any debt; the present number of communicants consists of fifty six families. Rev. Leich was married to Miss Bertha Bossard in 1870; Mrs. Leich is a daughter of Dr. J. J. Bossard, of the Franklin Seminary; they have three children—two sons and one daughter; the eldest (William) is 10, the daughter (Bertha) 8, and the youngest (Oscar) is 6 years of age. He is held in high esteem by his congregation, which he acknowledges with many thanks.

CHARLES F. LEINS, school teacher and Town Clerk, Mayfield; was born in the town of Polk, Washington Co., June 3, 1852, and is the son of John and Genofeva Leins; his parents came to America in 1850, from Wurtemberg, and directly to this town. Mr. Leins was educated in the common schools of his native town, in the city schools of Milwaukee, and the Northern Indiana Normal School; he commenced teaching in 1872, in the town of Addison; he has taught in the various district schools thirty-seven months in all; he was elected Town Clerk of Polk in 1879, and re-elected in 1880-81, he helped to organize the West Bend, Polk and Richfield Farmers' Insurance Company, and is one of the Directors; he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor May 26, 1881.

HON. DENSMORE W. MAXON, Cedar Creek; was born in the town of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1829; he is the son of Ethan and Betsy (Andrews) Maxon; was educated at the Oneida Conference Seminary; is a farmer by occupation; resides at Cedar Creek where he has a farm of 110 acres. In 1843, he came to Wisconsin Territory, arriving in Milwaukee early in May; he remained there until October 4, when he came to Washington Co. and engaged in surveying and locating lands; he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor of Washington Co. in 1843, and made his home in the town of Mequon; about 1845, he located a quarter of Sec. 15, Town 10, Range 19, now Polk; he made the survey for the first highway through this town. Early in the spring of 1846, he built a shanty on his land. April 2 of that year he was married in the town of Mequon, to Miss Elizabeth Turek, daughter of Peter Turek. Mrs. Maxon was born in the Catskills, of New York, and came to Wisconsin with her

parents in 1837; the family settled in the town of Mequon, Washington Co., now Ozaukee; immediately after his marriage, Mr. Maxon and bride proceeded to their new home in the shanty above mentioned; here in the wilderness, with Indians and wild animals for neighbors, they began life in earnest. Mr. Maxon made his knowledge of surveying and of landmarks available to the incoming settlers in assisting them in the location of their homes; his superior ability and energy was soon recognized by his neighbors, and he was called to the position of leader among them; he was chosen the first Chairman on the organization of the town in 1846, and it was at his suggestion that the town was called by the name of Polk; he was re-elected and served as Chairman until 1859; was also elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office many years; was elected to the first State Legislature, and participated in the organization of the government of Wisconsin in 1848; he was re-elected in 1852; he was elected to the State Senate for the term 1859, re-elected for 1860-61; was elected again to the Legislature of 1867-68-69-70-71-72; in 1865, he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket against Wyman Spooner on the Republican ticket, and was defeated with the rest of the ticket; in May, 1868, he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy at West Point; he was the leading spirit in securing the passage of the act providing for the establishment of the Northern Hospital for the Insane; was appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners in charge of construction, and was appointed one of the Board of Trustees, which position he held ten years; he was appointed Commissioner of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad grant of 1856; at this writing, 1881, he has just disposed of the last of the lands, and closed up the business; he was appointed Commissioner for the Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Grant, and has that now under his management; he built the first saw-mill in the town of Polk, which was located on Cedar Creek; the mill has been re-built and improved, and is still owned and operated by him. The many positions of trust and honor to which Mr. Maxon has been called, and the varied and arduous duties which he has been called upon to perform, speak more eloquently in praise of the character of the man than anything that can be said in an article like this. Mr. Maxon's family consists of wife, two daughters, and four sons; the eldest son Mason M., graduated at West Point in 1868, received a 2d Lieutenant's commission in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, is now Regimental Quartermaster of the regiment, and stationed at Ft. Concho, Texas; the second son, Glenway, is a graduate of the State University at Madison, was admitted to the bar and is practicing law in Milwaukee; the younger members, Dow, Ada, Effra and William are at home.

GEORGE MENDER, Schleisingerville; proprietor of the Hotel, Farmers' Heimath, which business was undertaken by him in 1876; he is also proprietor of the Schleisingerville Brick Yard, and manufactures from 600,000 to 700,000 annually; he is the son of John George and Elizabeth Menger, and was born in Germany July 16, 1846, and came to this country with his parents in 1847. He was married in Milwaukee on Dec. 24, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Kletti, daughter of John Kletti; she was born in the town of Wayne, Washington Co.; they have had three children, of whom two are living—Lena M. and Otto; George died in infancy. Mr. Menger is a member of the Board of Village Trustees, which position he has held about eight years.

JOHN GEORGE MENDER, farmer, residence, village of Schleisingerville; was born in Hertzog, town Koburg, Germany, Nov. 24, 1816; is the son of George M. and Eva (Schmidt) Menger; he came to America in 1847, and located in the town of Polk, Washington Co., on Sec. 19, where he still has a farm of 160 acres; in 1869, he began the manufacture of brick, which he carried on extensively; in May, 1866, he started in the hotel, saloon and meat-market business; the hotel he named the "Farmers' Heimath," and is now kept by his son George. Mr. Menger was married previous to leaving the old country to Miss Elizabeth Erlig, daughter of Andreas Erlig. They had six children—the eldest, Mary, died in infancy; the second is Mrs. Elizabeth Traugott Bachring, of this village; George married Miss Elizabeth Kletti, and lives in the village; John, Caroline (died when 1½ years old); the youngest is Henry. Mr. Menger has served two years as Treasurer of the town of Polk; several terms as Village Trustee, and seven years as President of the village.

JOSEPH MERTEN, saloon, Schleisingerville; is a native of Prussia; is the son of Phillip and Elizabeth Merten; was born March 27, 1842; he emigrated to the United States with his parents in May, 1854; came directly to Wisconsin and located on Sec. 16, town of Polk; when 16 years of age, he began an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade in the village of Mayfield; served three years; he then worked in Milwaukee as a journeyman shoemaker about eight or nine years; he then proceeded to Cedar Creek, Washington Co., and opened a shoe-shop, which he carried on for four years; he next spent three years in Kewaskum in the same business, and in 1877 came to Schleisingerville and engaged in his present business. He was married in Milwaukee, July 9, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Engelharth, daughter of

Andrew Engelharth. They had four children—Lizzie, Rosa, Anna and Joseph. Mr. Merten's elder brother John, is a farmer, residing on Sec. 16, where he has 40 acres of land.

BARNETT C. RIX, farmer, and a member of the firm of J. L. Rix & Bros., proprietors of the Cedar Creek Mills (flouring); residence, Sec. 14; he was born in the town of Polk April 14, 1845, and is said to have been the first white child born in this town, north of Cedar Creek; he was brought up on the farm and received a common-school education. In the fall of 1864, he went to Fillmore Co., Minn. and was engaged in farming till the winter of 1869, when he returned to the town of Polk and bought an interest in the Cedar Creek Mills; he continued his connection with the mill about two years, when he traded his interest to his brothers for theirs in 80 acres of the homestead farm. In the fall of 1873, he went to California, where he remained six months and returned to Wisconsin; again, in 1875, he went to Minnesota, and to Texas in the fall of 1876; the following year he returned to Wisconsin, town of Polk; in 1878, he bought into the mill again, in company with his brothers J. L. and W. P., and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of J. L. Rix & Bros. Mr. Rix was married, in the town of Jackson, March 31, 1879, to Miss Eliza M. Harding, daughter of William Harding. They have one child, a son named Harvey Lee.

JOHN RIX (deceased); was born in Canada in 1810. Was married, in that country in 1829, to Miss Mary Paul, who was born in Canada. In the fall of 1844, Mr. Rix and family moved to Southport, Wis., now Kenosha; the same fall he came to Washington Co., and selected the northwest quarter of Sec. 14, Town 10, Range 19, now Polk, 160 acres, which he purchased of the United States Government; the following spring he moved his family to his land. There were thirteen children in the family; of these six sons and three daughters are living—James B.; Sarah, now Mrs. C. B. Sheldon, of Oconomowoc; Esther, now Mrs. David Robertson, of Minnesota; John A., of Texas; J. L., ex Sheriff of Dodge Co., Wis.; Porter, of Minnesota; Wareham P., present Clerk of the Court of Washington Co.; Barnett C., Burnetta, now Mrs. O. H. Hathaway. Mrs. Rix died in the fall of 1856. Mr. Rix was married, the following year, 1857, in the town of Polk, to Miss Martha Farmington. Three daughters were born of the second marriage—Mary, Cora and Beatrice, now living in Minnesota. Mr. Rix was elected Justice of the Peace of the town of Polk and held the office several years. He was engaged in farming till the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 19, 1869.

J. L. RIX & BROS., proprietors of Cedar Creek Mill; this mill is situated on Cedar Creek, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 14, Town of Polk; it was built in 1858, by J. A. and J. L. Rix; size, 40x60 feet, three stories and basement; is run by water-power furnished by Cedar Creek, which gives a twenty-five-foot head; it is furnished with two runs of stone and necessary apparatus for first-class custom-work, and has a capacity of thirty barrels of flour per day. The present firm was organized in 1878, and consists of J. L., W. P. and B. C. Rix.

ALFRED ROLFE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Cedar Creek; was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Jan. 18, 1826; is the son of Stephen and Mary A. (Reed) Rolfe; he graduated in the English branches at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass; when 22 years of age, he came to Milwaukee, where he resided about eight years, working as a carpenter and painter; he then moved to Janesville and engaged in the lumber business; continued in that business about five years, and then came to the town of Polk and engaged in farming, and has continued to reside here to this date. He was married, in Milwaukee, in March 1868, to Miss Mary Jennings, daughter of Thomas Jennings; she was born in Ohio; three children were born to them; the eldest—Alfred H., died when nearly 3 years of age; the younger ones are Charles, Alpha and William W. Mrs. Rolfe died Aug. 11, 1875.

JAMES ROLFE, son of Stephen and Mary A. (Reed) Rolfe; was born in Hillsboro, Mass., in 1821; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and located in Milwaukee, where he resided seven years; he then came to the town of Polk and located on Sec. 1, where he had 400 acres of land. He was married, in the town of Polk, in 1849, to Miss Matilda Meade; four children were born to them, three daughters and one son. Alida is now the wife of Albert Morris, of Minnesota; Lucy, Viola and James. Mrs. Rolfe died in 1859. Mr. Rolfe was elected State Senator and served one term; has also held several town offices.

CHRISTOPHER ROSCHE, City Foundry, Schleisingerville; established this business in 1867; it is the first and only foundry in the village. Mr. Rosche was born in Prussia June 2, 1822; is the son of Christopher Rosche; he emigrated to the United States in 1842, and made his home in Milwaukee; being a molder by trade, he engaged in foundry work as a journeyman, about five years; he then bought out the City Foundry, which he conducted till 1867, when he moved to Schleisingerville; purchasing a vacant shop, he converted it into a foundry, which he has carried on successfully to this date. He was married, in Milwaukee, in 1844, to Miss Mary Kint, a native of Germany; they have had ten

children, six of whom are living; the eldest, Fritz, is a molder by trade, and works with his father; Mary died in childhood; one son died unnamed; Augusta is the wife of Caspar Damm, of the town of Polk; Charles died in the United States service, having served four years in the regular army; he was a member of Co. G, 6th U. S. I.; his death occurred in 1873. The next younger children are Katie, Rosa, John and William. Mr. Rosche has been a member of the Village Board of Schleisingerville for about nine years.

FRITZ ROSCHE, Schleisingerville, molder, is the son of Christopher and Mary Rosche; he was born July 4, 1845, in Milwaukee; learned the molder's trade in his father's foundry, at Milwaukee; he enlisted, Dec. 28, 1863, in the 10th U. S. Infantry, Co. A; was in eight general engagements in the late war; was made a Corporal, and assigned to the Western Minnesota Division, and served till 1868; on receiving his discharge, he returned to Wisconsin, and located at Schleisingerville, and engaged in his father's foundry, at this place. He was married, Nov. 19, 1873, in the city of Waupaca, to Miss Amelia Gross, daughter of Phillip Gross; they have four children—Charlotte, Edwin, Arthur and Louis.

JOHN ROSENHEIMER, Schleisingerville; general business manager of the estate of L. Rosenheimer, Postmaster and President of the village; the subject of this sketch was born in the town of Addison, Washington Co., Wis., June 25, 1847; he is the son of Lehman and Barbara Rosenheimer; when 11 years of age, he moved, with his parents, to the village of Schleisingerville; received a common school education, and a thorough business training in the house of his father, L. Rosenheimer, who was a dealer in general merchandise, grain and farm produce, besides dealing largely in farm machinery; in addition to his other business, Mr. Rosenheimer, Sr., owned and conducted the Schleisingerville Brewery; brought up in the active pursuits of so extensive and varied business interests, young Rosenheimer acquired the thorough business knowledge that so fully justified his father in the hour of his death in consigning the estate to his care and management. Previous to his father's death, the subject of this sketch was admitted to an equal partnership with his father in the farm machinery business; Sept. 21, 1878, his father died, since which time he has held the position he now occupies, that of general manager of the entire business; he is ably assisted by three brothers, Max, Joseph and Myer, while two other brothers, Moritz and Adolph, have charge of a branch store and elevator at Kewaskum, of this county. Mr. Rosenheimer was married in the village of Acherville, of this town, to Miss Mary McNeil, daughter of John McNeil; she was born in the State of New York. They have four children—Lehman, Barbara, Mary and John. Mr. R. was elected Chairman of the Town Board of the town of Polk in 1870; was re-elected eight times. In 1878, he was elected President of the village, to fill vacancy caused by the death of his father; has been re-elected each term since, being the present incumbent; he has served as Clerk of the School District six years; in 1868, he was commissioned Notary Public, and has served to this date; in 1877, he was appointed Postmaster of the Schleisingerville office.

LEHMAN ROSENHEIMER, deceased; born at Dormetz, in Bavaria, June 12, 1821, where he received his early education, and learned the trade of a butcher. While yet a young man, he determined to go to America; in 1840, he landed in New York, where he remained two years; in 1842, he first came to Wisconsin, stopping in Milwaukee; he remained there two years, during which time he kept a sort of tavern, for the German immigrants who were beginning to arrive, near the old pier. In 1843, he revisited his native land, but returned to Wisconsin in 1844, married Miss Barbary Herbst, of Milwaukee, and moved, with his young wife, into the then unorganized town of Addison, where he bought a piece of land and commenced farming, dealing in cattle and butchering; he remained in Addison till 1856; at that time he sold his farm, and removed to Schleisingerville; there he commenced trade, at first on a very moderate scale, connecting with his merchandising a general trade in cattle, grain, hides, butter, eggs and all other possible products of the farm. With a produce market thus established for everything they had to sell, the farmers soon made Rosenheimer's store the center for all their trade, and his business assumed rapidly such magnitude as to entirely outgrow his modest store. In 1860, he built the two-story building now occupied by his sons, 38x50 feet in size, to which, in 1867, he added as much more, making it 38x100 feet. Here, assisted by his sons, he carried on, with uninterrupted success, one of the most extensive country trades ever done in the State, successfully, by a single individual. He died in Schleisingerville, Sept. 21, 1878, having during his busy life, accumulated an estate of \$150,000, and, what he valued more, kept his integrity untarnished and his conscience clear. Mr. Rosenheimer had in his character combined all the gifts desirable in the successful merchant; his integrity was unquestioned; his judgment as to men, values and markets almost unerring; his energy tireless, with that large conception and grasp which made him capable of managing great affairs with that apparent ease which is ever the mark of genius in every walk of life. Mr. Rosenheimer had six sons—John, Max, Joseph, Moritz, Adolph and Myer; Myer, the youngest, is now a medical student at the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor; the five others, all

merchants, bred under the masterly training of their father to the mercantile business, are jointly carrying on and enlarging the immense business their father established. They now do the leading business at three points, Schleisingerville, at the old stand; Kewaskum, Washington Co., Wis., and in Norway, Mich.

MAX ROSENHEIMER, Schleisingerville, manager of the grain buying and shipping department of the house of L. Rosenheimer; is the son of L. and Barbara Rosenheimer; was born in the town of Addison, Washington Co., Wis., Nov. 21, 1852; he came to Schleisingerville with his parents in 1858; received his education in the common schools, and in the English and German academy of Milwaukee. He was married Oct. 1, 1875, at the village of Schleisingerville, to Miss Susan Klingler, daughter of John Klingler; she was born in Milwaukee; they have had four children—Adolph, Emma, Adila, Lydia Bertha; the latter died when about two years of age. Mr. R. has served as Treasurer of his school district one term of three years, and is now serving the second term.

FREDERICK ROTHENMEIER, proprietor of Franklin Mills, situated on Sec. 24; P. O. Riceville; this mill was built in 1866, by Ehlers & Eggert, who operated it till 1874, when Mr. Heilmann bought in and the firm was Eggert & Heilmann till 1877; then Mr. Fred Rothenmeier bought out Mr. Eggert, and the firm was Heilmann & Rothenmeier till 1879, when Mr. Rothenmeier purchased his partner's interest, and has continued the business alone. The mill is a large brick structure with stone basement; is situated on a small creek which gives a fall of fifteen feet, and furnishes a sufficient supply of water to operate the mill; the mill is furnished with three run of stones, and one pearl-barley stone; from fifteen to twenty barrels of flour are manufactured daily. Mr. Rothenmeier was born in Hesse-Darmstadt Nov. 11, 1821; is the son of Frederick and Helena Rothenmeier; he came to America in 1857; after a residence of one year in New York, he then moved to La Salle Co., Ill., where he remained till 1862; he then removed to Wisconsin and made his home on a farm in the town of Kewaskum, Washington Co.; from there, he moved to Iowa in 1874, and engaged in farming two years. In 1876, he returned to Washington Co., Wis., and the following year commenced in his present business. He was married at Kewaskum, May, 10, 1863, to Miss Barbara Schleif, daughter of George Schleif; six children were born to them—Katie, Frederick, Lena, Louis, Mary and Nicolaus.

JACOB SCHANTZ, saloon, Schleisingerville; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1841; is the son of Joseph and Anna M. Schantz; his people came to the United States from Germany in 1826, and settled in the State of New York. In 1846, he came with his parents to Wisconsin and located on Sec. 14, town of Hartford, Washington Co. He was married in Schleisingerville Nov. 27, 1871, to Miss Susan Schwartz; six children were born to them—Katie, Mary, Rosa, Alvina, Henry and Joseph; the latter died in infancy. In 1872, Mr. Schantz moved to St. Lawrence of the same township in which he resided, where he kept a general store four years; he then moved to the village of Schleisingerville, where he engaged in his present business. He has served as Assessor of the town of Polk two years. Mrs. Schantz died March 22, 1880. Mr. Schantz was married the following Nov. 17, in the village of Schleisingerville, to Miss Josephine Jochem, daughter of Peter Jochem. Mrs. Schantz was born in the town of Polk. Mr. Schantz was elected Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk, to fill vacancies, Aug. 15, 1881.

J. MATHIAS STEINEBACH, farmer, Sec. 2, Polk; has 40 acres, valued at \$2,000; is the son of John William Steinebach, and was born in the town of Polk July 18, 1848, and is still a resident of the farm on which he was born. He was married, June 19, 1870, in that town, to Miss Frances Dall, daughter of James Bail; she is also a native of that place; they have one child—Ada C. Mr. Steinebach's people came to America from Germany in 1846, and settled on a farm in the town of Polk; they had two sons in the late war. Peter was a member of Co. A, 1st U. S. C., and served through the war. Frederick was a member of Co. D, 45th W. V. L., and served three years. The father died in 1872; the mother is still living.

STORCK & HARTIG, proprietors of the Schleisingerville Brewery; the parties constituting this firm are both young men and practical brewers, who came here from Milwaukee in September, 1877, and purchased the old brewery of L. Rosenheimer, at a cost of about \$5,000; they immediately built large and commodious buildings of brick, with necessary machinery, at an additional expense of \$7,000, increasing the capacity of the establishment from 500 to 2,000 barrels of beer per annum. The latter figures will be about what the brewery will produce for the year 1881. A new brick dwelling has been built near the brewery, while a large brick addition to the main building of the brewery is in process of erection.

HENRY THOMA, Secretary of the West Bend, Polk & Richfield Insurance Co., Sec. 35; P. O. Richfield; is the son of Anselm and Julia Thoma, and was born in the town of Polk July 15, 1851. His primary education was received in the common and high schools of West Bend, to which village his parents had removed when he was only 4 years old. He completed his studies at the Milwaukee Normal School; at the age of 20 years, he adopted the avocation of teacher, and has taught in the district schools

for the past ten years. In 1879, he began agitating the idea of the organization of a Mutual Farmers' Insurance Co., and it was largely owing to his efforts that the company of which he is Secretary was formed Jan. 6, 1880. He was married at the village of West Bend, Oct. 7, 1879, to Miss Catharine Folz, daughter of John Folz; they have had one child—Donath H., who died in infancy. Since his marriage Mr. Thoma has made his home on Sec. 35, town of Polk; his parents came to America from Germany in 1846, and located in that place.

WEST BEND, POLK & RICHFIELD MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., was organized Jan. 6, 1880, under the late law providing for the organization of town insurance companies Sec. 1927 to 1941 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of 1878, and is managed under its provisions. It does business only in the towns of West Bend, Polk, Richfield, Trenton and Hartford; each member binds himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay his pro rata share of any losses that may occur to the parties insured in said company subject to the rules and regulations of the company. Officers are John Kessel, President; Henry Thoma, Secretary; Board of Directors consists of John Kessel, Henry Thoma, George Loffy, Charles F. Leins and Christopher Thoma. Principal office is at the residence of the Secretary, Sec. 35, Polk; P. O. Richfield. The first year of its existence the company issued 466 policies, and for the eight months of the present year 558, which are all in force but four; the amount insured is about \$1,000,000.

EDWARD VUNK, Cedar Creek; was born in Otsego Co., near Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1829; is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Vunk; was brought up a farmer; he left the East and came to Milwaukee in 1853, and engaged in the fruit business; he returned to New York and spent one winter, and, in 1860, came to Mayville, Dodge Co. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, 12th W. V. I.; served in the 17th Army Corps under Gen. McPherson. He was wounded while on picket duty at Collierville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1863, receiving a gunshot wound in the right leg, which caused permanent disability, for which he received an honorable discharge. On his return from the army, he located at Cedarburg, where he has continued to live till this date, with the exception of three years spent in Hartford Village, from 1869 to 1872 inclusive. He was married in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1851, to Miss Rachel M. Hotton; they have had ten children, of whom five only are living—Harriet, now the wife of Harrison Smith, of Price Co.; Edward, Homer, Alice and Winnie; those lost were Caroline, aged 7 years; Homer, aged 5 years; Edward, 1; Llewellyn, 3, and Winnie, 3. Mr. Vunk was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872, and re-elected each term since, up to this writing (1881). He was appointed Postmaster at Cedar Creek, and held the office five years.

TOWN OF JACKSON.

HON. JAMES FAGAN, deceased; was born in Ireland, county of Westmeath, July 4, 1806. He followed farming in the old country. In 1837, he came to America, and settled in Orange Co., N. Y., where he worked as night watchman in a large woolen factory. In 1844, he came to Wisconsin, and bought 280 acres of land from the Government, on Sec. 26, town of Jackson, Washington Co. He took an active part in politics and home improvement. He was one of the framers of the State Constitution, and a member of the Assembly in 1848, and again in 1850. For years he was Chairman of his town. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and was loved and honored by all who knew him. In politics, he was a Democrat. He was also a faithful Catholic. He died of cancer in the face Feb. 11, 1868. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Anna Monahan. They had five children, all boys; they are James, Jr., who is now at home, and was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1843; Thomas, now Father Fagan, of Bay View; Patrick, now at home, and, with James, has charge of the farm; he was born in Jackson in 1846; Robert, who graduated at the head of his class from Columbia College, also at the head of the law class from the same institution; he died in Oregon March 18, 1879; Garrett, now farming in Minnesota, and John, who died when quite small. The family have made a good record. They have 140 acres improved, a large stone house, with comfortable outbuildings. They are all well educated, and still striving for knowledge.

THOMAS FAGAN, brother of the Hon. J. Fagan, is a farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Jackson; was born in Ireland in 1814. Came to Orange Co., N. Y., in 1839, and was coachman and gardener there. Came to Jackson, and got 80 acres of land from the Government, on Sec. 25; has 70 acres improved. He has been Town Clerk thirteen years, also Superintendent of Schools. Is a Democrat, and a Catholic.

HON. JOHN G. FRANK, merchant, Jackson: was born in Prussia in 1831. In 1839, he came with his parents to America. His father having died while crossing the ocean, the family stopped in Buffalo, N. Y., where they remained seven years; during this time, Mr. Frank attended school. In 1846, he came with his mother to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Germantown, where he remained two years, when he went to Cedarburg, and engaged as clerk for William Vogentz in a store, where he remained until 1862, when he moved to his present place, and bought 40 acres of land. In 1863, he built a small store and stocked it with general merchandise. In 1878, he built a fine store and dwelling-house; his store is 22x60, two stories high. He has been Town Clerk of his town since 1864, and Justice of the Peace since 1867. In 1878, he was a member of the Assembly, receiving 1,138 votes, against 861 for his opponent. He is a Democrat, with independent proclivities. The Jackson Post Office was established at his store in 1875, and he became its first Postmaster, but resigned in 1878, in favor of August Krause. In 1856, he married Miss Wilhelmine Krause; they have ten children—Clara, now Mrs. Froehlich, of Riceville; Paulina, now dressmaking in Milwaukee; Theodore, Gusta, Lizzie, Minnie, John, Charles, Susie and George. In 1880, he started a branch store and built a grain elevator at Riceville. He has 325½ acres of land, 130 of which are improved.

WILLIAM H. FROELICH, merchant, Riceville: was born in Jackson in 1857. His father was a shoemaker, and was born in Saxony. Came to Washington Co. in 1853. Our subject attended common schools, and then clerked three years for Theo. Grosskopf, of Cedarburg. He then attended the Spencer Business College, of Milwaukee, of which institution he is a graduate. He then was book-keeper three years for T. A. Chapman & Co., of Milwaukee. He then came to Riceville, and took charge of J. G. Frank's store in 1880. In 1879, he married Miss Clara Frank. He is a Republican, and was appointed Postmaster at Riceville in summer of 1881. Is a Lutheran.

CHRISTOPH HERMAN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Riceville: was born in Germany in 1827. In 1846, he came to Jackson, and settled with his parents on the present place. They first bought 40 acres from the Government. He now has 110 acres, with about 50 acres of improvements. He was a member of the 6th W. V. L., and was in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg and Appomattox. He has been Town Clerk, Supervisor and Treasurer. He was married, in 1852, to Anna E. Faber. They have twelve children—Anna, now Mrs. Knepke; Nicholas; Frank; Mary, now Mrs. H. Pautz; Elizabeth, Katie, Margret, Caroline, Andrew, Bertie, Jacob and Christoph, Jr. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Reform Church.

FREDERICK HORN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. West Bend; was born in Saxony June 5, 1825. He was early apprenticed to a broadcloth weaver, and served three years' apprenticeship. He afterward followed his trade a number of years. In 1845, he came to Quebec, Canada. In the summer of 1846, he came to the town of Jackson, and worked out by the month, receiving in summer \$10 a month, and in the winter \$8 a month. He finally bought 40 acres in Sec. 9, and commenced to improve it; sold it, and made enough, so that he bought 90 acres in Trenton. He now has 297 acres of fine land, 245 acres of which are improved. He has a fine stone house, 26x40 feet, with wing 22x22 feet upright, three stories high. He was for several years Superintendent of the County Poor Farm. In 1859, he married Miss Louisa Webber, who was born in Newfoundland in 1827. They have seven children, all living at or near home. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. For sixteen years, he has been troubled with rheumatism, and the last six years he has been an invalid.

DAVID JENNER, deceased; was a farmer on Sec. 7. His family's post office is Riceville. He was born in Germany in 1823. His early life was spent on a farm. In 1843, he married Miss Catherina Hoffman, and in 1844 they came to America. They stopped in New York one year, and then came to their present place. He got from Government 120 acres of land, which he increased to 170 acres, all of which was covered with heavy timber. He had nothing but his hands to begin with; but, by hard work and frugality, he cleared about 100 acres of his land, and erected good, substantial buildings, a fine brick house, and numerous barns. Although he never learned a trade, he built his own buildings. He was Assessor of his town the first year he lived here. He was a Democrat, and a member of the German Reform Church. There have been nine children in the family—Daniel, Jacob (now dead), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Rev. John Wernley, of Illinois), John (dead), George, John (dead), Thomas, Christiana and Anna (dead). David is the oldest of the children, and has charge of the farm. He was born in Jackson in 1848. In 1872, he married Miss Christena Schmidt. They have had five children, four of whom are living. They are Bertha, Louisa, Emma and Lena. David is a Democrat, and a member of the German Reform Church.

GEORGE JENNER, tinner and hardware merchant, Riceville; was born in the town of Jackson July 27, 1857. The early part of his life was spent on a farm. When 16 years of age, he

went to West Bend, and commenced his trade, and then went to Milwaukee and completed it. He worked in Green Bay a short time, and then came to his present place and established himself in business.

GEORGE W. JONES, farmer and bee man, Sec. 3; P. O. West Bend; is the only child of William Jones, who was born in Philadelphia Co., Penn., in 1807. In 1841, he married Miss Mary Gates, who was born in Connecticut in 1801. In 1846, he came to Milwaukee and made a tour through the southern part of the State in search of a location, but not liking it he came to his present place and secured a quarter-section of land. He has now 118 acres of fine land, 85 acres of which are improved. The location of their dwellings is fine and the buildings are good. George was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1843, and was but 3 years old when his parents came to Wisconsin. He received a common school education and then attended the schools at West Bend and the commercial school at Milwaukee, and was intending to enter the State University when the war came. In August, 1862, enlisted in Company G, 26th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; was transferred to Sherman's army; served in the Atlanta campaign, "march to the sea," then north to Goldsboro, thence to Washington and participated in the grand review. He went out as a private and came back as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment. He is now serving his second year as President of the Washington County Agricultural Society. In 1870, he married Miss Ruth Jones, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1842; they have one child, a little girl. The senior Jones was an original Abolitionist, then a Republican, is now a Greenbacker; George was a Republican, is now a Greenbacker, and is Chairman of the Washington County Greenback Committee. He is also Captain of the Grand Army of the Republic of Washington County.

JACOB KLUMB, proprietor of Jackson House, and carpenter; was born in Prussia in 1838. He came with his parents to Washington County in 1847, and settled on Sec. 17; his father bought 40 acres of land from the Government; they now have 120 acres, 70 of which are improved. Jacob has worked at the carpenter trade for twenty-two years. He is a "boss" mechanic, sometimes having charge of thirty men at once; some of the largest buildings in the county have been built by him. He built Slitz's Hall at West Bend, the schoolhouse at West Bend, and the Lutheran Church at that place; is now building a residence for Franckenburg. He has been Supervisor and is now Town Treasurer. He started the first lumber-yard at Riceville. He was married in 1862 to Catherine M. Gumm. They have had nine children—Johnny, Lena, Peter, Jacob (deceased), Minnie, Rosa, Willie, Mary and Anna. Is a Democrat.

HERMAN KOEPKE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Riceville; was born in Prussia in 1836. He came to Jackson with his parents and settled on Sec. 28, in 1846. They purchased 40 acres of land and remained on it till 1851, when they moved to their present place. Herman worked in the pineries in Oconto County about nine years. Every cent of his wages was sent home and his father laid them out on the farm. He now has 164 acres, 80 acres of which are improved. His father (Frederick Koepke) was born in 1807, and his mother in 1811. He is now serving the tenth consecutive term as Chairman of his town. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Star of David Church; was a Republican at time of war. He was married in 1865 to Louisa Nicklaus, who was born in Prussia in 1841. They have five children—Henry, Herman, Jr., John, Ida and Louisa.

HON. ANDREW MARTIN, retired farmer; P. O. Riceville; was born in Germany June 1, 1830. In 1853, he came to Jackson and settled on Sec. 19. He bought 40 acres of land at first. In 1856, he married Fredericke Brugger, who was born in 1836 and died March 10, 1879. After his wife died, he sold out and moved to his present place on the town line of Polk. He has been Justice of the Peace eighteen years, Notary Public twenty-two years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1875 and 1876. He is now President of the "Germantown Fire Insurance Company." Has been one of the Directors of the company for several years. He is a Democrat and a member of the German Reform Church. He has had ten children, five of whom are dead. Those living are Mary, Caroline, Anna, Bertha and Fredericke. Those dead are Lewis, Eleazer, Lewis, Emma and Minnie.

CHRIS REIS, merchant, Riceville; is the second son of Frank Reis, who was born in Germany Sept. 28, 1821. He came to Washington County and settled on Sec. 20 in 1847. He bought 40 acres of land at first. The farm now contains 360 acres, 200 of which are improved. He was the first to start in the mercantile business at Riceville. In 1873, he built a large store and saloon, and has since done a flourishing business; he also built a grain elevator there; the village having been built on his farm, gave him superior advantages; he died in 1878. Chris, our subject, was born in Jackson in 1852; when he became old enough to work on the farm, he was put to work there; when the store was built he entered it and now has charge of it. The post office of Riceville was established in 1874, and he was appointed Postmaster. He was married in 1873 to Katie Pfeil; they have four children—Ella, Laura,

Ida and Olka; he is a Democrat. His father's family consisted of Peter, now dead, Chris, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, now dead, and Frank, who has charge of the farm.

F. O. ROHN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Riceville; is the youngest son of the Hon. William Rohn, who was born in Germany in 1804, and who came with his family to Washington County in 1846. He got 120 acres of land and has 90 acres improved, with excellent buildings upon them. In Germany he worked on a farm and in a brick and coal yard, also ran a soap-factory. In 1824, he married, his wife dying in March, 1879. He has been County Treasurer two terms, and was the man who started the agricultural society in this county and its first President. Our subject, F. O., was born in Germany in 1839. He has always lived with his parents and has charge of the homestead. He was married in 1869 to Miss Jennie Wilke. They have four children—Oscar, Adolph, Alma and Alvin. He had three brothers in the army; Herman was First Lieutenant in the 45th W. V. I.; Victor, Second Lieutenant in the 45th W. V. I., and Richard was Quartermaster in the 9th Wisconsin Battery.

MRS. JANE SALTER, farm is in Sec. 1; P. O. Horn's Corner; born in Ireland in 1823; widow of the late Robert Salter, who was born in 1815, in Cork, Ireland; came here in 1845, and took up land where the home now is, and later bought 200 acres adjoining. Mr. Salter was a prominent man in his town, being Supervisor, and holding various offices in it. In 1862, he served a term in the Wisconsin Legislature with credit and honor to himself. He was fortunate in all his business enterprises, and did much in introducing fine horses in this section of the country at an early day. He married Mary Cammier about 1834. They have had four children—Michael, William, Robert and Frank. Frank married Jane Sweetman in 1843. The children are Mary, Richard, Jane, John, Henry, Lizzie, Sara, Agnes, George and Robert. Mr. Salter died Aug. 1, 1876, after a painful illness of four months. His son, Henry, has a farm one mile north of Sec. 34; was born in 1853; bought his present farm in 1877; raises grain mostly. He lived in Chicago after the fire for a time. He married Caroline Horn in 1877. She was born in Jackson. They have three children—Alfred, Agnes and Milton. Frank Salter is doing a fine business in Chicago.

PETER SAUERMAN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. West Bend; was born in Germany in 1813. He learned the harness-maker's trade there, and followed it till after he came to America in 1837. He first stopped at Cleveland; then came to Germantown in 1842, where he bought from Government 40 acres of land on Sec. 23. He remained there till 1855, when he moved to his present place. He has 196 acres, 130 of which are improved. He has a fine stone house, 32x24 feet, with wing 20x24 feet. In 1841 he married Phillipine Hassinger, who was born in Germany in 1815. He has been Town Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor of Germantown. He is a Democrat, and belongs to the Lutheran Church. They have five children—Mary (married), Jacob (was a member of the 26th W. V. I., and died in the army), Peter, John at home; Katie, now Mrs. Fink, of West Bend, and William.

PETER ZEIGLER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Riceville; is a son of Andrew Zeigler, who was born on the River Rhine, near Frankfort, in Germany, in 1809. He was a shepherd in the old country as were all his father's family. In 1836, he came to America, and settled in New York. He spent four years on a farm there, and worked four years on a canal. In 1846, he came to Washington Co., and settled on the farm now occupied by his three youngest sons. He first got 120 acres of land from the Government. The farm now contains 286 acres of fine land, 125 of which are improved. The buildings upon it are fine, and cover an extensive area. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Mary Reider, who died April 19, 1876. She left twelve children—George, John, William, Jacob, Henry, Andrew, Jr., Peter, Fred, Philip, Margaret, Catherine and Eliza. In 1877, he again married, this time to Johanna Schultz. In 1877, he gave his splendid farm to Peter, Fred and Philip. In 1879, he built for himself a fine brick house on the farm, a part of which he had reserved for himself till his death. Peter is the only one married of the three sons. Fred and Philip live with him. Peter was born in Jackson in 1854, and married Jan. 25, 1880, to Elizabeth Becker. They have one child—Katie. They are all Democrats, and members of the German Reform Church.

TOWN OF TRENTON.

HENRY AHLERS, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Bend. Has 132 acres of land lying partly in West Bend and partly in Trenton. Was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Sept. 8, 1818; came to the United States in 1852, and direct to Wisconsin; settled in the town of Trenton, Washington Co. He was married Feb. 26, 1853, at Cedarburg, to Miss Dorette Windler, daughter of Frederick Windler; Mrs. Ahlers was born in Hanover, Germany; they have had seven children, of whom only three are living—Frederick H., married to Miss Sophia Williams, and residing in Minnesota; Henry C. and John B. Mr. Ahlers has one of the best cultivated farms in his section of the county.

WILLIAM ALBRECHT & CO., Newburg; are engaged in milling; the firm is William Albrecht, Pogenburg and Schoenleber; the mill was built in 1847 by Salsbury, and was one of the first in the country; this firm do an immense business, running day and night; they have the latest inventions in mill machinery, and give satisfaction in their work.

JOHN DEBANO, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. West Bend; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1845; the family came to Wisconsin in 1854, and bought their present farm of 86 acres, then all wooded. He was married, in 1875, to Margaret Buffer, who was born in Wisconsin; there are three children—Elizabeth, Louisa and Joseph.

DR. JOHN W. HENDRICKS, physician and surgeon, Newburg; born in Cullenborg, Holland, in 1848; graduated in the languages and sciences; took his degree as M. D. in Utrecht, Holland, after a five years' course, in 1869; went to the East Indies for a time; then was Surgeon in the army in Holland; his father was a doctor of high standing in that country; Dr. H. speaks seven languages; he is a scientific and skillful physician; has a fine practice, due to that skill. He was married to Anna Maria Say, of Montreal, in 1871; two children were born—Adrian and Agnes; Mrs. H. died in 1880; married a second wife—Emma Neunnebel, in 1881.

C. M. KRAEMER, school teacher; P. O. West Bend; born in Milwaukee Co., in 1857; his father died soon after, and his mother married, and came to Trenton and took their present farm: Mr. K. was at Valparaiso, Ind., five terms at the Normal School; began teaching in 1877, and has taught ever since, and with the best of success; he graduated in Spencerian penmanship at Valparaiso, Ind.

GEORGE W. McCARTY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Barton; has 45 acres of land; son of James and Sarah McCarty; was born in Medina Co., Ohio, June 17, 1841; came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1852; located in the town of Trenton, where he has continued to reside to this time. He was married, Oct. 20, 1862, at Port Washington, to Miss Julia Wilson, daughter of Lemuel Wilson; Mrs. McCarty was born near Syracuse, N. Y.; they had one child named Melville, who died when 6 years of age; in August, 1862, Mr. McCarty enlisted in Co. I, 27th W. V. I., and served to the close of the war. Mrs. McCarty died Nov. 26, 1864, during her husband's absence in the army. Mr. McCarty was married, March 15, 1866, at Newburg, to Miss Caroline Young, daughter of Mr. A. C. Young; she was born in the State of New York; they have four children—Ida A., Austin A., Ambrose C. and Alva O. Mr. McCarty has been Justice of the Peace in Trenton two years; has made his home on his present farm since 1870.

MELCHIOR NEUNUEBEL, merchant, Newburg; was born in 1842, in Saxony, Germany; his parents came to Saukville in 1848; Mr. N. came to Newburg in 1868, and opened his present business; is Treasurer of the German Reading Society, established in 1871, which is a flourishing affair.

HENRY SEIVERS, merchant, Newburg; born in 1856 in Trenton; his father was an early settler here; Mr. H. Seivers spent two years at West Bend, clerking for Franckenburg, now a banker there; has an interest in his father's store, and has run it fourteen years. He married Ida Neunnebel, in 1880, in Newburg; they have one child; he is a member of the Sons of Herman; he has been Town Clerk two years successively; Notary Public, three years.

TOWN OF KEWASKUM.

MATHIAS ALTENHOFEN (Kewaskum Village); son of John and Anna Altenhofen; was born Aug. 31, 1831; came to America in June, 1847, with his parents, and located in the town of North Bend, Washington Co., Sec. 2 (now Kewaskum); shortly afterward, the subject of this sketch went to the village of Salisbury (now Barton), and engaged as an employe in the saw-mill of Barton Salisbury; continued this employment only one year, and then accepted a position as clerk in the store of Russel Holmes of the same place; after two years' service with Mr. Holmes, he engaged as clerk with Moses Weil, and continued that connection till 1855, when he came to Meyer's Mill, now Kewaskum Village, and, in company with Maxon Hirsch, opened a general store; carried on that business about eighteen months, and then sold out to Mr. Hirsch; six months later, Mr. Altenhofen, formed a partnership with Henry Backhause, and, buying Mr. Hirsch out, they continued the business till 1857, when Mr. A. sold out his interest in that establishment and began business in the same line alone. He was elected Chairman of the town of Kewaskum in 1857, and held that office, and that of Town Clerk alternately with James Carrell for twelve years; was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1860, from the Northern District of Washington Co.; was appointed Deputy United States Marshal in 1860, to take the census in the north half of Washington Co. Mr. A. was married in the town of Kewaskum to Miss Theresa Weis, daughter of Anton Weis. Mrs. Altenhofen was born in Bavaria, Germany; four children were born to them—Anton, married to Louisa Schneider, and residing in Kewaskum; Charles, married to Hanna Boegel, and also a resident of Kewaskum; Nicholas, of Colorado, and Sophia. Mrs. Altenhofen died June 6, 1866. Mr. A. was married in Kewaskum Village, Sept. 15, 1867, to Miss Barbara Uelmer, daughter of John Uelmer. Mrs. Altenhofen was born in Prussia; they have five children—Albert N., Rosa, John, Susanna and Jacob. On the completion of the railroad through the village, Mr. Altenhofen built the first elevator, and began buying wheat for several years, he bought on an average 800,000 bushels of grain annually, while he was selling through his store about \$40,000 worth of goods yearly. After operating a few years very successfully in wheat and amassing a very comfortable fortune, like many others who have trodden the same path, he got caught at last, and saw his many thousands swept away in a few weeks. Dec. 7, 1878, he settled with his creditors, turning over everything he had left. Two years previously, he had rented the building which he now occupies, and established his son in the liquor business. On his closing up in the mercantile business, he took his son's place in the saloon, where he is doing a good business.

JAMES CARREL, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Kewaskum; was born at Waltham, Addison Co., Vt., in 1822, where he resided till 1843; he was educated at Castleman Academy, Rutland Co.; came to Washington Co. in the spring of 1848, and settled on his present farm, which he purchased of H. S. Crass, then a resident of Milwaukee. His wife was formerly Louisa Sherbonnow, born in Vermont, of French descent; they have four children—Louisa, now Mrs. Daniel McQueen; Adella and Estella, twins, and Emma. Mr. Carrel is one of the prominent men of Kewaskum; he has held several town offices, he was Town Clerk for several years; he is the present Chairman of the Town Board, a position he has held since 1873; has also been Chairman of the County Board of Washington Co. for the last four years.

DAVID CASEY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Kewaskum; son of Daniel Casey, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1808; came to this country in 1835, settled in Boston, Mass., and removed to Milwaukee in 1849; he was engaged in railroad construction for many years; he purchased a farm in the town of Kewaskum in 1849, where he settled in 1852; he died July 8, 1881. David was born in Boston in 1836; he now owns the homestead farm. Has been Deputy Sheriff for several years. He is unmarried; his parents have had five children—three living—David, Johanna and Ellen.

HENRY P. EAMES, farmer; son of Philip and Beulah Messenger Eames; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 29, 1815. Was married, Jan. 1, 1845, at Peru, Berkshire Co., to Miss Elmira Thompson, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Thompson. Mrs. Eames was born in Berkshire Co. In October, 1853, Mr. Eames and family moved to Washington Co., Wis., and located near Myers' Mill, town of North Bend, now Kewaskum. Mr. J. H. Myers, a single man, had built a log house near the river bank, which was the only habitation of what is now the thriving village of Kewaskum. Mr. Eames rented this house of Mr. Myers and occupied it till the following spring, when, having erected a commodious frame house on the opposite side of the road, he moved into it, and has continued to make it his home. This was the first frame dwelling in the town, and, having undergone some repairs and improvements, is still one of the best. The house is situated on the south side of Main street, directly opposite

West Water street. Mr. J. H. Myers and H. P. Eames made the first plat of the village of Kewaskum. Mrs. Eames was instrumental in organizing the first Sunday school in the village, which was accomplished in 1855, Mrs. Eames being the first Superintendent. They have one son—Charles, living at home. They have a farm of 40 acres, situated adjacent to the village.

NICOLAUS GUTH, Jr., proprietor of American House, and lumber dealer, Kewaskum; son of Nicolaus Guth, Sr., who was born at Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and immigrated to this country in 1846, and settled in the town of Polk, Washington Co.; he came to the town of Kewaskum in 1856, and settled in the village in 1865, and engaged in milling, which business he still follows. Nicolaus Guth, Jr., is the successor of his father in the hotel business and in the lumber trade. He was born in the town of Kewaskum in 1856. He was married to Lena Fleischman; they have two children—Clara and Fredda.

A. G. KOCH, merchant, Kewaskum; son of Christian Koch, and a brother of William Koch, of this village; was born in the village of Kewaskum in 1859. Previous to engaging in business, he was employed as clerk for several years; he was with J. C. Kuhlmann for two and a half years, also for David Stolper, of the town of Scott; he afterward started a store in the latter town for his brother Charles; he engaged in business in Kewaskum in September, 1881; he keeps a general stock of merchandise.

WILLIAM KOCH, proprietor of Washington House, Kewaskum; is the present Town Clerk of the town of Kewaskum, a position he has held since 1877; he is also a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Koch, with Mr. Krahn, has built a cheese factory in the village the present year. Mr. Koch was the son of Christian Koch, who immigrated to this country from Brunswick, Germany, in 1847, and settled in Washington Co., purchasing a farm in the town of Kewaskum; this farm is now owned by William. Mr. Christian Koch was one of the pioneers of Washington Co. He cast his first vote in this country at an election held in September, 1848, for the purpose of locating the county seat of Washington Co. He died in April, 1865. The parents of Mr. Koch had seven children; the oldest and youngest are not living. William Koch was born in Germany September, 1846. He was married to Emma Jones, from Germany; they have three children.

CHARLES MILLER, druggist, Kewaskum; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1840; he came to this country in 1867; he was engaged in his present business in Germany; his first location in this country was in the town of Barton; he went to Milwaukee in 1870 and engaged in the drug business; came to Kewaskum in 1874. His wife was Katie Reek, a daughter of Hobart Reek, who was a soldier in the Union army, and lost his life in the war. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children—Louise, Meda and Edward. Mr. Miller has the only drug store in Kewaskum.

CHARLES MOOERS, station agent at Kewaskum; was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1856. He came to Wisconsin in 1872; he learned telegraphing at Chicago, where he was messenger boy for some time; came here as operator in January, 1873; he was station agent at Jackson for a few months, going there October, 1880; he has been at Jackson and Kewaskum since he came to Wisconsin in 1873.

MORITZ ROSENHEIMER AND ADOLPH ROSENHEIMER, Kewaskum; sons of L. Rosenheimer, and managers of the branch store of L. Rosenheimer & Son, at Kewaskum (See sketch of L. Rosenheimer). Moritz was born in the town of Addison, Washington Co., in 1850; married Lena, daughter of Peter Weimer. Adolph was born at Schleisingerville in 1861. This branch house was established in 1874. Besides doing a general mercantile business, these gentlemen are extensively engaged in buying grain, produce, etc.

JOHN SCHWENDENER, M. D., Kewaskum; is the son of Michael Schwendener, who emigrated to this country from Switzerland, and settled in the town of Wayne, Washington Co., in 1847, but removed to the town of Kewaskum about 1863, where he still lives. The Doctor was born in Switzerland in 1847; he was educated at Fond du Lac and at Warrenton, Mo. He began the study of medicine in 1873, with Dr. Senn, of Milwaukee, and graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1878; he married Lena Schuppert, daughter of John Schuppert, of the town of Polk, Washington Co., a clergyman of the Baptist Church. Dr. Schwendener has quite an extensive practice; he is the only physician of Kewaskum. He has four children.

FREDERICK STORK, proprietor of hardware store and tin-shop, Kewaskum; son of John Stork, an early settler of Washington County. He was born in the town of Barton, Washington Co., Oct. 8, 1854. He learned the trade of a tinner at Holton, Jackson Co., Kan., where he lived about three years; he returned to Washington County in 1874, and established his present business the following year. He makes a specialty, in his trade, of stoves; he also manufactures cheese vats, and does considerable roofing. His wife was Miss Etta Smith; they have two children.

TOWN OF ERIN.

MICHAEL FOLEY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Toland Prairie; is the son of William and Marcelle Foley; he was born on Section 34 of the town of Erin, Washington Co., Feb. 25, 1845. He spent his early years on his father's farm; when 23 years of age, he was elected a member of the Town Board of Supervisors and served one term. He was elected Town Clerk; was re-elected and held that office five terms. In 1879, he was elected Chairman, and re-elected in 1881, being the present incumbent. He was married at Hartford, Nov. 24, 1873, to Miss Annie Maloy, daughter of James Maloy. They have three children, one son and two daughters—Michael, Minnie B. and Elizabeth. Mr. Foley has a well-cultivated farm of 140 acres.

TIMOTHY GARVEY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Thompson. He has a well-improved farm of 140 acres, 120 of which is without a stump. He had a tract of 520 acres in extent till very recently. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Erin, coming in 1843. He was born in the county of Kerry about 1805; is the son of James and Ellen Mahoney Garvey. He came to America in 1837 and located in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and took out his naturalization papers in 1840. In 1843, he quitted the East and settled in the town of Erin on the site of his present home. He was married in this town, February, 1848, to Miss Bridget Sweeney, daughter of John Sweeney. Mrs. Garvey was born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, and came to Erin, Wis., with her parents in 1846. They, Mr. Garvey and wife, are the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine are living—James died when 12 years of age; Bridget is the wife of Patrick Shimmers, of Erin; Margaret is the wife of John Murphy, of Erin; Mary Ann died when 21 years of age; John married Miss Julia Walsh and lives in Erin; Patrick; Hannah is now Mrs. William Shimmers, of Erin; Ellen, Catherine, Eliza, Timothy; Owen M. died when 2 years of age.

JAMES GORRY, Jr., farmer; P. O. Monches; is a native of the town of Erin; is the son of James and Ann Gorry, and was born March 25, 1847; he received a common school education, and was brought up a farmer; he has 100 acres of land, situated on Sec. 13; he was elected and served three terms as a member of the Town Board of Supervisors of Erin.

JAMES GORRY, Sr., emigrated from Ireland to America, and made his home in the town of Erin, at a very early day; there are seven daughters and one son living of the family; five of the daughters are married—Catharine, to George Hartman, of Genesee; Mary, to Patrick Diamond, of Sister Bay; Ellen, to Patrick Riley, of Milwaukee; Jane, to William Dunkel, of New York City; Maggie resides in Chicago, Sarah and James at home.

BERNARD KELLY, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Monches, Waukesha Co.; has 160 acres of land; is a native of Ireland; was born in the county of Westmeath, in 1815; he is the son of William and Mary Kelly; in 1837, he came to America; from the time of his arrival in this country till 1844, he spent in the States of New York and Michigan; he then came to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Lake, Milwaukee Co., about where the Seminary of St. Francis is located; he continued to reside at that place till March, 1849, when he removed to the site of his present home, on Sec. 34, Town of Erin. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., July 4, 1843, to Miss Ann Scollan, daughter of Sylvester Scollan; she was a native of Ireland; two children were born to them—Mary J. and William; Mrs. Kelley died Sept. 5, 1854. Mr. Kelley was married again on the 27th of May, 1857, in Waukesha Co., to Sarah Ann McConnell, daughter of Patrick McConnell; nine children were born of this marriage, of whom eight are living—Sarah, Daniel, Catharine, James, Margaret (died when 6 years of age), Ellen, Joseph, Bridget and Emma; Mr. Kelly lost his second wife, who died Aug. 19, 1880; in 1856, Mr. K. was elected a member of the Town Board of Supervisors, and in 1859 and 1865 was elected Chairman.

JAMES KENEALY, Sr., deceased, was born in Cloyne, county of Cork, Ireland, in 1813; came to America in 1835, and located in Boston, Mass., where he resided till 1842, when he moved to the town of Merton, Waukesha Co., Wis.; in 1844, he moved to the town of Erin, and located on Government land, on Sec. 21; he was the first Town Clerk of Erin, and held the office several years; was elected Chairman, and served on the County Board before the division of the county; while the county government was organized under the Commissioner plan, he was Chairman of the County Board; while Chairman of the Town Board, he helped lay out the first public highway in the town of Erin; he represented the South Assembly District of Washington Co. in the Wisconsin Legislature during the sessions of 1858 and 1866. He was married, in Boston, Mass., in 1838, to Miss Mary Flynn; Mrs. Kenealy was born in Ireland; there were eight children in the family, of whom five are living; James, John, William, Mary

(now Mrs. Walter Cavin, of Minnesota), and Annie, the wife of James Lynch, of Erin. Mr. Kenealy died Jan. 17, 1880.

JAMES KENEALY, Jr., farmer and Justice of the Peace, resides on Sec. 8; P. O. Thompson; has 80 acres of land; he was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1840; son of James and Mary (Flynn) Kenealy; in 1842 he came, with his parents, to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Merton, Waukesha Co.; removed thence to Erin, in 1844, and located on Sec. 21; he received a common school education; was elected Clerk of the Court of Washington Co.; was re-elected and served five successive terms; he was elected Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, in 1880, and re-elected in 1881. He was married at Monches, May 6, 1866, to Miss Bridget O'Conner, daughter of John and Joanna (Bain) O'Conner; she was born in Portland, Conn.; they have had seven children, of whom six are living, three sons and three daughters—Mary J., Joanna, Bridget (who died at the age of three years), John J., James, William and Bridget.

WILLIAM KENEALY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Monches, Waukesha Co.; has 120 acres in company with his brother. Mr. Kenealy was born in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee Co., June 15, 1846; is the son of John and Mary Kenealy; in 1849 (having lost his father), he came with his mother to the town of Erin, and settled on the site of his present home. He was married at Monches, June 14, 1869, to Miss Mary Lenox, daughter of Andrew Lenox. Mrs. Kenealy was born in the town of Erin. They have six children—Mary, John, James, Thomas, William A. and Johanna C.

WILLIAM MOUNTIN, farmer, residence Sec. 21; has 600 acres of land; is a native of county of Cork, Ireland; son of William and Margaret Mountin; came to America in 1847, and to Erin in 1842, in company with a cousin and namesake, who was always called big Bill Mountin, to distinguish him from his cousin, who was much smaller. The larger William is now a resident of Minnesota; the two Mountins, by industry and frugality, have acquired a large property.

JOHN MURPHY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Thompson; has 100 acres of land; is a native of the town of Erin; is the son of James and Ellen Murphy, and was born July 26, 1846; his parents emigrated from Ireland to America in 1836, and to Town 9, Range 18, now Erin, in 1842. Mr. Murphy was married at the village of Hartford, Nov. 25, 1874, to Miss Margaret Garvey, daughter of Timothy and Bridget Garvey. Mrs. Murphy was born in the town of Erin. Mr. Murphy sold his farm, and in the fall of 1874 he engaged in trade in company with Mr. William Foley, at Ramdon Lake Station on the W. C. R. R.; he continued in the mercantile business till May, 1878, when he sold out, returned to Erin and re-purchased his old farm, where he has continued to reside. They have had five children—John J., Minnie J., Timothy E. (died in infancy), Ann E., George H. Mr. Murphy was elected Chairman of the town of Erin for the term of 1880.

PATRICK SHINNERS, Postmaster, and proprietor of hotel, saloon and dealer in general merchandise, Thompson; business located at the center of Sec. 9; has a farm of 140 acres, situated in the town of Hartford. He was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1842; is the son of John and Mary Shinnners; when quite young, he moved with his parents to Delafield, Waukesha Co., where they remained about four years, and then removed to Hartford on Sec. 34; young Shinnners continued on his father's farm till 20 years of age, when he started out for himself; he spent two years steamboating; some years in the pine woods and in traveling; he next located in Chicago, where he remained three years engaged in various employments; he then returned to Hartford; in 1872, he bought a small building at the site of his present business; he soon after built the hotel and store; was appointed Postmaster of the Thompson office soon after locating here. He was married at Hartford, Sept. 5, 1871, to Miss Bridget Garvey, daughter of Timothy Garvey; they have six children, of whom four are living—Mary Ann (died when 2½ years old), Timothy, John, James, Theresa (died in childhood), Anna J. Mr. Shinnners has been Town Treasurer of Erin two terms.

PATRICK SCOLLARD, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Hartford; was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1808. He was married, Feb. 4, 1836, to Elizabeth Murphy. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom eight lived to be men and women. William, the eldest, married Sarah Kilmartin, and is a farmer of Erin; James; Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Marble, of Nebraska; Julia is now Mrs. B. Crowley; Garrett married Mary Ryan, and lives in Cheyenne, Colo.; John married Margaret Donnelly, and resides in Custer City; Mary lives in Sioux City with her brother James. Mr. Scollard and family came to America in 1840; lived three years in the town of Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.; then came to Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wis., where he resided till 1846, when he removed to the town of Erin, Washington Co.; settled on Sec. 5, where he has continued to reside till this date. He has 40 acres of land. Mr. Scollard was elected Justice of the Peace in 1848, and served two years; served as Supervisor five years, and Chairman one term.

WILLIAM SCOLLARD, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Hartford; has 320 acres of land; settled in the county in 1846. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1837; is the son of Patrick and Elizabeth Murphy Scollard. He came to America with his parents in 1840; lived in the town of Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., about three years. The family then moved to Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wis., where they resided till 1846, when they removed to the town of Erin, and located on the site of their present home. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and for several winters engaged in teaching school. In 1859, he was elected Superintendent of Schools for the town of Erin. He was elected Chairman in 1861, and re-elected in 1862, 1870-71 and 1874. He was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature of 1878 from the South District of Washington Co. He has served as Clerk of his School District for sixteen years. He was married, at Monches, Waukesha Co., Feb. 3, 1861, to Miss Sarah Kilmartin, daughter of Michael Kilmartin. Mrs. Scollard was born in the State of New York. They have had nine children—James, John (died in infancy), Patrick, Michael, William, Julia, Margaret, Joseph and Elizabeth.

PATRICK TOLAND, deceased; was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland; came to America about 1830; resided in Pennsylvania several years, where he was married. He moved to Mequon, Washington Co. (now Ozaukee), at an early day, being one of the pioneers of that section; about 1844, he moved to the town of Erin, and settled on Government land. He was elected to the Second Legislature (1849). He was an active, enterprising man, with good, executive ability. For a long time, he was one of the Commissioners in charge of the construction of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement. His death occurred in the spring of 1858.

JOHN WHELAN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Monches; has 120 acres of land; settled in the town on his present farm in August, 1842. He was born on the Isle of Arran, in Galway Bay, Ireland, in 1814. He came to America in 1832, and located in the city of Boston, Mass., where he learned the trade of a stereotype caster. He followed this business about nine and a half years. He was married July 3, 1842, and then removed to Wisconsin. On arriving in this State, he made his home in the then wilderness of Town 9, Range 18, since called Erin. At the meeting of a half dozen of the settlers, for the purpose of naming the town, at which the Rev. Father Condig presided, Mr. Whelan proposed the name of Erin for the town, which suggestion was adopted. At this meeting, Mr. Whelan remembers that Mr. James Kenealy, the two William Mountins and a Mr. McCormick were present. Mr. Whelan was elected the first Superintendent of Schools for the new town, and also served one term as Chairman. Mr. and Mrs. Whelan were blessed with ten children. The eldest, Mary J., was born April 1, 1843, being the first white child born in the town. She is now the wife of Mr. John Sullivan, of St. Paul, Minn. The second was Peter, now proprietor of the Monches House, at Monches; Ann is the widow of T. Flynn, residing at Monches; Margaret is now Mrs. John Sullivan, of Erin; John and Robert died in infancy; Joseph is a citizen of New Mexico; Luke, Ellen M. and Kate.

TOWN OF RICHFIELD.

HENRY BAUMGARTNER, proprietor of saloon, and junior partner of the firm of Schuster & Baumgartner, manufacturers of cheese, Richfield; the latter business was established in the fall of 1881; capacity of factory, 60,000 pounds of cheese annually. Mr. B. was born in Baden, Germany, July 11, 1840; is the son of Victor and Mary Baumgartner; he came to America with his parents in 1846, and located in Germantown, Wis.; lived there till 1856, when he came to the town of Richfield, Washington Co., and settled on a farm; Jan. 12, 1876, he moved to the village of Richfield and engaged in the saloon business; in the fall of 1881, he formed a partnership with Leonard Schuster, in the cheese business. He was married, in Germantown, Jan. 7, 1863, to Miss Catharine Mereckel, daughter of George Mereckel; Mrs. Baumgartner was born in Germantown, Wis.; they have five children—Leonard, Annie, Lena, Margaret and Henry; they have lost three sons and one daughter—John, aged 3 months, Charles, 3 years; Jacob, 2 years; Mary Ann, died in childhood.

MICHAEL FAHEY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Richfield; has 240 acres; was born near Westford, County Mayo, Ireland, Oct. 1, 1813; is the son of William Fahey; he came to America in 1841; landed in Quebec, Canada, where he remained till 1844, when he moved to Town 9, Range 19 (now Richfield); he purchased his land of the Government. He was married, in Ireland, previous to coming to America, in 1841, to Miss Mary Stanton, daughter of Patrick Stanton; two children were born to them

before coming to Wisconsin—William and Mary E.; those born in Washington Co. were John, Ann, Patrick (died in childhood), Bridget, Maria (died when 20 years of age), Michael, Patrick S. and Kate. Mr. Fahey was elected Chairman of Richfield in 1854, and re-elected for four successive terms; since 1865, he has been agent-at-large for the Germantown Mutual Insurance Co.; has served as Justice of the Peace about fifteen years and Notary seven years.

JOHN KESSEL, farmer, and President of the West Bend, Polk & Richfield Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Sec. 12; P. O. Richfield; has 75½ acres of land: settled in the county in October, 1842; Mr. Kessel was born in Schwabsburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 25, 1822; is the son of John and Margarette Kessel: he came to America in 1842, arriving in Town 9, Range 19 (now Richfield), Oct. 7; a few days previous, he purchased the east half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 12 of the Government, on which he has made his home nearly forty years. Mr. Kessel was married, in Richfield, in August, 1849, to Miss Margarette Zimmerman, daughter of Jacob Zimmerman; Mrs. K. was born Jan. 21, 1824, in Sitzen, Hesse-Darmstadt, and came to America in 1848. Mr. Kessel has served as Chairman of the town of Richfield during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1876 and 1877; he took out his naturalization papers in 1848, and was appointed the first Road Commissioner of Richfield the same year.

JACOB KLIPPEL, cooper, Richfield; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 16, 1817; is the son of Phillip and Mary Klippel: learned the cooper's trade in his native country and came to America in 1844; stopped one year in Boston and then came to Milwaukee in 1845; in 1846, he came to the town of Richfield and made a claim: remained only a short time, when he sold out and went to Illinois; in 1858, he returned to Richfield and engaged in the cooperage business, which he has continued to this time. He was married, in Illinois, in 1849, to Miss Catharine Melius, daughter of Henry Melius. Mrs. Klippel was born in Germany; they had ten children, of whom six are living—George, married Eva Laubenheimer, and a resident of Richfield; Sarah, now the wife of Charles Reidenbach, also of Richfield; Mary; John, married to Ida Uelsenberger, of Milwaukee, and Frederick: those lost were Barbara, aged 6 years; Jacob, aged 4; Charles, aged 2; and Annie, died in childhood. Mr. Klippel has served as Justice of the Peace four terms, and Notary Public since 1870.

PHILLIP LAUBENHEIMER (deceased); was born in Dexheimer, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 23, 1803; was the son of Phillip and Barbara Laubenheimer. He was married, in 1824, to Miss Gertrude Sparver. Seven children were born to them—Clara, now Mrs. Jacob Breivogel, of Richfield; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Anton Widebach, of Manitowoc Co.; Phillip; Peter lives in Illinois; Frederick lives in California; one daughter, name not given, who died in childhood, and Gertrude, now Mrs. Herman Schape, of Milwaukee. Mr. Laubenheimer and family emigrated to America in 1842, and directly to Town 9, Range 19, now Richfield. Mr. L. selected the site for his home on Sec. 12, now the site of the village of Richfield. He was one of the earliest of the pioneers, and his old block-house was always a popular stopping-place for travelers and land-hunters. Mr. Laubenheimer lost his wife the winter following his settlement in the town. He was married again, December 31, 1845, in the town of Richfield, to Mrs. Anna Margaret Reisse, widow of Mr. John Reisse, and the daughter of George Arnet. She was a native of Beerbach, Germany, and was the mother of one child—Catharine, now Mrs. Herman Fritche, of Grand Rapids, Wis. Eight children were born of this marriage—Henry, married to Lissette Dorn, and residing at Richfield; William, a merchant of Richfield; Margaret, now Mrs. P. Hartman, of Black Creek, Wis.; Eva, the wife of George Klippel, of Richfield; Charles died when 2 years and 6 months old; John died when 18 years old; Barbara, now Mrs. Julius Specht, of Appleton, Wis. Mr. Laubenheimer built the store now occupied by his son William, in an early day, which he leased for several years. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business in company with Mr. Richard Seifert, under the firm name of Laubenheimer & Seifert, commencing business about 1870. Mr. Laubenheimer bought out his partner's interest, and afterward conducted the business alone. He also built the elevator on the completion of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad to this place about 1855, which he leased several years. The elevator is now used by William Laubenheimer, who is extensively engaged in buying and shipping grain. Mr. L. had a finely cultivated farm of 140 acres. In addition to his store and elevator, he built a fine brick building, which is used by the family as an hotel, called the Railroad House, and which includes a capacious dance hall and saloon. Mr. Laubenheimer was an active farmer, and a careful business man, who commanded the respect and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances. His death occurred Oct. 7, 1878. His son, Henry, was born in the town of Richfield Aug. 7, 1846. He was brought up a farmer, and devotes his time to the cultivation of the homestead farm. He was married, in Richfield, Nov. 27, 1873, to Miss Dora Eimermann, daughter of John Eimermann. She was born in the town of Richfield. Three children were born to them—Ledia, Madia D. (died in childhood), and Clara. Mrs. Laubenheimer

died Jan. 1, 1878. Mr. L. was married again, this time at Port Washington, to Miss Lissette Dorn. William Laubenheimer, the younger son, was born in the town of Richfield Jan. 7, 1848. He is a general merchant, and dealer in grain and produce at Richfield Village, Wis.

HENRY J. LOWE, dealer in farming implements and hardware, Richfield; was born in the town of Richfield Aug. 16 1853. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits up to 1877, when he moved to the village of Richfield the same year, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Lowe left Wisconsin for California Sept. 7, 1874, where he remained until January, 1875, when he returned to his native town and married Miss Emma Schwandenbach Marth 4, 1875, with whom he is blessed at present with a son and a daughter, the former, Percival Arthur, 5, and the latter, Leona Theresa, 2 years of age. He has a beautiful home, where happiness seems to dwell.

CHARLES REIDENBACH, carpenter; dealer in furniture, and a member of the firm of C. Reidenbach & Co., proprietors of saw-mill, Richfield Village. Mr. R. was born in Hesse-Homberg, Germany, Sept. 14, 1842; is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Reidenbach. He came to America, and direct to Richfield, Wis., in 1848; was brought up on a farm; learned the carpenter's trade in the town of Richfield, and moved to the village in 1869. In 1873, he opened a shop in the furniture business, which he has carried on to this date. In the summer of 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. George Klippel in the saw-mill business. They expect to have the mill fitted up and started by Nov. 15 of this year. Mr. Reidenbach was married in Richfield, Oct. 23, 1869, to Miss Sarah Klippel, daughter of Jacob Klippel. Mrs. R. was born in Illinois. They had two children—Louisa and Charles; the latter died in childhood.

CORNELIUS STUESSER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Richfield; has 200 acres; settled in the town in September, 1842; his father's family was the first white family to settle within the limits of Town 9, Range 19 (now Richfield); he is the son of Francis Joseph and Elizabeth Stuesser, and was born in the city of Rheinbach, Germany, Aug. 18, 1827; came to America, with his parents, in 1842, reaching their destination in Wisconsin in September of that year; they settled on Sec. 2, Town 9, Range 19 (now Richfield); subsequently moved to Sec. 1. Mr. Stuesser was married, June 8, 1851, in this town, to Miss Mary Landgraf, daughter of Henry Landgraf; Mrs. Stuesser was born in Germany; they have six children—Theresa, now Mrs. George Schwalbach, of the town of Merton, Waukesha Co.; Elizabeth is the wife of Peter Wolf, of Germantown; Joseph, John, Mary and Christian.

L. HENRY ZAUN, farmer; P. O. Richfield, residence, Sec. 12; has 180 acres of land in this town; he was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 6, 1832; is the son of Phillip A. Zaun; he came to America in 1849, remained in the State of New York till the following year, when he removed to the town of Richfield, Washington Co., Wis.; on the arrival of his father, in 1851, they selected their land, since which time Mr. Zaun has continued his residence in the town. He was married in Richfield, March 15, 1859, to Miss Pauline Beyer, daughter of John W. Beyer; Mrs. Zaun was born in Saxony, Germany; they have six children—Louis L., Henry H., Emil B., Edwin, Bertha and Emma; Mr. Zaun has served twelve years as School District Treasurer. By industry and judicious investments, he has accumulated a large property.

TOWN OF ADDISON.

KUHAPT BROS., proprietors steam saw-mill, Sec. 17; P. O. Addison; they do custom-work, giving the highest satisfaction, pleasing all; credit, first-class; saw over 2,000,000 feet of lumber a year, of oak and basswood; it is the only steam-mill in all the country. William Kuhapt was born in 1846, in Kurhessen, Prussia; in 1858, he came alone to Schleisingerville; came here in 1879; began his present business. He married Sophia Ise in 1870; they have four children—George, Will, Martha and Anna. Henry Kuhapt was born in 1849, in Kurhessen, Prussia; came to Schleisingerville, with his mother and sister; he worked at his trade, masonry, with his brother; in 1879, they came to Addison, and bought their present mill; are members of the Odd Fellows; their great-grandfather was a Hessian soldier of the English, in our Revolution. Mr. H. K. married Margaret Bender, in 1874; they have two children—Lizzie and Louis.

JOHN C. KUHLMAN, merchant, Aurora; born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1847; his parents came to Milwaukee in 1852; lived there eight years, then came here; are still living; Mr. K. left here, in 1863, for Kewaskum; was there two years in the store of H. Bachausan; in 1865, he went to Milwaukee, clerked one year; in 1867, to St. Louis one year; then to Milwaukee; was in Kuhlsville one

and a half years; opened business there; from 1870 to 1875, was Postmaster and Notary Public; came to Aurora in 1875, and engaged in mercantile business on a large scale; Mr. K.'s judgment and word can be relied on; Mr. K. is a public-spirited and enterprising man, and is of political prominence; was a delegate to the Republican State Convention from Washington Co., in 1873. He married Eva Illian, in 1872, who was born in Germany; they have six children—Robert, George, Ida, Edward, Albert and Anna.

HENRY STEINMITZ, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. St. Lawrence; born in Luxemburg, in 1820 came here in 1845, and took up his present farm; has been District Treasurer and Trustee of St. Lawrence Church. He was married to Maria Seckamen, in 1848, in Milwaukee; she was born in Hanover; they have nine children.—Henry, Michael, Angeline, Maria, Margharetta, Katie, Anna, Theodore and Lizzie.

TOWN OF GERMANTOWN.

PHILLIP DHEIN; P. O. Rockfield; was born in the town of Germantown May 12, 1834, being the first white male born in this town. His parents immigrated to America in 1842 and settled in Sec. 8, in Germantown, being some of the first settlers in the town. Mr. Dhein has lived on the old homestead all his life. He is the present Treasurer of the Germantown Insurance Company, a substantial institution in the county, with a capital of \$250,000. Mr. Dhein married Miss Elizabeth Schowalter, Oct. 15, 1872; he has three children; the oldest son, Philip, is 7, his daughter Ida 5, and John 3 years of age. His father died in 1865, at the age of 51, and his mother, who still lives, is 60 years of age, and enjoys excellent health.

PHILLIP G. DUERWAECHTER, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1847. He came to America with his parents in 1857. His father settled on Sec. 25, Germantown. Afterward he removed to Schleswig, Manitowoc Co., where he remained until 1862, when he set out for himself, engaging in different kinds of business, and traveled several years, until his return to his old home in Germantown, in 1871, when he commenced the lumber business, and, in 1880, he added the manufacture of agricultural implements; he is a very successful business man. He has been elected Town Clerk four years, which position he still holds. He married Miss Mary Diefenthaler in 1873; he has two sons; the eldest, John Adam, 6, and Arthur 2 years of age. His father died July 16, 1874, at the advanced age of 81 years.

NICOLAUS KLUMB, one of the oldest settlers in this town; was born near Coblenz, Germany in 1820. He came to America in the month of July, 1843, and located on 40 acres of land on Sec. 9, Germantown, the same year; he is one of the successful farmers, owning at present 160 acres of the finest land in the town, and everything around him shows, through his industry, comfort and thrift; he has had the misfortune to lose one of his hands by a thrashing machine, in 1871. He was married to Miss Margaret Rheingans in 1847, with whom he has nine children—Elizabeth, aged 31; William, 29; Heinrich, 27; Juliana, 25; Margaretta, 23; Friedrich, 20; Christina, 18; Philip, 15, John, 12; five of them are married. Mr. Klumb held the position of Treasurer of the Germantown Mutual Insurance Company for several years.

REV. CASPAR RUEGG, Rockfield; was born April 9, 1837, in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland; has studied for the ministry at St. Chrisbena, near Bale, Switzerland, for the Evangelical Church; after completing his studies, he was assigned to the parish at Box, Canton Vaud, Switzerland, where he remained two years, when, in 1866, he came to Madison, Wis., to preach the Gospel to the congregation of St. Paul's Church (Evangelical), and, in 1868, he took charge of Christ Church (German Evangelical) in the town of Germantown, where he has been ever since. His congregation consists of about seventy families. He married Miss Amalia Zimmerman, formerly of the Canton of Clarus, Switzerland, in 1867; she received a thorough course of all the English branches at the Minneapolis High School, and became a teacher, which she followed until her marriage. Mr. Ruegg has five children; the oldest, Amelia, aged 13; Nelly, 10; Lilly, 7; Samuel, 8, and Albert, 6.

VALENTINE SCHAETZEL, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Menomonee Falls; was born in the Duchy of Hesse, Germany, Feb. 14, 1814. He immigrated to America in June, 1841; his destination was the State of Wisconsin; he arrived at Milwaukee the same summer, and cast his vote at the first county election of Milwaukee Co., held in 1841. There were only four stores and three saloons in the place at that time, and many Indians were encamped around. At first he settled on Sec. 25, where he remained two years, when he moved to his present home, where he has since lived. He was Chairman of the

town in 1855 and also in 1858; he was School Commissioner for several years, and a member of the Legislature in 1861, and at present is one of the Directors of the Germantown Mutual Insurance Company. He married Miss Elizabeth Gemnenden, in 1843, in Milwaukee; they have eight children living; the oldest daughter, Elizabeth, aged 36; John, 34; Mary, 32; Johanna, 30; Adam, 29; Jacob, 26; Philip, 24; Henry, 21. Mr. Schaetzel was the fourth settler in Germantown.

MARTIN SCHOTTLER, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in March, 1833; he came to America with his parents in 1846, and settled in the town of Germantown. Mr. Schottler was twice elected to the Legislature, his first term being in 1863 and the second in 1864; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace twenty years, and that of Town Clerk fourteen years; at present Mr. Schottler is Secretary of the Firemen's Mutual Insurance Company, of Germantown, and is much esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He married Miss Anne Bartol, in 1864; his matrimonial life is blessed with nine children, the eldest being Mary, aged 15; Katy 13; Louisa, 12; Anna, 10; Sophie, 9; Martin, 7; Mina, 5; Ida, 3, and Willie, 2. His father is 73 years of age and enjoys excellent health; he lives in the town of Richfield.

TOWN OF WAYNE.

JACOB LAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11; P. O. Wayne. Mr. Lay is a successful farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1830; he came to this country with his parents in 1846. The family lived in Ozaukee County one year and settled on the farm where Jacob now lives in the following year. The father of Mr. Lay now lives in Kansas. Mr. Lay's wife is a native of Switzerland. They have ten children, three boys and seven girls. Mr. Lay has been Supervisor of the towns and is the present Chairman of the Town Board.

WENDEL PETRI, merchant, farmer and Postmaster, Sec. 10; P. O. Wayne. Mr. Petri is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the town of Wayne. He was born at Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1835; he came to this country with his parents, Wendel and Mary M. Petri, in 1848. His father settled in the town of Polk; he settled in Wayne in 1862; he had seven children, six of whom are living and all are residents of Wisconsin. Wendel settled where he now lives in 1856, and engaged in boot and shoe making. He established his mercantile business in 1859. He has been actively engaged in business since that time, and also attending to his large farming interests. He has, by industry and economy, acquired a competence. He was the first Postmaster of Wayne; was appointed in 1864; he has held that position since that time, except two years. He has been Treasurer of the town of Wayne for the last thirteen years. Mr. Petri's wife is also a native of Germany. They have ten children, six sons and four daughters.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	Company or county	W. V. I.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry
W. V. A.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery	P. O.....	Post Office
W. V. C.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street

PORT WASHINGTON.

WILLIAM AHLHAUSER, County Treasurer, Port Washington; was born in the town of Mequon, Ozaukee Co., March 13, 1855; received a good common-school education at Saukville, his father being Postmaster of that place; he acted as clerk in the post office for a period of about six years, commencing in 1867. From 1876 to 1880, he acted as Deputy Town Clerk, during which time, in the fall of 1880, he was elected County Treasurer, which office he now holds. When he was about 10 years of age, he had the misfortune to injure his right knee-joint, from which, however, he nearly recovered, but in January, 1879, he again fell, and so strained the joint as to compel him to use crutches up to the present time.

J. N. BAER, Port Washington; was born in Germany in 1831; came to the United States in 1853, landing at Baltimore, where he resided one year. He then went to New York City, where he worked at his trade as cabinet-maker about three years, then continued the same at Boston, Mass., eighteen months, at the end of which time he went to Chicago, where he remained six months; he then went to Cairo, Ill., where he was employed as carpenter in the navy yards about five years; then spent one year at Memphis, Tenn., from which place, in 1866, he came to Wisconsin, living at Milwaukee two years, after which he came to Port Washington, and has since been engaged in the furniture business, in connection with which he has carried on a saloon since November, 1879. He is a Democrat. Has been Town Treasurer two years, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Was married, in 1859, to Barbara Schoeck; they have six children—Bernard, Maggie, Lanie, Jacob, John and Leo.

HON. JOHN R. BOHAN, editor and publisher *Port Washington Advertiser*, was born at College Hill, near Templemore, County of Tipperary, Ireland, Dec. 7, 1824; was educated at the public and grammar schools, graduating at Mamel Seminary in 1842, after which he studied the Latin and Greek languages, and also learned engineering. In 1846, he emigrated to the United States, and first settled with his parents at Hartford, Washington Co., where he helped to clear the land and taught school. In 1852, was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Washington Co., and the new county of Ozaukee being organized therefrom, he remained Clerk of the latter until 1858; was a member of the Assembly in 1859, elected to the Senate in 1862, served as Clerk of the Court from January, 1865, to January, 1869, and, in the fall of 1871, was again elected to the Assembly. Has also held various local offices. In 1858, he purchased a one-third interest in the *Port Washington Advertiser*, and the year following purchased his partner's interest, and published the paper alone until 1865, when he took in F. J. Mills as a partner, and continued the paper under the firm name of Bohan & Mills, until 1869, since which time Mr. Bohan has been sole proprietor. He was married in 1852, to Miss Mary Sullivan, a native of Vermont; they have seven children living—Michael, Eunice, Matie, John, George Stanley, Frank and Maude.

E. B. BOLENS, editor and publisher, Port Washington; is among the oldest editors in Wisconsin, having been engaged in printing and publishing since 1849. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1830; received a collegiate education, and early turned his attention to his present profession. His first

newspaper venture was at Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa, where, in 1856, he assisted in getting out the *Toledo Tribune*, the first paper in the county. He did the principal part of the editorial work, half of the type-setting, and all the press work. He sold out in 1858, and, in 1860, went to Washington, Iowa, and established the *Washington Democrat*, which he continued until 1866, at which time he removed to Janesville, and established the *Janesville Democrat*. He continued its publication until 1869, when he removed to Juneau, and established the *Dodge County Democrat*, which he edited and published until October, 1874, when he leased the office for two years and went to Madison to enter upon the duties as State Printer, which office he filled for the years 1875 and 1876. In April, 1873, he established a monthly paper in the interest of the Granger movement, called the *Beaver Dam Sun*, which he moved with him to Madison, and continued it for some time under the name of the *Wisconsin Granger*, as a weekly; then changed the name again to *Statesman*, dropping its grange feature, but discontinued its publication a few months thereafter. In 1877, he began the publication of the *Wisconsin Farm Journal*, a strictly agricultural and literary paper, but soon discontinued it for want of proper support. In January, 1879, he went to Fond du Lac, and engaged in the publication of the *People's Champion*, but soon severed his connection with it, and removed to Milwaukee, and for a few months edited the *Daily News* and the *Daily Dispatch*, after which he came to Port Washington and revived the *Weekly Star*, which he now edits and publishes. Of the papers with which he has been connected as proprietor, the following are yet published by his successors: *Toledo Tribune*, changed to *Chronical*; *Washington Democrat*; *Janesville Democrat*, now *Times*; *Dodge County Democrat*, now *Juneau Telephone*; *People's Champion*, now *Standard*, published at Oshkosh; *Weekly Star*, Port Washington. He has held the office of Mayor of Eaton, the county seat of his native county; Postmaster in Iowa, and State Printer in Wisconsin. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been quite active, participating as a campaign speaker in the Presidential elections of 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864 and 1868. In the campaign of 1860, he spoke nearly every day for two months, and mostly at out-door meetings, by which he contracted a throat and lung disease which still troubles him very much. In 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in Rock County against Hon. Charles G. Williams, now a member of Congress, which gentleman he challenged to a public discussion. He made over thirty speeches in Rock County that fall, and increased the Democratic vote from 609 to over 1,100, which has been maintained since. The effect of this severe work has been such that he has been compelled to almost wholly abstain from public speaking, and consequently has taken a less active part in politics. Mr. Balens has been twice married. March 10, 1853, to Elizabeth M. Trewstale, a native of Ohio, she died at Toledo, Iowa, May 11, 1859. In 1861, to Sarah M. Brown, then of Iowa City, but formerly of Pennsylvania. They have three children living—Albert D., Harry W. and Josephine.

HON. C. E. CHAMBERLIN, Port Washington, is among the pioneers of Ozaukee Co. He was born in Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., March 9, 1818; received a common-school education; learned the printer's trade, and, in 1839, went to Chenango Co., where he continued work at his trade, and, from 1841 to 1843, was one of the publishers of the *Oxford Republican*, a Democratic paper; he then came to Wisconsin, and first settled in Milwaukee; at that time, the city was in great need of a school in the Second Ward, and, as they had no schoolhouse, Mr. Chamberlin fitted up an old bowling alley, and taught a private school in it for a term of three months. He then acted as foreman in the printing office of the *American Freeman*; the following year, as he had previously entered a piece of land in what is now Mequon, Ozaukee Co., he moved onto it, and followed farming in that vicinity until 1857, during which time he served one term as County Treasurer and one term in the Assembly; he was then appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Larabee, in the place of Heidkamp, removed, and, in the fall of said year, was elected to the same office, which he held one term. He then taught school most of the time until 1872, meantime taking up dentistry, which profession he still follows. In the fall of 1872, he was elected to the Assembly, and served one term; he then had charge of the office of Clerk of the Court, as Deputy, and, at the same time, did most of the writing in the office of the Register of Deeds; in the fall of 1876, was elected Clerk of the Court and served one term, after which he retired from public life. He was married to Eliza Hill, a native of Oxford, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1844, and now has six children—Charles A., Ella D., now Mrs. Alex Wood, of Spring Lake, Mich.; Mary E., now Mrs. William Guy, of Wausau, Henry L., Benjamin F. and Nellie.

H. L. COE, Postmaster of Port Washington; was born at Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1836. At the age of 8 years, came with his parents to Port Washington; was educated at the Lawrence University at Appleton, and Carroll College, Waukesha; then followed farming and surveying until 1865; he then entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., where he graduated in 1866. Returning to Port Washington, he formed a law partnership with George W. Foster, with whom he continued until 1879, during

which time, in 1871, they took in James Hedding as a partner, making the law firm Foster, Coe & Hedding, and continued until 1874, when Mr. Hedding withdrew, and G. C. Foster was taken in, making the firm Fosters & Coe; in 1878, Mr. Coe withdrew from the firm and practiced alone until the fall of the same year, when, on account of poor health, he gave up law practice. In the fall of 1879, he was appointed Postmaster. In 1869, Mr. Coe, G. W. Foster and G. A. Rowe, purchased real estate in Kewanee Co., containing water-power, mill privilege, etc., which they improved by building a saw-mill, also a pier in the lake, and started a town, which they named Foseoro. Mr. Coe was married, in 1862, to Miss Nettie E. Wilmet, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; they have three children—Clara, Florence R. and Mary Mabel.

FRANK DELLES, liveryman, Port Washington; is the son of John Delles, one of the oldest settlers of Ozaukee Co., having settled in the town of Belgium in 1846; was born in the town of Fredonia May 24, 1849, and lived with his parents until 1869; he then spent two years at Sturgeon Bay, engaged in lumbering; returning to Ozaukee Co., he was in the employ of his father, who was engaged in hotel and livery; in 1876, he purchased his father's livery. He is a Democrat. Served as Under Sheriff during the years 1873 and 1874, as Sheriff in 1875-76, and again in 1879 and 1880, since which time he is again Under Sheriff. He was married, in 1873, to Mary Kessler, of Port Washington; they have two children living—Maggie and Frank.

PHILIP ECKEL, merchant; was born in Germany in 1824; immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1832; was shipwrecked off the coast of Charleston, S. C., but, in a few days, sailed for Philadelphia, where the family resided until 1837; then removed to Hancock, Md.; in 1839, returned to Pennsylvania and settled at McConnellsburg, where he learned the mason's trade. In 1849, he was married to Mary Kern. In the fall of 1854, he came to Port Washington; continued his trade and also taught school; since 1860, he has been engaged in the grocery business. The children living are William, John L., Henry K., Ida, Susan and Rollo.

JUDGE LEOPOLD EGHART, Port Washington; one of the pioneers of Wisconsin; is a native of Austria, born in 1824; emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Washington Co., purchased land and commenced farming, but as he was a single man, he did not admire the business, so in about three months he engaged in mercantile business at Newburg, which he continued about one year; in the fall of 1850, he came to Port Washington and engaged in the store of Joseph Goldsmith as clerk and book-keeper, with whom he remained until 1859 with the exception of about eighteen months in the years of 1854-55, when he was engaged in mercantile business at Newburg. In 1859, he was elected Clerk of the Court, which office he held one term, when he again returned to the employ of Goldsmith; in 1867, he went to Cedarburg, and in partnership with Fred Horneffer, engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Horneffer & Co., and continued the same until 1875, at which time they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Eghart was employed as Deputy Postmaster, also acting as agent for insurance companies, sewing machines, etc.; in the fall of 1877, he was elected County Judge, which office he now holds, and was re-elected in the spring of 1881 without opposition. In 1850, he was married to Anna Horneffer, a native of Lancaster, Penn.; they have six children living—Ida, Adele, Emaly, Matie, Albert and Elsa.

GEORGE WARREN FOSTER, Port Washington; is the son of Jacob Foster, who was of English and Scotch descent, and who was born in Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1817, and, when 5 years of age, removed with his parents to the town of Mentz, Cayuga Co.; at the age of 15, he engaged in teaching (being then in appearance a young man of 18 or 19 years); in his 17th year, he again taught school, and his 18th year was spent by studying at home and reciting in the academy at Auburn, which was about five miles distant. In 1837, he entered the law office of Seward & Beardsley, afterward Porter & Beardsley, where he remained until the fall of 1841, during which time he served as Clerk of the Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction; he then studied, with Judge Hulbert as preceptor, about one year, acting meantime as Deputy Clerk of the United States Court for the Northern District of New York, under Judge Conkling. In the fall of 1842, he entered the Yale Law School and remained one year, which was not a sufficient time to permit him to graduate, although he finished all the studies in the course. Before entering Yale College, he had saved about \$1,000, and therefore expected to be able to procure a fine library, but, having loaned the money without good security, he lost it. After being admitted to the bar, on his return from college he practiced law at Port Byron two years, then came to Wisconsin, and, arriving at Milwaukee Sept. 21, 1845, opened a law office. But law was not a profitable pursuit there at that time. In December of that year, he went to Sheboygan Co., where he selected a piece of land and engaged to work in a lumbering camp for the purpose of procuring lumber to make necessary improvements upon it; he soon returned to

Milwaukee to see that his library was well cared for; on his way back to the lumbering camp, he stopped at Hamburg (now Grafton), and, as he was a jolly fellow, he sang a song to assist in passing the time pleasantly, and being a good singer, of course interested all who heard him, and one of the crowd, Mr. Coe (afterward his father-in-law), introduced himself to Mr. Foster and requested him to apply for the Port Washington school, as they were in need of a teacher at that place, to which Mr. Foster replied that he was already engaged in a lumbering camp, and therefore could not afford to waste time on uncertainties; but Mr. Coe was so well pleased with him that he spoke to the School Board, and, in a few days, wrote Mr. Foster at the camp that he could have the school, and as Mr. Foster preferred teaching school to lumbering (not having done manual labor in several years), he at once came to Port Washington and accepted the school for a term of three months at \$9 per month and board; and so it can be seen that the song he sang at Hamburg no doubt changed his future career. In the fall of 1846, he commenced surveying; also did conveyancing and what other law business came before him, and continued the same until the summer of 1847, when he was taken with inflammation of the eyes, and was unable to do business until the following December; he then resumed surveying, etc., and followed the same until 1849, by which time he had established quite a law practice, and therefore gave his entire time to his profession. In the spring of 1850, he purchased land on the Milwaukee River, built a saw-mill, started the present village of Waubesa, and the following winter returned to Port Washington; in May, 1879, he removed to Appleton, when his nervous system became so broken down as to compel him to drop his profession; he therefore returned to Port Washington in October, 1880, and as he has nearly recovered, he expects to resume law practice again soon. He is a Republican; he has been Justice of the Peace, and was appointed District Attorney in 1862. He was married, Oct. 18, 1848, to Miss Mary E. Coe, a native of New York, born at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1830; they have had seven children, five of whom are living—George C., now a practicing lawyer, of Florence; William M., a phonographer, employed in Milwaukee; Charles L., Annie S. and Freddie A., living at home.

JOHN GILSON, inventor and molder, Port Washington; his father is a native of Luxemburg; emigrated to the United States in 1848, and lived at Milwaukee until 1850, at which time he settled at Port Washington. The subject of this sketch was born in Milwaukee June 11, 1850, and as the family soon moved into Ozaukee Co., he has spent his life at Port Washington. At the age of 10 years, he entered his father's foundry and learned the molder's trade, which he still follows, and, since 1880, has been a partner with his father and brother. In 1879, he invented a stove-drum, which now has a good sale in several States, and, subsequently, he invented a hame-fastener, which was patented May 10, 1881. He was married in August, 1873, to Lizzie Rappold, an adopted daughter of Hon. Eugene S. Turner; they have five children—Mary, Emma, Annie, Johnnie and Maggie.

JAMES O'GORMAN, retired farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Port Washington; a native of Ireland, born in County Kilkenny in 1815; emigrated to the United States in 1844, landing at Boston July 16; was a resident of the State of Massachusetts until 1848, at which time he came to Port Washington. He purchased his present farm of 80 acres, but soon went to Racine and worked as a common laborer until 1850, by which time he had saved money enough to permit him to commence farming, when he returned to Ozaukee Co.; in 1877, he let his sons work the place, and, in 1879, sold them the same. Mr. O'Gorman was married in 1848, to Bridget Doyle; they have three children—John, Garret and Mary. Religion, Roman Catholic.

JAMES HEDDING, attorney, Port Washington; was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., July 29, 1829. After receiving his education, he learned the millwright trade, and, in 1854, came to Wisconsin, first settling in Washington Co. In 1861, in partnership with John B. Kendall, he built the furniture manufactory at Waubesa, and operated the same under the firm name of Kendall & Hedding about ten years, during which time, in 1864, he enlisted in Co. G, 1st W. H. A., and served until the close of the war. In 1871, he came to Port Washington, and has since been engaged in a general law and collection business, and is at present serving his second term as District Attorney. Was married in 1850, to Miss Catherine Ackers, a native of Clinton Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Rosamond, James, Adelbert, Fred and Lillie.

JOHN KAISER, boots and shoes; born in Luxemburg in 1844; received a common-school education; learned the shoemaker's trade, and, in 1870, emigrated to the United States, and worked at his trade at Chicago, Ill., and Menasha, Wis., about one year; then came to Port Washington and served in the employ of Andrew Hein one year; then in partnership with Jos. Winger, engaged in boot and shoe business, which they continued under the firm name of Winger & Kaiser for four years, when he sold to his partner, opened a new store and has since been doing business alone. He was married in 1873, to Catherine Delloe; they have three children—John, Frank and Katie.

R. C. KANN, lumberman, Port Washington; was born at Cologne, Germany, May 4, 1841; was brought by his parents to the United States in 1844, and lived at Milwaukee until 1859, during which time, in 1854, his parents died of cholera, leaving him to take care of himself. In 1859, he came to Port Washington, and, in 1861, enlisted in Co. K, 16th W. V. I., and served one year, when he was discharged on account of physical disabilities. He then attended a commercial college at Chicago, where he graduated, and, subsequently, returned to Port Washington, and again clerked in a store until 1870, at which date he engaged in mercantile business and continued the same until 1874, when he began dealing in lumber. He does a business of about \$15,000 annually. In 1868, he was married to Ella A. Lytle, a native of Washington Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Lottie A. and Richard C., Jr. Politics, Republican.

N. KEMP, firm of Kemp & Co., Port Washington; is a native of Luxemburg, Germany; born Dec. 20, 1827; received a common-school education; learned the blacksmith trade, and, in 1846, emigrated to America, and first settled in Kenosha Co., where he worked one year on a farm at \$8 per month, then chopped wood at 25 cents per cord; worked at his trade. In 1849, helped operate the first eight-horse power threshing-machine in Dane Co. In March, 1850, he went across the plains to California, where he remained about eighteen months, and then returned to Kenosha Co. Sept. 22, was married to Miss Susan Kass, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and soon afterward removed to Jackson Co., Iowa; purchased land and followed farming until 1856, when he again returned to Kenosha, and purchased a farm. In 1858, in partnership with John Deiedarich, he engaged in a general mercantile business, which they carried on at Kenosha until 1860; they then removed to Port Washington, and continued the same until 1866, at which time Mr. D. sold his interest to Nicholas Poull, and the business was continued under the firm name of Kemp & Poull until 1870; the firm then built a malt house, and ran the same until 1873, at which time Mr. Kemp purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business alone until fall, when he took in William H. Ramsey as a partner. He is married, and has seven children—Elizabeth, Barbara, Kate, Mary, John, Melchur and Michael. Mr. Kemp and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN KESSLER, firm of Notting & Kessler; was born in Germany in 1838; came to the United States with his parents in 1844, and settled in Ozaukee Co., and lived on a farm with his parents in the town of Cedarburg. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Co. A, 62d Ill. V. I., and served until the close of the war. The year 1864, he spent railroading in Arkansas. In 1874 in partnership with Bernath Notting, commenced the hardware business in which they are now engaged. Mr. Kessler was married in 1871 to Mary Schait. Bernath Notting was born in Germany, in 1845; came to the United States in 1855; settled at Port Washington; followed painting three years, since which time he has worked at the tinner's trade. Was married in 1870, to Ferona Cimmer; have two children—Lizzie and Mary.

ULRICH LANDOLT, Port Washington; is a native of Switzerland; born in 1822; emigrated to the United States in 1846, and lived in New York City until May, 1848, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee Co., which town at that time embraced nearly all of Ozaukee and Sheboygan Cos.; here he served as the first School Trustee, and followed farming until 1853, passing through all the hardships of pioneer life; he then removed to the village of Port Washington, and clerked in a store; also acted as forwarding clerk on the lake until 1858; then served as Deputy County Treasurer until 1862, when he was elected County Treasurer, which office he held two terms. In 1866, he engaged in flour and feed business, and continued the same until 1875, since which time he has been in the insurance business. Is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the A., F. & A. M., of which lodge he has been Secretary from 1856 to 1862, and since 1875.

WILLIAM H. LANDOLT, banker, Port Washington; was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1844; was brought to the United States by his parents in 1846; lived in New York City about two years, then came with his parents to Wisconsin, and has since been a resident of Ozaukee Co.; he received a good common-school education, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Co. C, 5th W. V. I., and served until the close of the war, taking part in a great many battles, as he was with the Army of the Potomac the entire time; he received no wound to amount to anything until the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; here he received a gunshot wound just above the knee which necessitated amputation of his left leg near the hip; after the war he returned to Port Washington, but soon entered the commercial college of Milwaukee, where he graduated in 1866, and in the fall of the same year, was elected County Treasurer of Ozaukee Co., which office he held until 1872, since which time he has been the partner of James W. Vail in the Ozaukee County Bank, doing a general banking business under the firm name of James W. Vail & Co. In 1872, Mr. Landolt was married to Miss Elizabeth Kandias, who died in September, 1879, leaving two children—Eddie, born Sept. 23, 1873, and Louise, Aug. 9, 1875.

S. C. LARSON, teacher and farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Port Washington; was born in Norway in 1836; was educated in Norwegian and English languages; emigrated to the United States in 1844, and first settled in Chicago; in 1859, he attended Hathaway's Academy, after which he taught school winters and sailed summers until 1872, during which time in 1866, he removed to Port Washington; in 1872, he went to Michigan and followed book-keeping; also served as Town Superintendent of Schools until the fall of 1875; he then returned to Port Washington, and has since lived on his present farm of 60 acres which he purchased in 1873; he still teaches school during the winter season. He was married in December, 1862, to Anna Olson; she died in January, 1866, leaving one child—Christian O. In April, 1871, he married his present wife, K. Maria Olson, a sister of his first wife; their children are Isaac Anton, Jens Thomas, Martin, Rachael Mariah, Gunhild Elizabeth, Carl August and Anna Johanna. Politics, Republican. Has been Justice of the Peace, and is at present Secretary of the Ozaukee County Agricultural Society, which was established in 1859. Mr. Larson took the census of Port Washington in 1880.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, is a native of Germany, born in 1817; learned the molder's trade. In 1847, was married to Mary Hansen, after which, in 1850, he came to the United States, and settled in Ozaukee Co., he followed farming a part of the year 1850, since which time he has worked at his trade; in 1853, he purchased an interest in a foundry, and did business under the firm name of Gilson & Martin; in 1865, he sold his interest and opened his present foundry which he ran alone two years, since which time the firm has been Martin & Wester. In 1860, his wife died, leaving two children—Nicholas and Mary, and in May, 1862, he married his present wife, Margaret Wester. Mr. Martin is a Democrat, has held local office, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

JAMES McCARTHY is a native of Newfoundland; born in 1825; received a common school education and followed sailing until 1849, during which time, in 1848, he was married to Miss Mary Ann George, of Newfoundland; he then came to Port Washington, purchased 80 acres of land in Section 16 and lived on the same until 1868, since which time, has been living in the village of Port Washington. Mr. McCarthy has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Assessor, Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1862 to 1866, member of Assembly, and is at present Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, which is good proof that he is highly esteemed by the citizens of his town.

AUGUST MEYER, firm of Meyer & Ackerman, Port Washington; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1840, and when 5 years of age was adopted into the family of his uncle, Dominick Meyer, with whom he emigrated to the United States in 1846; after living in Milwaukee one year, he settled in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee Co., where he remained until 1854, then came to Port Washington, and in 1855, commenced work at the tinner's trade; in 1858, he went to Milwaukee where he followed his trade until 1860, then returned to Port Washington and served in the employ of John Desmond; in 1864, he purchased an interest in his employer's business and conducted the same one year under the firm name of John Desmond & Co., then sold his interest to O. P. Melin, and served in the employ of the new firm until 1867, at which time he opened a new hardware business, and in 1869 took in Martin Ackerman as a partner, and has since continued the business under the firm name of Meyer & Ackerman; they now carry a stock of \$8,000 to \$10,000, which is the largest in the county. Mr. Meyer is a Democrat; was Register of Deeds one term, and is Chief of the Port Washington Fire Department. He was married in 1865, to Mary S. Ackerman. They have seven children—Anton, Leopold J., Martin, Mary Anna, Louisa, George and Frank A.

HON. CHARLES G. MEYER, capitalist, Port Washington; one of the oldest settlers and most prominent men of Ozaukee Co.; was born in Saxony Feb. 3, 1827, and, with his parents, came to the United States in 1843, landing at Milwaukee; with his brother, he started on foot for Mequon, Ozaukee Co., where they at once commenced clearing land, which business they followed in Ozaukee and Sheboygan Cos. until 1850; during that time, they cleared 1,400 acres, for which they received \$3.50 per acre and dinner, or \$4 and board themselves; when they burned the brush, they received 50 cents extra; but all the work was done in one year's time. In 1850, he was married to Mena Beger, and followed farming in the town of Fredonia, where he had previously purchased land; in 1859, on account of his wife's poor health, he leased his farm, moved into Port Washington, and served as County Clerk one term; then kept books for B. Blake until September, 1862; he then removed to Madison, where he kept the books for W. H. Ramsey, in the Bank Comptroller's office. In 1864, his wife died, leaving three children—C. E., now a merchant at Waubesa; Ernst and Herman (the latter not living). In June, 1865, Mr. Meyer went to Germany, where he was married to Mena Helmet; returned to Wisconsin in November, and served as Deputy Register of Deeds of Dane Co. one year; he then removed to Watertown, and, in partnership

with Charles Wegemann, engaged in the dry goods business, which was carried on under the firm name of Meyer & Wegeman, about eighteen months; then removed the same to Waubeka, Ozaukee Co., where they continued until 1874, at which date they sold to Meyer & Witt; in the fall of 1872, Mr. Meyer was elected County Treasurer, which office he held for four consecutive terms, since which time he has been living a private life; he also served in the Assembly two terms. The children are Richard, Herman, Ernst and Martha.

CHARLES A. MUELLER, proprietor of Port Washington Tannery; was born in Germany in 1842; emigrated to the United States in 1854; lived in Detroit, Mich., one year, then came to Wisconsin, and first settled at Two Rivers, where he learned the tanner's trade, and, in 1861, came to Port Washington; continued his trade until 1863, when he commenced business at Sheboygan Falls, and continued the same at that place until 1872, since which time he has been in business in Port Washington; in 1880, he built his present tannery, which has all the latest improvements for making rough leather, and now tans about 20,000 sides, uses 800 cords of bark, employs ten men, and does a business of \$50,000 annually. Mr. Mueller was married, in 1866, to Barbara Wolf; they have five children—Louise, Charley, Harry, Louis and Ida.

JOHN NEUENS was born in Luxemburg in 1831; emigrated to the United States in 1852; was a resident of Ohio about eighteen months, at the end of which time he settled in Port Washington and for about four years was in the employ of B. Blake, as foreman, building roads, etc., since which time he has been in the saloon business with the exception of two years, when he was at Waubeka, engaged in a flouring-mill. He is a Democrat; since 1868, has been Town Treasurer, and is at present Coroner, which office he has held for a number of years. He was married, in 1854, to Margaret Seil; their children are Louise, Minnie, Freddie, Sisilie and Otto.

F. H. J. OBLADEN, teacher, Port Washington; is a native of Prussia, born in 1824; emigrated to the United States in 1842, landing in the city of New York in the month of August; he at once proceeded up the Hudson River to Fort Plain; there he spent the winter, and in the spring removed to Utica, and, as he was educated in the English as well as the German language, he taught school one year, at the end of which time he came to Milwaukee, where he stopped with his old friend and school-mate, Hubert Kurt, about two months; then came with his father to Ozaukee Co., and located land in the town of Belgium; here he helped his father clear several acres, but he concluded to go to Milwaukee and engage in some business which would furnish ready cash; arriving in the city, he made arrangements to work for H. H. Harriss at the rate of \$6 per month and board, with the privilege of attending school one-half of each day, and, as he gave good satisfaction, he remained in Mr. Harris' employ until 1850, during which time he acted as book-keeper, and had his salary raised to \$75 per month; in 1850, he returned to Belgium, Ozaukee Co., and taught school in that town until 1854, since which time he has been teaching in the school at Cornellville, with the exception of four years, which time he spent as teacher in the Port Washington Schools, and one year which he spent in the United States service, he being drafted, in 1862, into Co. C, 34th W. V. I., and mustered out as Lieutenant in 1863. Mr. Obladen was married, in 1850, to Margaret Poff, of Columbus, Wis.; they have six children—Hubert A. (a printer in Milwaukee), Helen, Margaret, Lizzie, Frank and John.

JOHN OLINGER, one of the leading merchants of Port Washington, was born Luxemburg, County Echternach, village Beaufort, Europe, in 1838; when three years of age, his father died, and, as his mother was poor, he, when 10 years of age, went to work for farmers, which he continued until 23 years of age; the year 1863, he spent in Paris, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States and at once settled at Port Washington, where he worked at the carpenter's trade one year; then went north and worked in the mines of Lake Superior until Sept. 29, 1865, when he returned to Port Washington and attended the public schools three months, after which he worked in the store of Joseph Goldsmith. In January, 1869, he was married to Theresa Pelt, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Schumacher) Pelt, and spent the following year in the employ of Mr. Pelt; on May 1, 1870, he removed to Manitowoc, where he engaged in business until December, 1872, when he returned to Port Washington, and has since been engaged in general mercantile business, dealing extensively in farm produce, wheat, etc., etc. The children living are John, Peter, Mary, John, Katie, Mary, Theresa and Maggie.

WILLIAM A. PORS, attorney at law, Port Washington; a native of Hamburg, born Nov. 17, 1827; immigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Washington Co., where he followed farming one year; served as clerk in the Register of Deeds' office one year; he then went to New Hampshire, and commenced the study of law with Stephen Crosby, of Francistown, with whom he remained about one year, then went to Lowell, Mass., and continued his study, with Judge Crosby as preceptor, until December, 1853, at which time, on motion of B. F. Butler, he was admitted to the bar, and soon

after returned to Port Washington, and has since been engaged in law practice. He was Draft Commissioner during 1862, and has been District Attorney several terms. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Ida Heinemann, a native of Hanover. They have one child—Emil C., now a practicing lawyer at Oshkosh.

N. POULL, merchant, Port Washington; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, April 18, 1832; learned the blacksmith's trade, and, in 1848, immigrated to the United States, settling at Chicago, where he followed his trade until 1858, at which time he came to Port Washington; he was engaged in the saloon business eight years; he was then engaged in mercantile business with N. Kemp until 1870, at which time the firm built the malt-house and did a malting business, under the firm name of Kem & Poull, until 1873, when he sold his interest to Mr. Kemp, since which time he has been doing a general mercantile business. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Barbara Adam, a native of Luxemburg; they have six children—Nicholas, George, Mary, Rosa, Julia and Louise. The members of the family belong to the Catholic Church.

M. G. RUPPERT, Port Washington; a native of Luxemburg, Germany; he was born in 1848, and, the following year was brought by his parents to the United States, who came direct to Wisconsin and settled twelve miles north of Port Washington; here he grew up and attended school; in 1860, he went to Kenosha Co. where he followed farming one year; he then returned to Port Washington and followed steamboating (as waiter boy) for one season. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 34th W. V. I., and served one year, and, March 19, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran in Co. A, 38th W. V. I., and served until the close of the war; he was one of the first men who entered Fort Mahone at the time of its capture. Returning to Port Washington, he was appointed as Deputy Sheriff, which position he filled until the spring of 1866, at which time he resigned, went to Menominee, Mich. and served as porter in a boarding-house about four months. Again returning to Port Washington, he clerked in a store one year, then went to Chicago and followed auctioneering; in 1869, he was called to Port Washington to act as Under Sheriff, in which capacity he served until the fall of 1872, when he was elected Sheriff and served one term; he then served as Under Sheriff until the fall of 1876, after which he followed auctioneering and collecting about one year; in the fall of 1877, he was elected Clerk of the Court, in which office he is now serving his second term; during the years 1871 and 1872, Mr. Ruppert also served as Town Clerk, and, in 1872, collected the first money for the Port Washington harbor. In the summer of 1880, he took an extensive trip among the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of improving his health. On the 9th day of December, 1869, he was married to Miss Anna Flammung, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, born June 15, 1848; they have three children—Louise, Maggie and Rosa.

MAJ. JOHN C. SCHROELING, County Clerk; is a native of Germany; was born in 1816, and, in 1836, entered the military school; was in the war of 1848, serving as Lieutenant and afterward promoted Captain. In 1853, he immigrated to the United States and settled at Cedarburg, Ozaukee Co., where he was engaged in the grocery business, etc., until 1859, during which time, in 1854, he organized the Singer Society, the Cedarburg Rifle Company (of which he was Captain), and the Turner Society; he then came to Port Washington, engaged in hotel business, and, in December, 1859, organized the Singer Society, of which he was leader, and, the following year he organized the Turner Society. May 14, 1861, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Co. C, 5th W. V. I., and, in December of the same year, was promoted Major of the 3d W. V. C., and served until March, 1865. Returning home, he was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds, and, in the fall of the same year, elected Register of Deeds, which office held two terms. He was proprietor of the Union House from 1868 to 1875. In 1872, he was elected County Clerk, which office he has since held. He was married, in 1843, to Margaret Mordhorst. They have had nine children, only one of whom is living—Minnie, now Mrs. John Druecker, of Chicago.

HENRY B. SCHWIN, Port Washington; was born in Prussia March 1, 1844, and, in 1845, was brought by his parents to Ozaukee Co.; at the end of one year, the family moved into Washington Co., where he was educated in both English and German languages, and helped upon the farm until 1863; he then attended the State University, Madison, three terms, after which he followed teaching school until 1874, at which time he removed to Port Washington, and has since been keeping the Union House in partnership with John Siemers. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Barbara Brenner, a native of New York State, born in 1849; they have five children—Mary, Katie, Lena, Rosa and Amelia. Mr. Schwin is a Democrat in politics. Was Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace in Washington Co., which offices he resigned on removing to Ozaukee Co., and is at present serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace of Port Washington.

JACOB SCHUMACHER, proprietor of Port Washington Marble and Granite Works; is a son of D. Schumacher, a native of Luxemburg, who emigrated to the United States in 1854, and settled

at Port Washington. Here Jacob was born in 1857, and received a common-school education in both English and German. At the age of 18, he commenced work at his trade as marble worker, which he completed at St. Louis, Mo., in 1878. Since that time, he has been engaged in business at Port Washington. He has four brothers living—Frank, Nicholas, Toner and John, all of whom are older than he.

LA FAYETTE TOWSLEY, lawyer; was born at Williamstown, Oswego Co., N. Y., July 8, 1824; was reared on a farm, and attended district school until 16 years of age. He then clerked for a small trader a short time, and subsequently attended the Mexico Academy; read law in the office of Munger & Stewart, at Camden, N. Y.; taught school for three winters, receiving one of the first certificates, and that a perpetual one, issued under the County School Superintendent's system of New York. After engaging in one or two enterprises, and meeting with but poor success, about Aug. 1, 1847, he came to Port Washington. He taught the village school the following winter, and the year after was admitted to practice as an attorney at law; was elected Clerk of the Court the same year, and held the office three terms; has been District Attorney Clerk, Chairman, Justice of the Peace, Court Commissioner, and is at present County Surveyor, which office he has held with one exception for twenty (20) years. He has been a Democrat for the last twelve or fifteen years; but takes little interest in local politics. He was married, Sept. 1, 1851, to Miss Martha J. Calkins at Richland, N. Y. The children are Alice J., Fredrick A., Charles D., Henry A. and Robert B. Charles is a cadet at West Point; Fredrick A. is married, and resides at Kaukauna. Mr. T. owns the suburban residence on the hill just west of the depot, where he has resided for the last twenty-nine years.

HON. EUGENE S. TURNER, was born at East Oswego, N. Y., June 14, 1824. His father was Hon. Joseph Turner, who was married to Mary Griswold, at Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1816. He served honorably in the last war with Great Britain and received in later years his bounty and pension for the same. The father died at Menasha, in 1874, after nearly sixty years of public service. The mother is still living at the advanced age of 85 with her oldest son, Dr. Joseph H. Turner, at Berlin, Wis. The 11th of May, 1840, the parents, with their family of one daughter and four sons, Eugene being the third in years, arrived at Milwaukee Bay and landed; within three weeks from that time, they had located upon 320 acres of Government land, three miles west of Prairieville (now Waukesha), where they built a log house and lived for two years, until a frame house could be provided. There were at that time but three settlers' houses on the trail between their cabin and Aztalan on Rock River, west, a distance of thirty miles. For nearly four years, the subject of this sketch toiled early and late on that new farm in a manner such as none but pioneers can endure or understand, with a thousand youthful annoyances, hindrances, hopes and pleasures interspersed. He had been thus far educated at private schools and at the Oswego Academy, but during all of this period of toil, and afterward, he laid under contribution every available resource to prepare himself for the legal profession. After nearly two years in the office of Hon. Alexander W. Randall, afterward Governor and Postmaster General, he spent nearly a year in Milwaukee as Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court under Cyrus Hawley, Esq., and in the law office of Messrs. Tweedy & Crocker, Mr. Tweedy then being the delegate from Wisconsin Territory in Congress until June, 1846, when he, with Hon. A. R. R. Butler, of Milwaukee, passed a creditable examination and was admitted to the bar in that city. In the autumn of that year, he located at Grafton, Washington Co. In the succeeding winter, Session of 1846-47, he was at Madison, Assistant Secretary of the Territorial Executive Council under the then celebrated Thomas McHugh. With his pay for this service, he bought the commencement of a law library. In 1848, he was a candidate for District Attorney of Washington County, but was defeated a few votes by Samuel H. Alex. In 1849, after a severe and very spirited contest, on account of his youthful appearance, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, where he served the succeeding winter with credit, and some notoriety in the contest on the county seat question, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House. He gave marked evidence of a very successful future political career. In 1850, he was Democratic nominee and elected District Attorney for Washington County, over Leland Stanford by a majority of more than 600; Stanford was then practicing law at Port Washington. Soon after his defeat, he moved to California, and subsequently became the wealthiest individual on the Pacific Coast. He has been Governor of California; was one of the projectors and the first President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and drove the golden spike which bound with an iron band the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is now the President of that corporation. The salary of District Attorney at that time was fixed at \$300 per year, but so efficiently had they been performed, and so regardless of personal considerations, that the County Board voted Mr. Turner a bonus of \$100. In 1852, Mr. Turner was again the regular Democratic nominee for District Attorney, and for his outspoken zeal in behalf of friends and of local measures, his canvass was so close that he was regarded as defeated, until the official count two weeks after election.

In 1853, Washington Co. was divided, and Mr. Turner was by no means idle in opposing what was to him known as a flagrant violation of the popular will; he continued actively opposed to the operation of the law for a division until he had fully tested the constitutionality of the act of the Supreme Court at the June term, 1853, in a mandamus on Circuit Judge Larrabee. See 1st Wisconsin Reports, p. 200, reported as *Powers vs. Larrabee*; it was really *E. S. Turner vs. Larrabee*; but afterward two separate motions for a mandamus were combined, and as such presented to the Court: this question having been settled by the highest authority in the Commonwealth. Mr. Turner advised and acted a full acquiescence without changing his own view of its merits, or of the legal or constitutional questions involved. The different localities competing for the permanent location of the county seat had caused divisions among the voters, and really controlled and influenced them in the elections for ten years, and led to the division act, in all of which contest, from 1845, Mr. Turner had borne a prominent part.

After the division of the county became a fixed fact, there was one more question to settle, and that was the constitutional question as to the location of the county seat of the county of Ozaukee, under the division act, Mr. Turner claiming that it should be at Grafton. This question was fully tested in the Supreme Court at the December term, 1853 (See Wis. Sup. Court Reports, Vol. II, page 542, *Att'y Gen. ex-rel. E. S. Turner vs. John Fitzpatrick*), in which Mr. Turner made an able argument sustaining his view of Sec. 8 of Article 13 of the State Constitution. In the summer and autumn of 1854, he made a trip to Europe on business and pleasure combined, and traveled extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent. In the fall of that year, he was again elected District Attorney, and served another term of two years. In 1856, having lost confidence in the administration of State affairs, and viewing with distaste the uncertainty of political recognition for merit, he in a great measure withdrew from political activity and devoted himself to his profession and business therewith connected; but was always found interested and certain on all the important measures of the day. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, and all through the war, he was for its suppression by furnish-^{ing} men and means without limit or carping criticism, and ever after the war closed it has been his frequent boast, "that during those troublesome times, his voice was never known to give forth any uncertain sound, and that he had never been known to draw a disloyal breath." In 1862, he was among those drafted from Ozaukee Co. After three weeks remaining in Camp Washburn, near Milwaukee, he had a recurrence of rheumatism, of which he had been for weeks at a time in his pioneer life a sufferer, and became satisfied that he could not endure army life, and so procured a substitute; that same year, in September, he had helped at Janesville to organize what was then distinguished as the War Democracy; it afterward became entirely merged in and made a permanent success of the Republican Party of the State, and ever since such a union, he has been known and recognized throughout the State, as a thorough, active, and certain Republican in the stronghold of Democracy, ever ready to aid his party organization with time and means and argument; but never asking or accepting any political patronage therefor. In 1863, he moved to Port Washington, retaining a large share of the real estate that he had accumulated in and near Grafton; he has remained at Port Washington since that time in the constant attention upon his professional business, except two years and a half that he spent with his family in Chicago and Waukesha, and a place that he had built up and largely invested in on the east shore of Lake Michigan called Turner's Port. As a lawyer and advocate, he has made more than an average success. The preserved records of the courts of Washington and Ozaukee and adjoining counties, and the volumes of his own printed arguments and the files of his written arguments and briefs attest his perseverance and ability, and furnish an encomium greater than any written biography. There are many of a lawyer's ablest and most effective and creditable efforts that never make any distinctive mark in any history, and in a brief period are even lost to a casual remembrance. In addition to his professional engagements, he assisted gratuitously on the editorial pages of almost every one of the fifteen papers that have been published in Washington and Ozaukee Cos., and has been a regular correspondent for some of the larger city dailies, besides having had the principal agency in establishing three of them within the present limits of Ozaukee Co. He has been frequently sought after for lectures, addresses and papers, on a great variety of subjects and occasions, rarely failing to respond with laborious and well considered effort. Although certain and emphatic in speech, or with the pen, it can be said of him, as of but few, that he has very seldom if ever placed upon paper or in print, any of his utterances in a manner that might cause him future annoyance. Mr. Turner was married, in 1850, to Frances H. E., eldest daughter of Elijah Gove, of Waukesha, by whom he has had four children, only two of whom survive. They are both daughters, and are settled in life. He has ever been temperate and a promoter of religious and moral efforts, careful not to carry such sentiments to the extent of narrowness or bigotry, and although uniting with other denominations cheerfully and cordially in their services, has always been in sentiment and views of church discipline a Baptist. In fact, in all of his life's work, whether at the bar or otherwise, a measure, a principle with him, has uniformly taken the lead to the

exclusion of personal considerations of himself or others, at the same time, he was facetious without being offensive in character. Below the medium height in stature, but while fearless, was winning and persuasive in business or personal intercourse. Verily, the world will be better for his having lived. But for his care in the preservation of files of papers, and law documents, and his memory to explain events, a liberal share of the general and of the special histories within these pages would have been wanting and lost to the future reader.

JAMES W. VAIL stands conspicuous among the prominent men of Washington and Ozaukee Counties, both on account of his character and success in life. His forefathers were among the Quakers, who landed on the shores of America some two hundred years ago. His parents were natives of the State of New York, and he was born in Onondaga Co. in 1826. His early years were spent attending common schools and neighboring academies; and, at the age of 17, he turned his attention to printing, which trade he learned and followed, with the exception of one year, which he spent at the State Normal School at Albany until 1848, when he came to Port Washington. During the first year, he did not engage in any particular business; and in July, 1849, returned to New York, where he remained until fall. Again coming West, he worked a short time at Sheboygan; then went to Madison, and was employed in the printing office of Beriah Brown until the following spring, at which time he purchased an interest in the *Washington County Blade*, published at Port Washington, with which he was connected until the spring of 1853, when he sold his interest to his partner, R. A. Bird. At this date, Washington Co. was divided; the new county of Ozaukee formed, and Mr. Vail appointed Deputy County Treasurer under John Fitzpatrick, who left him in special charge of the office. While serving in this capacity, he was also Deputy County Clerk, and in those years laid the foundation for his future career. It was then that he commenced loaning money, furnishing exchange to merchants, etc.; and, in 1856, in partnership with S. A. White and Lyman Dowd, established a bank; but when the panic of 1857 came on, his partners withdrew, and so Mr. Vail continued the business alone, meeting with marked success; in 1873, he associated William H. Landolt with him as a partner, with whom he has since continued doing a general banking business, under the firm name of James H. Vail & Co. Mr. Vail has been intrusted with several important financial transactions, the most prominent of which are administrator of the large estate of Judge S. A. White (his former partner), of Whitewater; executor of the estate of George C. Daniels, and guardian of some of the minor heirs of Henry Thien. On the 4th day of April, 1881, E. Schumacher & Sons, proprietors of the Western Malleable and Gray Iron Works Foundry, made an assignment; and, as Mr. Vail had claims to the amount of several thousand dollars on the same, he associated H. W. Lyman with him as a partner, re-opened business under the firm name of H. W. Lyman & Co., and, as soon as matters can be got into proper shape, expect to employ 125 men. Mr. Vail is an active member of the Republican party. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Celestia M. Beals, then of Port Washington, but formerly of Michigan, and they now have three children—Mary B., Frank W. and James D.

PETER WATRY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Port Washington; was born at sea during the voyage of his parents to this country, June 19, 1847, and spent his younger years on a farm in the town of Belgium. In 1867, he was married to Catherine Young, and purchased his present farm of 80 acres, and has since been working the same. The children are John, Dominic, Peter, Anna, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Leo Frank. Is a Democrat, and is at present Assessor, which office he has held since 1877. He is also a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

THEO. J. WERLE, son of Jacob and Catherine (Mampel) Werle. He was born at Port Washington, Nov. 9, 1862; received a common-school education in both English and German languages, also studied music, and, in February, 1881, entered the post office as Clerk and now has entire charge most of the time. Mr. Werle is a bright young man of good habits and one who has many friends.

JOHN P. WEYKER, Sheriff, Port Washington; was born in Belgium Dec. 10, 1836; brought to the United States by his parents in 1848; lived in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee Co., until 1865; then came to Port Washington, served as Under Sheriff one term; then as Constable two years, and as Jailer six months, at the end of which time he went to Peshtigo, where he followed lumbering and railroading. In 1871, he was burned out by the great prairie fire. He then returned to Ozaukee Co., and leaving his family in the town of Belgium, returned to Peshtigo and followed lumbering until June, 1872; he then began farming and railroading in Ozaukee Co. until December, the following year, when he was employed in the lumber yards of Port Washington, and worked in a store; since October, 1874, he has been engaged in saloon business. He was Under Sheriff during the years 1877 and 1878, and, in the fall of 1880, was elected Sheriff. He was married in 1858, to Anna Lecher, a native of Holland; they have

had twelve children, only four of whom are living—Margaret, now Mrs. Hubert Knepprath, of Milwaukee; Nicolas, Susan and Peter.

MICHAEL WEYKER, dealer in general merchandise, Port Washington; is a native of Luxemburg, Germany; born in December, 1836; emigrated to the United States in 1847, and lived with his parents in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee Co. until 1860, at which time he was married to Elizabeth Wester; then purchased land, and followed farming about two years; then lived near Lake Superior one year when he returned to Belgium and continued farming. In 1868, he again removed to the Lake Superior country, and remained four years, at the end of which time, in 1872, he came to Port Washington, and in partnership with his brother, J. P. Weyker, did a general mercantile business under the firm name of Weyker Bros. In 1879, he purchased his brother's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He is a Democrat in politics; has been Treasurer of the town of Belgium, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The children living are John, Nicholas, Melchur, Mary, John P., Rosa, Lizzie, Michael and Margaret.

REV. FR. HENRY WILMES, Port Washington; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Dec. 25, 1844; emigrated to the United States in 1857; came direct to Wisconsin, first settling in Dodge Co. In 1860, he entered St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, and December, 1868, was ordained as priest, and was first stationed at Sun Prairie, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Port Washington, and has since been Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

N. YOUNG, Port Washington; one of the early settlers and leading druggists of Ozaukee Co.; is a native of Belgium, born in 1834; he came to the United States with his parents in 1851, and came direct to Port Washington; he helped his parents on the farm four years, then clerked in the store of Young & Kaehler two years, after which he had charge of the branch business of B. Blake, at Blakeville, until the spring of 1864; he then returned to Port Washington, and carried on a drug business in partnership with M. Audier for about four years, at the end of which time he sold his interest to his partner, and soon after embarked in the drug business alone. He was married in November, 1860, to Miss Theresa Wunderle, a native of Ohio, born April 21, 1839; they have nine children living—Lizzie T., Rosa L., Clara H., Edward N., George A., Anna R., Frances A., Emma A. M. and Amelia.

A. ZASTROW, proprietor of the American House, Port Washington; is a native of Pomerania, Prussia, born December, 1835, came to the United States in the spring of 1852, and lived near Milwaukee one year; then came to Ozaukee Co. and followed farming at Grafton three years; then went to Sheboygan Co. and continued farming; also kept hotel about four years, after which he returned to Ozaukee Co.; in the spring of 1862, he rented the American House, which he ran two years; then sold goods in the northern part of Michigan one season, after which he was engaged in mercantile business at Port Washington; in 1871, his store was destroyed by fire, and he went to California, where he remained eighteen months; returning to Port Washington, he engaged in photographing, which he continued until 1879, since which time he has kept the American House. He was married in 1856, to Miss Agnes Schroeling.

WALTER ZASTROW, Register of Deeds, Port Washington; a native of Pomerania, Prussia; born in 1837; emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1852, and first settled in Milwaukee Co., where he followed farming until the fall of 1853, at which time he came to Ozaukee Co., purchased land in Grafton, and commenced farming; in the fall of 1860, he went to New Ulm, Minn., and April 29, 1861, enlisted in Co. H, 1st Minn. V. L., and served three years; he then returned to Ozaukee Co., organized a company, of which he was commissioned Captain, and was assigned to the 52d W. V. L., and served until the close of the war. Returning to his home at Grafton, he followed farming until 1868, at which time he sold his farm, moved into the village of Port Washington, and acted as clerk in the Register of Deeds office about one year; he then took a trip to California, where he remained about two and one-half years, when he returned to Port Washington; engaged in hotel business, also cigar manufacturing, until 1876. In 1879, he was elected Register of Deeds, which office he now holds. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Sons of Hermann.

TOWN OF CEDARBURG.

HUGO BOCLO, druggist, Cedarburg; is a native of Germany, born in 1827; learned the drug business, and in 1846 emigrated to the United States, landing in Milwaukee in April, where he clerked in a store for the purpose of learning the English language, until August, when he came with Dr. Theo. Hartwig to Cedarburg; the May following, he returned to Milwaukee and entered into partnership Dr. Zuening, with whom he carried on a drug business; in September, 1848, he returned to Germany and remained until April, 1849, when he came to Cedarburg. In 1862, he enlisted in the 26th W. V. I., and served in the Medical Department one year. He then returned to Cedarburg, and, in partnership with William Vogenitz, carried on an insurance business, etc., until 1870, during which time he served as Town Clerk. In the fall of 1869, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and served two terms; in 1873, he re-opened his drug business. He was Postmaster for about twelve years. He was married, in 1850, to Emily Luther; they have had four children, of whom Charlotte is the only one living.

A. M. BOEHME, book-keeper for Hilgen Manufacturing Co., Cedarburg; one of the oldest settlers of Ozaukee Co.; is a native of Germany, born in 1831; emigrated to the United States in 1851, and settled in Cedarburg; rented a saw-mill, which he ran about seven years; then served as Town Clerk; was engaged in mercantile business two years, and followed various employments until 1878, since which time he has been book-keeper for the Hilgen Manufacturing Co. He was married, in 1852, to Caroline Seifert; they have three children—William, Augusta and Ida.

AUGUST BOHRTZ, blacksmith, Cedarburg; is a native of Germany, born in 1842; learned his trade, and, in 1867, was married to Johanna Margwardt, and in a few weeks emigrated to the United States; first settled at Milwaukee, where he followed his trade until 1875, owning a shop during the last five years; he then came to Cedarburg, purchased his present shop—a stone building, 30x40 feet—and has since ran two forges. The children are Robert, Emma and Willie.

JOHN F. BRUSS, merchant, Cedarburg; was born in the town of Mequon, Ozaukee Co., Nov. 8, 1847; received a common-school education in England and Germany; at the age of 16 he went to Manitowoc Co. and clerked in the store of John Bruss two years, then purchased an interest in the business, and continued under the firm name of John Bruss & Co., two years; in 1868, he spent one term at the "Spencerian College" of Milwaukee; then came to Cedarburg, since which time he has been engaged in a general mercantile business, in connection with which, in 1880, he purchased an interest in the hardware business of H. G. Groth, which is now being carried on under the firm name of H. G. Groth & Co. Mr. Bruss was married, in 1870, to Miss Mary Groth, of Cedarburg. They had four children—John, Lenord, Emma and Theodore. Politics, Republican; religion, Lutheran.

C. F. BURGWARDT, teacher in the Lutheran Schools; was born in Niagara Co., N. Y.; he was educated at the German College of Addison, Ill., and at the age of 21 went to New York City and served as clerk in a lumber office eight months; then as teacher in Western Canada six months, when he returned home, and two months later came to Wisconsin, arriving at Cedarburg July 1, 1878, and has since been teaching the German Lutheran Schools. He was married in November, 1879, to Alma Co-walsky, then of Cedarburg, but a native of Germany. They have one child—Berthold, born in September, 1880.

WILLIAM H. FITZGERALD, Cedarburg; is the son of John and Ellen (O'Keffe) Fitzgerald, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in about 1830, and settled in Ozaukee Co., where he was born May 15, 1849; received a common-school education. Oct. 27, 1877, he was married to Miss Theresa Dunn; they have three children—Edward H., George F. and Arthur R. In 1875, his father deeded him his farm of 105 acres, which he worked until 1881, when he rented the same to his brother. Mr. F. is a Democrat, and has been Town Treasurer, and is at present Justice of the Peace; has been a member of the Assembly three terms, the last time he came out as an independent candidate only five days before election, but was elected by a majority of eighty-one.

P. K. GANNON, a native of Ireland, born in 1826, received a thorough classical course in Latin and Greek, being educated for the ministry (which, however, he did not choose to follow); at May-nooth College, where he graduated in July, 1851, and immediately emigrated to the United States, landing in the city of New York in August. The first two years he spent rusticiating among the Alleghany Mount-ains of Pennsylvania, then spent one year in Southern Indiana, and the year following in the office of the Illinois Central Railroad, at Chicago. In 1855, he came to Wisconsin, and, after spending one year at

Waukesha, settled at Cedarburg, and was Principal of the schools until 1864, during which time he also served as Town Superintendent of Schools. In 1864, he was elected County Superintendent, and served two terms; in the fall of 1869, he was a candidate for State Superintendent, against Alexander Craig; he then took charge of the schools of Cedarburg, until August, 1875. Mr. Gannon is at present special agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with whom he has been since 1876. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Mary Griffin, then of Milwaukee Co., but formerly of Boston; the children are Henry, now railroading in Chicago; Martha M., teacher in the Primary Department of the Cedarburg Graded School; John (deceased); Gerald, a clerk in the store of Boerner Bros; Eugene, Mary, Walter, Thomas and Melvin, living at home.

CHARLES GOTTSCHALK, liveryman, Cedarburg; a native of Germany; born Sept. 23, 1844; when 4 years of age, was brought, by his parents, to the United States, and lived with them on a farm in the town of Mequon, until 10 years old; then commenced working for other parties, which he continued until 1862, at which time he enlisted in Co. B, 26th W. V. I., and served until the close of the war; returning to Wisconsin, he spent a few months at Milwaukee; then came to Cedarburg; in the spring of 1866, in partnership with Frederick Erntz, built a limekiln and burnt lime one season, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. G. followed teaming, hauling flour to Milwaukee for two and a half years; then spent one summer on a farm, after which he followed teaming at Cedarburg, until 1871, when he commenced the livery business, and now has the largest livery in Ozaukee Co., keeping twenty horses and many fine carriages, sleighs, etc. He was married, Oct. 18, 1869, to Mina Beckman; they have four children living—Charles, Adeline, Hulda and Matie; politics, Democratic; has been Deputy Sheriff, Constable, etc.

THOMAS HALPIN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Cedarburg; was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1842; the same year his parents returned to Ireland, but in a few months again came to the United States, and settled in the town of Cedarburg, where they now live; Thomas attended school at Cedarburg, and the State University; in 1870, his father gave him his present farm of 55 acres, which he has since cultivated, teaching school during winter. In 1873, he was married to Miss Anastasia J. Latherty, of Milwaukee Co.; they have four children—Mary F., Anastasia, Thomas C. and William C. Mr. Halpin is a Liberal in politics, and is, at present, Chairman of the Town Board; his father, P. Halpin, is one of the oldest settlers of Ozaukee Co.; was born in Ireland July 1, 1813. In 1839, he was married to Julia Murtha, emigrated to the United States, and lived at Albany, N. Y., until 1842; in June, 1843, came to Wisconsin, purchased his present farm, and has since cultivated the same. Mr. Halpin is a Liberal in politics; has been Chairman of the Town Board seven years, and Town Commissioner of Schools one term, besides holding other local offices; the children living are Thomas, Catherine, Rose, now Mrs. Edward O'Brien, of Franklin Co., Iowa, and Mary Ann.

DR. TH. HARTWIG, Cedarburg; the pioneer physician of Ozaukee Co.; was born in Frankenburg, Kur-Hessia, Germany, June 7, 1820; at the age of 19, he turned his attention to the study of medicine; entered the schools of Marburg, where he graduated in 1845; he then spent one year with his father, who was also a physician; and, in 1846, immigrated to the United States, landing at New York Aug. 10; in a few days, in company with three friends whose acquaintance he formed while crossing the Atlantic, he concluded to go West on a hunting expedition, and accordingly started for Wisconsin, via the great lakes. While crossing the lakes they made the acquaintance of William Luening, who was then building the Columbia Mills, near Cedarburg. He requested them to make him a visit. So, after landing at Milwaukee, they prepared their guns, ammunition and tent equipments, and started up the Milwaukee River to Cedar Creek, thence up the latter to Cedarburg. Here they met Conrad Horneffer, a countryman of Hartwig's, who requested him to remain and practice medicine. The Doctor did not consider it a very good point for his profession, but concluded he would stay until spring; but, as the winter passed, he became somewhat settled, and, as the people did not wish to spare him, he continued his practice; in 1847, built the house now owned by John Buch. In 1850, he was married to Caroline Hodann, daughter of Albert and Mary Behling, Hodann, then of Cedarburg but now of Mequon. In 1860, he was induced by the people of West Bend to come to that place, and, as they offered him a salary, he consented to go; but, after practicing at that place eighteen months, one wintry day seventeen sleighs, loaded with people of Cedarburg, called upon him and requested him to return, and, as this could be considered as a unanimous call, he could hardly refuse. He therefore returned to Cedarburg, purchased property, built the residence which he still occupies, and has since continued his practice here. He was Examining Physician during the draft of 1862. Dr. Hartwig took out his naturalization papers on the day of his arrival in Cedarburg in 1846. Has been an active worker for the Democratic party; voted for the first constitution of Wisconsin, but has never held a public office, as he considered his profession of far more importance. The chil-

dren are Theodore, who is engineer in Sherman's Mill, at Eau Claire; Albert is a member of the firm of Carstens & Hartwig, brewers, Eau Claire; Max; Ida, now Mrs. Charles B. Carstens, of Eau Claire, and Agathe.

HENRY HENTSCHEL, firm of Hentschel & Jochem, Cedarburg; was born in Fischheim, Saxony, April 29, 1839; came to the United States in 1860, and settled in the town of Mequon on the 2d day of May; followed tailoring until August, after which he clerked in the store of Louis Wagner nine years, at the end of which time he purchased an interest in the mercantile business of Botenarfer & Co. at Hamilton; two years thereafter he purchased his partner's interest; continued the business alone six years, then took in his present partner, changed the firm name to Hentschel & Jochem, and, in 1877, removed the business to Cedarburg. He is a Democrat, a member of the A., F. & A. M., O. D. H. S. and the Cedarburg Fire Company. He was married, in 1869, to E. Zimmerman, of Mequon; they have three children—Anna, Louisa and Otto.

J. F. HILGEN, Cedarburg; was born in this place in 1846; was educated in both English and German languages, having finished his school days at Lincoln College, of Milwaukee. He kept the books for the Cedarburg Woolen Mills until 1872, when he engaged in the lumber trade, and subsequently, in partnership with his father, built a planing-mill and ran the same under the firm name of F. Hilgen & Son, until 1879, when it was sold, and is now known as the Hilgen Manufacturing Co., since which time he has been keeping the "Hilgen Spring Park," of which he took charge in 1878. He was married, in 1871, to Kate Dietrich, of Cedarburg.

HON. F. W. HORN, lawyer, Cedarburg. The subject of this sketch ranks with the prominent men in the State of Wisconsin; he was born in the village of Linum, near Berlin, Prussia, Aug. 21, 1815; received a collegiate education at the College Gray Friars, Berlin; he left Prussia for the United States in 1836; resided in the State of New York until 1837; went in the fall of that year to Michigan; then traveled through Illinois and Iowa, returning to Michigan in the winter of 1839; in 1840, he came to Milwaukee; in 1841, settled at Mequon; and, in 1847, removed to his present place of residence. Mr. Horn has been in public life nearly the entire time since he came to Wisconsin; he was Postmaster during his residence in Mequon; was appointed by Gov. Doty, in 1842, Justice of the Peace of old Washington Co., then the only magistrate in the county; he served as Register of Deeds in 1846-47; was elected Independent candidate to the first State Senate in 1848, and re-elected in 1849-50; was elected to the Assembly in 1851, 1854, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1867, 1868 and 1872; was elected Speaker of that body in 1851 and 1854; was State Commissioner of Emigration, having his office at New York; in 1854-55, was delegate to the Democratic Convention; at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, serving as Vice President; and to the Democratic Convention of New York in 1868. Mr. Horn has been twice married—in 1845, to Adelheid Schoeltnr; she died in 1849, leaving one child—Agnes—now Mrs. Wm. Rettberg, of Cedarburg; in 1850, he was married to Minna Schaper; the children are Bertha, now Mrs. G. B. Zaun, of Milwaukee; Frederick, station agent at Pewaukee; William, station agent at Cedarburg; Minna, Alexander and Hannah.

F. JAUCKE, proprietor of Washington House, Cedarburg; a native of Germany; born Sept. 22, 1827; learned the miller's trade, and, in 1854, emigrated to the United States; lived in Ohio until 1856, then came to Wisconsin, and worked at his trade in various places in the State until 1859, at which time he was married to Mary Leifer, then of Manitowoc, but formerly of Germany. He then settled in Walworth Co., where he was engaged in the milling business until 1863, when he went to Burlington, Racine Co., and continued the same business. In 1871, he built the Western Union Hotel of that place, and ran the same until June, 1876, when he sold out; came to Cedarburg, and purchased the Washington House. He is a Republican and a Mason.

L. E. JOCHEM, of the firm of Hentschel & Jochem, Cedarburg; was born in Mequon in 1853. His parents, Adam and Gertrude Jochem, were natives of Germany, who came to the United States, and settled in the town of Mequon in 1840, and therefore were among the earliest settlers of Ozaukee Co. They followed farming; reared a family of twelve children, of whom seven, four boys and three girls, are now living. Mr. Jochem served as County Treasurer one term, and held many local offices. He died in 1871. His wife died in 1873. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education; and, at the age of 16, went to Waupun, where he learned the carriage trade, and followed the same at that place about five years; then spent one year at Ripon and Oshkosh, at the end of which time he returned to Ozaukee Co.; purchased an interest in the business of Henry Hentschel, of Hamilton, and, in 1877, removed the business to Cedarburg, and has since been doing a general mercantile business. He is agent for the American Express Company, and Deputy Postmaster. He was married, in 1878, to Mary Bodendorfer. They have one child living—Albert L.

J. W. JOHANN, of the firm of Hilgen Manufacturing Company, and Cedarburg Woolen Mills; is one of the leading business men as well as one of the early settlers of Ozaukee Co. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1837; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1846, and lived with them on a farm in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee Co. In 1862, he enlisted in the 34th W. V. I.; afterward transferred to the 35th W. V. I., and served until the spring of 1865, when he was mustered out as Captain. He then returned to Ozaukee Co., and was engaged in a dry goods business at Port Washington. In 1869, he sold out and removed to Cedarburg, purchasing an interest in the Cedarburg Woolen Mills, of which he has since been Secretary, keeping the books until 1880, when he purchased an interest in the Hilgen Manufacturing Company, of which he is also Secretary. In politics, Republican; and is at present Postmaster, which office he has held since 1869. He was married, Aug. 2, 1866, to Miss Eliza Hilgen, daughter of F. Hilgen. They have three children—Albert, Emil and Nellie.

CHARLES LAU, Principal of the Cedarburg Graded School; is the oldest teacher in Ozaukee Co. He was born in Germany in 1836; received a collegiate education; and, in 1854, with his parents, emigrated to the United States, and settled on a farm near Cedar Lake, Washington Co. His health did not permit him to teach the first season; but in the winter of 1855–56, he taught in the district in which he resided a term of four months. In the fall of 1857, he was called to teach school in District No. 14, town of Mequon, Ozaukee Co., which situation he held for six years, spending the summer vacations working on farms in different parts of the State. In the spring of 1863, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Jochem, daughter of Adam and Gertrude Jochem. In 1866, he removed to Thiensville, and taught the school at that place until August, 1875, since which time he has had charge of the Cedarburg Graded School. While at Thiensville, he was a candidate for County Superintendent against J. C. Whitford. He is a Republican, but takes little interest in politics. Has been a delegate to State Conventions, etc. Is a member of the O. D. H. S., I. O. O. F., Turnverein and Cedarburg Fire Company. The children are William, Charles, Martha, Mary and Otto.

C. W. LEHMANN, firm of Lehmann Bros., hardware merchants, Cedarburg; is a native of Germany, born in 1840; emigrated, with his parents, to the United States in 1854, and, after living in Milwaukee about three months, settled in the town of Mequon, Ozaukee Co., where he attended school and helped his parents until 1857, when he went to Chicago, learned the tinner's trade, and, in 1860, returned to Ozaukee Co.; followed farming until 1862, when he was drafted into the United States service, and served in Co. C, 34th W. V. I., nine months; he then engaged in the furniture business at Evansville, Wis., and afterward started the hardware business for Nels Sawyer; in 1867, he came to Cedarburg, started a hardware store, and the following year took in his brother, Julius Lehmann, since which time the firm has been Lehmann Bros.; in 1874, they erected their present store, which is a stone building, 50x50, and three stories in height; also, an addition, 28x20, one-story high; the first floor of the entire building is used as a store and workshop, the second floor as a dwelling, and the third is a hall occupied as a lodge-room by the O. D. H. S.; cost of building, \$6,000; they now carry a stock of about \$5,500. Mr. Lehmann was married in 1870 to Miss Caroline Horneffer, daughter of Conrad Horneffer; they have two children—Paul W. and Martha M.; is a Liberal in politics, a member of the F. & A. M., and the O. D. H. S.

GUSTUS PODOLL, photographer, and dealer in general merchandise, Cedarburg; a native of Prussia, born Sept. 12, 1841; emigrated to the United States alone in 1853, and first settled at Michigan City, Ind.; learned the machinist trade, and spent the year 1857 on a farm near San Pierre; the following year he attended school at Valparaiso; in 1859, he returned to Prussia, where he remained until 1861, during which time he served one year in the Prussian Army, and, in 1861, was married to Ida Kimps; returning to the United States, he enlisted in the 4th Ind. V. C., and served as First Lieutenant a short time, when he resigned his commission and again resumed work at his trade at Michigan City. Jan. 1, 1863, his wife died, and soon after he removed to Chicago; in the fall of 1866, he came to Cedarburg, and has since been engaged in photographing; had a branch gallery at Port Washington about four years; also ran a view wagon two years. In 1866, he was married to Mrs. Catharine Adler, widow of Herman Adler, and, as she was engaged in general mercantile business at the time of marriage, Mr. Podoll has continued the same in connection with his other business. Is an active worker for the Democratic party.

JOHN ROTH, Cedarburg; was born in Ohio in 1836, and, at the age of 7 years, came with his parents to Wisconsin, and, after living one year in Milwaukee, he settled in Cedarburg; here he learned the carpenter's trade, and soon commenced contracting and building, which he continued with few exceptions until 1881. In 1863, he served in the United States service. During the pioneer days, he spent considerable time hunting, trapping, etc., and therefore has killed many wolves, deer, etc.; in those days, he frequently traveled sixty miles per day after deer; in 1879, he removed to Milwaukee, where he remained until February, 1881, at which time he purchased his present business. He was married, in 1856, to Lanie Steel;

they have two children—Louisa and John. His father, John Roth, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1832, and built the first frame building in Cedarburg; his mother was a native of Switzerland.

F. G. SCHUETTE, Town Clerk, Cedarburg; is the son of John and Catharine Schuette, natives of Germany, who settled in the town of Cedarburg in 1850, and reared a family of eight children—four boys and four girls; they are still engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was born in Cedarburg in 1855; was educated in the Cedarburg Graded School and Spencerian College of Milwaukee; at the age of 17, he learned cigar-making, and in 1874 opened a cigar manufactory, which he ran until 1881. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Eliza Keuther; they have one child—Frederick J. H.—born in 1877. Mr. Schuette is a Republican, and is at present Town Clerk, which office he has held since 1877. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the O. D. H. S.

WILLIAM VOGENTZ, Justice of the Peace, Cedarburg; a pioneer of Ozaukee Co.; was born near Magdeburg, Province of Saxony, Prussia, in the year 1820; emigrated to the United States in 1839, and first settled on Sec. 18, town of Mequon, but in the spring of 1840 went to Milwaukee; worked as a common laborer until fall, then clerked two years for George F. Austin, being the first German clerk employed in Milwaukee; after leaving Mr. Austin, he clerked for other parties until the fall of 1844, at which time Mr. Austin, wishing to retire from business, intrusted him with the stock of goods to dispose of; he removed to Watertown; while disposing of Mr. Austin's goods, he kept filling up with his own, and so continued business at that place until the fall of 1846; then removed to Jackson, Washington Co.; purchased 40 acres of land, which, in connection with keeping a small grocery, also doing conveyancing, he cultivated until 1848, when he settled at Cedarburg; here he opened a store, and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1866, since which time he has attended to the office of Justice of the Peace, which he has held for over twenty-five years. Mr. Vogenitz served in the Assembly of 1856; was County Clerk of old Washington Co.; has been a member of the Town Board, and is Secretary of the Cedarburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he has held since the organization of the company in 1873. He has been twice married—in 1842, to Christianna Schueler, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Miller, of Milwaukee; she died in 1856, leaving five children, of whom Mary (now Mrs. Herman Klug, of Milwaukee), is the only one living; in 1857, Mr. Vogenitz was married to Aurelia Hellweg; they have had six children, three of whom are now living—Johanna, Frank and John.

JOHN WEBER, proprietor of the Cedarburg Brewery; was born in Germany in 1830; learned the mason trade, and emigrated to the United States in 1854; continued his trade in Ohio one year, then came to Cedarburg; in 1869, in partnership with Dr. Fricke, he purchased the Cedarburg Brewery, and ran the same under the firm name of D. T. Fricke & Co. until 1864, when he purchased his partner's interest, enlarged the brewery, added new machinery, so that the work is now done by steam power, and so increased the business that he now employs five men, and manufactures 1,500 barrels of beer annually. Was married, in 1857, to Sopha Henning; they have nine children—William, Bertha, August, Anna, John, Henry, Ida, Sopha and Olga. Is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and the O. D. H. S.

CONRAD WIESLER, Cedarburg; a native of Germany; born in 1828; emigrated to the United States in 1851, landing in the city of New York April 20; followed lumbering and farming in Oswego Co. until 1855, then removed to Michigan and continued lumbering at Manistee one year, and at Escanaba five or six years; he next went to Plainville, Ill., where he followed farming until 1864, after which he went to Chicago and engaged in the express business six years; in 1876, he came to Cedarburg, and has since been engaged in saloon and farming. He is a Republican. He was married, Sept. 22, 1864, to Dora Hachfeld, then of Chicago, but formerly of Germany; they have six children living—William H. C., Dora A. R., Louis J., Frederick, Lena and Hattie.

CHARLES WILKE, Cedarburg; is a native of Germany, born in 1836; emigrated to the United States in 1854, and first settled in Milwaukee, where he clerked a short time in a dry goods house, then learned the saddler's trade; subsequently worked in Chicago, and, in November, 1857, came to Cedarburg; in 1858, he opened a harness and saddlery shop, and has since been engaged in the same; in 1863, he returned to Germany to visit his parents and remained five months; in March, 1865, he was commissioned Recruiting Officer, raised a number of men, was commissioned Orderly Sergeant of Co. E, 52d W. V. I., and served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865, he was married to Mena Horneffer; they have six children. Mr. Wilke is a Democrat; a member of the A., F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the O. D. H. S., the A. O. U. W., and has been an active member of the Turner Society since its organization, taking part in the first drama presented by the society at Cedarburg; was also the first Secretary of the Cedarburg Fire Co.

J. P. WIRTH, one of the oldest settlers of Cedarburg; is a native of Bavaria, Germany; born in 1815; he learned the shoemaker's trade, and, in 1845, emigrated to the United States, and after working one year in the city of New York, came to Wisconsin, and, in August, 1846, settled at Cedarburg; the first year he served in the employ of Fred Sleifer, at the end of which time he was married to Miss Margaret Mueller, and commenced business alone; in 1850, becoming tired of living in a log hut, he built the frame house which he still occupies as a residence; he subsequently purchased land, and, in 1865, commenced dealing in ready-made boots and shoes; in 1870, he associated his son Charles as a partner, built a fine stone building which they occupied as a store; in 1878, Mr. Wirth retired and let his son Gustave take his interest, since which time the firm has been Wirth Bros. Charles, the elder of the firm, was born in Cedarburg in 1849; learned the shoemaker's trade, and, in 1871, was married to Mary Goetz, of Milwaukee; they have two children—Fredrick and Emma. Gustave, the younger of the firm, was born in Cedarburg in 1856; learned cigar-making, and was for a shorttime engaged in the manufacture of the same.

D. WITTENBERG, President of the Cedarburg Woolen Mills, is a native of Germany; born at Hanover in 1834; emigrated to the United States, with his parents, in 1844, and settled at Cedarburg, and is, therefore, one of the oldest settlers of the place; here he helped his parents on the farm, until 1855, after which he spent ten years at teaming; in 1865, in partnership with F. Hilgen, he built the Cedarburg Woolen Mills; in 1872, it was made an incorporated stock company, of which he has since been President; he is a Republican. He was married in 1858 to Margaret Hilgen; the children living are Johanna, Ida, Fred, Dedrich, Lanie, Maggie, George and Aggie.

E. G. WURTHMANN, painter, Cedarburg; is a native of Oldenburg, Germany, born in 1846; at 10 years of age, he was left an orphan, and at 14 he emigrated, with his brother, to the United States, and settled in the town of Mequon, Ozaukee Co.; here he commenced painting; in 1863, he went to Chicago, and remained three years; then returned to Ozaukee Co., settled at Cedarburg, where he has since continued his trade, and met with good success; he now owns 16 acres of land just outside of the village, on which he has built a fine brick house, and made other improvements according. Mr. Wurthmann was married in 1870, to Hellen Roebken; they have two children—Otto and Adele.

TOWN OF MEQUON.

HENRY HAAS, Mequon; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1849; in 1855, the family came to Ozaukee Co. and settled in Mequon. At the age of 13, he commenced work at the shoemaker's trade with his father, and followed the same until April, 1877, at which time he was married to Wilhemine Rienschneider; purchased his present property, and has since been engaged in the saloon business. His wife died March 20, 1881, leaving one child, Ella, born Aug. 29, 1878.

AUG HODANN, proprietor of "Mequon House;" was born in Germany in 1842, but when 3 years of age, was brought by his parents to what is now Cedarburg, Ozaukee Co.; here he lived with his parents on a farm until 1861, at which time he was married to Mary Weidmann, then of Cedarburg, but a native of Germany; he then removed to Thienville, where he was engaged as millwright and carpenter until the fall of 1870, at which time his wife died, leaving five children—Mary, Lina, Jennie, Aghaht and Ida. In 1872, he was married to Mrs. Paulina (Vetter) Hentschel, who was owner of the Mequon House, and since that time he has been engaged in the hotel business. His wife had three children by her first marriage—Selina, Anna and Robert; and now has four children—Emma, Albert, Otto and Theodore. Mr. Hodann is a Democrat, and has been Town Treasurer. His parents, Albert and Mary (Belong) Hodann, are still living, and are residents of Mequon.

WILLIAM F. JAHN, farmer, Sec. 15: P. O. Mequon River; one of the early settlers and prominent farmers of Ozaukee Co.; was born in Saxony in 1832; in 1844, the family emigrated to the United States, and settled on the farm where he now lives; here he helped to till the soil, and in 1855 his father deeded him 60 acres of land, but he now owns 115 acres. In 1856, he was married to Miss Amelia Seyfert; she died in 1857. In 1858, he married Laura Beger; they have five children—Mina, William, Gustave, Charles and Clara. Mr. Jahn is a Liberal in politics; has been Town Superintendent of Schools three years; Town Clerk nine years, and is at present Justice of the Peace, which office he has held since 1862; Chairman of the Town Board, which office he has held since 1875, and Notary Public.

ADAM JOCHEM, saloon, Sec. 28; P. O. Mequon River; was born in Mequon in 1845; received a common-school education, and helped to till the soil until the death of his mother in 1873, his father having died two years previous; he then purchased the estate, which consisted of 76 acres in Sec. 28; but in June, 1874, he sold the same, and in August purchased his present property, and has since been engaged in the saloon business. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mena Strassburger, of Mequon; they have three children—William, Adam and Jacob. Politics, Democrat.

S. S. LEONARD, speculator; was born in Granville, Milwaukee Co., in 1846; his parents, Jeremiah and Rosan (McConville) Leonard, are natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States about fifty years ago, and settled in Milwaukee Co. in 1840. Here the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received but a meager education; at an early age, he turned his attention to speculating, which was contrary to the wishes of his father, who always warned him against wild investments; to this advice Sylvester would reply that he was determined to have a "gold chain on a wooden leg." At the age of 18, he commenced dealing in horses; in 1872, he purchased a farm, which compelled him to go in debt several thousand dollars, but, to the surprise of his immediate friends, he soon paid for the same; in 1875, he purchased a Norman stallion, of M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., at a cost of \$600; in 1877, he purchased another horse of the same gentleman, at a cost of \$2,000, and he now owns two others, valued at \$700 each; his horses took the first premium at the Wisconsin State Fair, held at Fond du Lac, in 1881, and he, therefore, owns the best in the State; he now deals in horses, i. e., he buys and sells, but does but very little trading; also speculates in wood, timber, etc.; Mr. Leonard is a man who always does as he agrees, but is very careful what he agrees to do; he has, therefore, won the respect and confidence of his neighbors, and thus far has been a success in life. He was married in October, 1873, to Anna Reilly, of Granville, Milwaukee Co.; they have three children—Agnes, Cecelia and Max.

HUGH McELROY, Cedarburg; one of the pioneers; is a native of Ireland, born in the County Tyrone in 1812; in 1827, his mother died, and in 1829, his father, with the family of six children (of which Hugh was the only boy), emigrated to America, and first settled in the Province of New Brunswick. Here, in 1835, Hugh was married to Mary Gallagher; came to the United States, and lived near Boston, where he served as a laborer about seven years; he then concluded to try the Western country, and accordingly came to the wilds of Wisconsin, settling in the town of Cedarburg, in 1842; at that time there were only two or three buildings on the site now occupied by the village of Cedarburg; Mr. McElroy at once entered 160 acres of land on Sec. 33, and soon afterward entered 80 acres more on Sec. 28; he resided on the former until 1871, during which time he was very successful as a farmer, and, therefore, accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods; he then rented his farm and moved into the village. Mr. M. is a Democrat in politics, and served as Supervisor of Cedarburg before Wisconsin became a State; he is a gentleman who is plain and pleasing in his manners and is respected by all who know him. The children living are Catherine, now Mrs. Thomas Savage, of Cedarburg; Charles, now a resident of Norway, Mich.; Joseph, who is married and living in Washington Territory; and Mary, living at home.

JOHN W. MILBRATH, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mequon River; one of Ozaukee's early pioneers; is a native of Prussia, born in 1825; in 1839, the family emigrated to the United States, and, after living two years in Ohio, settled in Mequon; in 1843, the subject of this sketch went to Milwaukee and served as clerk in a mercantile business for about two years, when he returned home and again helped till the soil. In 1847, he was married to Miss Mena Wussow, a native of Prussia. In 1859, he purchased his father's farm of 72½ acres, which he has since well improved. Mr. M. is a Democrat; has been Town Treasurer, Town Superintendent of Schools, and is at present Justice of the Peace, which office he has held, with two exceptions, since 1855. He has eight children—Louise, now Mrs. Fred Voeks, of Fredonia, Ozaukee Co.; Mary, now Mrs. Ferdinand Knepel, of Granville, Milwaukee Co.; Frederick W., of Milwaukee; David, of Milwaukee; Hannah; Wilhelmina; Martha, now Mrs. Henry J. Ehlers, of Granville; John and Henry, of Milwaukee.

JOHN REYNOLDS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mequon River; is a native of Quebec, Canada, born in 1830; his father died in 1837, and his mother died in 1862; John worked on a farm until April, 1865, when he was married to Margaret Nelson, and, on May 10, he started for the United States, and soon purchased his present farm of 80 acres, where he has since lived. Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat in politics, and a citizen who is highly esteemed by his fellow-men. The children are Margaret Jane, Elizabeth Bertha and Nelson.

H. SCHELLENBERG, merchant, P. O. Horn's Corners; was born in Saxe-Altenburg in 1842; his mother died, but his father again married, and, in 1855, the family emigrated to the United States; upon arriving at New York, his father left the family and came to Saukville, and three years later the family followed; a short time afterward, the subject of this sketch went to Newburg, Washing-

ton Co., and served as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade for about sixteen months, at the end of which time his employer left for New Orleans, and therefore threw him out of employment; but he immediately went in search of a job, and, after looking for some time, found employment in the copper regions of Lake Superior, where he remained three years, when he returned home and purchased 40 acres of land in Trenton, on which his father afterward resided; the following spring, he went to Rock Island, Ill., and worked in a brick-yard, at the rate of \$15 per month, but as the wages did not suit him, he abandoned the job and returned to the copper regions; followed mining for nearly three years, then returned home and took charge of the farm, to which he added 80 acres. He was married, in 1866, to Lena Stenerwald, who died in December, 1872, leaving two children—Frank and Anna—the latter since deceased. He then sold his farm, removed to Horn's Corners, purchased his present property—which he has rebuilt—and has since been doing a general mercantile business. In 1875, he succeeded in having a post office established, and has since been Postmaster. He is a Democrat; has been Chairman of the Town Board two years, and Justice of the Peace six years. He was married a second time, in March, 1873, to Louise Maas, of Cedarburg; they have three children—Albert, Olga and George. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the American Legion of Honor.

C. G. SCHNEIDER, merchant, Freistadt; is a native of Prussia; born in 1830. In 1841, the family emigrated to the United States; lived near Buffalo, N. Y., until the following spring, when they removed to Wisconsin and settled in Mequon. In 1846, Charles went to Milwaukee, where he remained until 1852; then spent seven years in California, when he returned to Mequon, and has since been engaged in general mercantile business. He was commissioned Postmaster in 1859, and still holds the office. In 1859, Mr. Schneider was married to Hermine Kohlman. They have five children—Edward C., Ella, Laura, Martha and Edmund Bause, the latter an adopted son.

CHARLES C. SEYFERT, merchant, Mequon; is a native of Saxony, born in 1843, and in 1851 the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Mequon. In 1860, Charles went to Illinois and spent the summer, but returned to Ozaukee in the fall, and attended school at Grafton; this he continued for several years. In 1867, he went to Manistee, Mich., where he served as Clerk until 1869, then as book-keeper until 1877, at which time he returned to Mequon, and has since been engaged in general mercantile business. In 1871, he was married to Doratha Barkhausen, of Mequon. They have three children—Charles E., Emma and Mary. Mr. Seyfert is a Democrat in politics.

LOUIS C. WAGNER, Mequon; is a native of Saxony, born in 1835. His father, Charles Wagner, was born in Saxony in 1795; served in the German Army, and was at the battle of Leipsic, although he was not acting as a soldier at that time. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1849, and settled in Mequon, where he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars for twenty-six years. He is still living, and is at present the oldest person in Ozaukee Co. Louis C. engaged as Clerk for Gaiteh & Finger in 1850, and remained with said firm two years. He then went to St. Louis; but, in about eighteen months, returned to Mequon; purchased the property of Gaiteh & Finger, and has since been engaged in saloon and general mercantile business. In the spring of 1881, he built the Mequon Cheese Factory, and has since manufactured about four hundred pounds of cheese daily. He is a Democrat; has been Town Clerk seven years; Chairman of the Town Board two years, and Notary Public for twenty-five years. He was also Director of the Germantown Farmers' Fire Insurance Company for three years; President for two years, and kept the agency for said company in Milwaukee for five years. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Sophia Koff, then of Milwaukee, but a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They have eleven children—Emma, now Mrs. Henry Goetz, of Chicago; Flora, Clara, Edwin, Nellie, Louis, Lydia, Alfred, Paulena, Julia and Martha.

A. ZAUN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mequon River; was born in Mequon in 1845. His parents, Jacob and Christena Staus Zaun, were natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States, and settled on Sec. 21, Mequon, in 1840. There the subject of this sketch was reared. In 1865, his father died, and, the year following, Andrew married Caroline Miller, of Mequon, and settled on one of his father's farms of 80 acres in Sec. 29, where he lived six years. He then purchased his present property, which is the original estate of his father, and contains 140 acres. Mr. Zaun is a Democrat, but takes little interest in politics, more than to perform his right as a citizen. His children now living are Christena, Anna, Lizzie, Hollena, Henry and Max.

ADOLPH ZIMMERMANN, Mequon; is one of the early pioneers, and one of the most prominent men of Ozaukee Co.; he is a native of Saxony, born in 1814. In 1839, he immigrated to the United States, and landed at Milwaukee on the 1st day of August. Two days later, he was married to Miss F. Opitz, who emigrated from Saxony on the same vessel in which Mr. Zimmermann came; one week later they settled on Sec. 22, town of Mequon, where he purchased 160 acres of land; he resided on the same

until 1855, at which time he sold his farm and removed to Mequon proper, purchased the Edward Janssen property, and served as Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Postmaster and County Treasurer, holding all the offices at the same time. In 1857, in partnership with William F. Opitz, he erected the Mequon Brewery, and ran the same under the firm name of Opitz & Zimmermann until 1859, at which time he purchased his partner's interest and continued the manufacture of lager beer until 1876, at which time he leased the property to his son Francis and August Gerlach. Mr. Zimmermann has often been called to positions of trust and honor, having been Chairman of the town nineteen years, Chairman of the County Board eleven years, member of Assembly four terms, serving in 1848, 1870, 1873 and 1874; he is still an active worker in the Democratic ranks; has been a delegate to the State Convention almost every session, and was a Delegate to the Cincinnati convention, which nominated Gen. Hancock for the Presidency. He is a man of more than ordinary intellect, an honest and upright citizen, who is highly esteemed by his fellow men. The children are Laura, now Mrs. Charley Hausburg, of Elgin, Ill.; Emma, now Mrs. August Gerlach, of Mequon; Francis, a partner in the Mequon Brewery; Emily, *nee* Mrs. Henry Hentschal, of Cedarburg; Anna, living at home, and Minnie, now Mrs. Christopher Klumb, of Saukville.

FRANCIS ZIMMERMAN, firm of Zimmermann & Gerlach, Mequon Brewery; was born in Mequon in 1847; received a common-school education in both German and English languages, and helped his father in the brewery until 1876, during which time (in 1872) he was married to Anna Harpst. In 1876, in partnership with August Gerlach, he rented the brewery, and has since ran the same, manufacturing about twelve hundred barrels of beer per annum. The children are Louis, Adolph and William.

TOWN OF FREDONIA.

CHRISTIAN BEGER (deceased); was born in Saxony, Germany, March 3, 1797; was the son of John G. Beger; was a farmer and distiller in the old country. He was married in 1819, to Miss Johanna C. Quidsch; nine children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy; those who lived to grow up were William, Charles, Theresa, who was the wife of Charles Rodolph, of Fredonia, and died in 1865, leaving a husband and seven sons; Wilhelmine, was the wife of Charles G. Meyer, and died in 1864; Mary, now Mrs. Julius Meyer, of Fredonia; Clara, now Mrs. William F. Young, of Mequon, Ozaukee Co.; the youngest, Herman, is a farmer of Fredonia. Mr. Beger and family emigrated to America in 1846, and came directly to Fredonia, Washington Co., now Ozaukee, arriving in the county in September. They were obliged to chop out a road from Waubesa to their land on Sec. 19. Here they spent several weeks in an Indian hut while they were erecting a log house on the land which they bought from the Government. Mr. Beger lived to see a well-improved farm grow out of the wilderness which he found on his arrival. His death occurred in 1860. The wife lived to the age of 82, when she died (1877).

HERMAN BEGER, farmer; residence, Sec. 19; P. O. Fillmore; is the youngest son of Christian and Johanna C. Beger; was born in Saxony, Germany, May 9, 1841. Came to America and to the town of Fredonia with his parents in 1846. Spent his early years on the farm. Was married, June 10, 1864, in Farmington, to Miss Mary Young, daughter of Jacob Young; Mrs. Beger was born in Alsace, France. Oct. 14, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, 45th W. V. I., and served as a non-commissioned officer till the close of the war. Mr. Beger has served as Supervisor on the Board for the town of Fredonia four successive years, and has served twelve years as School District Clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Beger were blessed with six children, two sons and four daughters; the eldest, Willett, died in infancy; Hermine, Clara, Richard, Ottelia, Martha and Alvier. Mr. Beger has 160 acres of land, lying partly in Farmington and partly in Fredonia.

NICOLAS CIGRAND, blacksmith, Fredonia; a native of Luxemburg, Germany, born in 1831; learned his trade, and, in 1852, emigrated to the United States, and after stopping two years in Ohio, came to Waubesa, but a few weeks subsequently removed to Newburg, and, in the fall of 1854, returned to Ohio, but only remained a short time when he again came to Waubesa and purchased property. Followed his trade until 1859, when he built the Eagle Hotel, and ran the same one year. He then rented the property, and again followed his trade; subsequently he ran the hotel one year, at the end of which time he sold to his brother Jacob, since which time he has continued his trade. He is a Democrat. Held the office of Justice of the Peace sixteen years. Has also held other local offices, and

is at present Notary Public. He was married in 1855, to Miss Susanna Smith. The children are Mary, now Mrs. Herman Korman; Anna, Peter, Elizabeth, Katie and Bernard.

CHARLES F. COOLEY, firm of Cooley & Race, Fredonia Station; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in April, 1836. When one year old, he was brought by his parents to Michigan, where he lived until 1850, when his father, on account of poor health, concluded to go farther West, and accordingly came to Port Washington. Here Charles clerked in the store of W. A. Lawrence until July, 1854, at which time his employer died. Mr. Cooley then came to Fredonia, and lived with his parents. In December, 1854, his father died, and as Charles was the oldest of the children, it became his lot to take care of the family. In 1856, he removed to the village of Waubesa, and was engaged in mercantile business, keeping the only store in the place one year; he then sold out, and again followed farming. In 1860, in partnership with H. C. Thayer, he engaged in mercantile business, and continued two years. He then purchased his partner's interest, and soon after associated John Race as a partner: continued business under firm name of Cooley & Race until the spring of 1863, at which time they sold the store and purchased an interest in the grist-mill. In 1864, Mr. Cooley sold his interest in that, and purchased the saw-mill; associated as partner his brother Franklin, but as Franklin entered the United States service, and soon died, Mr. Cooley again took John Race as partner, the mill manufacturing sleigh and wagon stock and lumber. In 1876, they removed their business to Fredonia Station, where they have since continued, and now do a business of about \$10,000. In April, 1879, the mill was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt by Cooley & Race. Mr. Cooley is a Republican. Is at present Justice of the Peace, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married Jan. 1, 1861, to Miss Helen English, of Tompkins Co., N. Y.; she died in June, 1874, leaving three children—Charles, George and Robert. In July, 1875, Mr. Cooley married Miss Mary Hoyt; she was born in Canada, reared in Wisconsin, but at the time of marriage was living in Nebraska. They have had one child—Percy, deceased.

W. W. COOLEY, manufacturer, Fredonia; was born in Michigan in 1844, and when 8 years of age came with his parents to Waubesa; his father died the following year; in 1864, Mr. Cooley enlisted in Co. C, 41st W. V. I., and served four months, then re-enlisted in Co. I, 16th W. V. I., and served until the close of the war; he then returned to Waubesa, taught school two terms, then ran a saw-mill, and, in 1872, commenced his present business, which has steadily increased, so that he now manufactures 20,000 cheese boxes and about 10,000 butter tubs annually. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Carlisle Patch; they have four children—William, Herbert, Lester and Byron.

JOHN FINTZEN, Fredonia; is a native of Germany, born in 1849; learned the shoemaker's trade, and, in 1868, emigrated to the United States, and at once settled at Waubesa; here he continued his trade until 1875, at which time he built his present building, and has since been engaged in a saloon; also does auctioneering, insuring, and is at present Deputy Sheriff. He was married, in 1870, to Christina Hansen; they have four children, two of whom are now living—Mary and Edward.

HENRY GROTELUESCHEN, Fredonia; born in Germany in 1842; emigrated to the United States in 1858; came direct to Ozaukee Co.; worked with his brother on a farm in the town of Saukville two years, then on a farm in West Bend eighteen months, at the end of which time he returned to Saukville, learned his trade, and two years subsequently went to Cedarburg, where he remained about eighteen months, then at Milwaukee two years, a short time at Chicago, and a short time in Iowa; in 1867, he came to Waubesa; in 1871, he built his present shop, and now employs two men, and is meeting with good success. He was married, in 1868, to Willhelmini Beger; the children are Louis, Herman, George and Augusta. Politics, Democrat. Is at present Town Treasurer. A member of the Singer Society and Turnverein.

JOHN B. KENDALL, manufacturer, Fredonia; is a native of the county of Dorset, England; born in 1819; he learned the trade of an architect, and at the age of 21, emigrated to America; stopped in Nova Scotia a short time, then removed to Newfoundland, and, in the spring of 1849, came to the United States; lived three months in Boston, then started for California; but when he got to Wisconsin he concluded to take a look at the country, and as he was quite well pleased, he stopped at Newburg, Washington Co., about one year, then followed farming in the town of Trenton about five years, after which he returned to the village of Newburg; worked at building, etc., until the spring of 1863, at which time he came to Waubesa, purchased a water power, and in partnership with James Hedding, engaged in the manufacture of furniture; he subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued alone. In 1846, he was married to Amelia Nicoll, of Newfoundland; she died in 1857, leaving four children, two of whom are now living—Dianna and Isabelle; in 1860, he was married to Mary E. Gear; they have three children—George S., Frank A. and John M. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

JULIUS H. KLESSIG, Fredonia; one of the prominent young merchants of Ozaukee Co.; is a native of Saxony; born in 1852; he emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1860; lived at Fillmore, Washington Co., until the following spring, at which time they settled at Waubeka; at the age of 17, he entered the store of Charles G. Meyer, where he clerked until the spring of 1873; he then spent the summer at Escanaba, Mich., and in the fall, in partnership with his brother Oswald, engaged in mercantile business at Random Lake, Sheboygan Co.; he continued about eighteen months, at the end of which time he sold to his brother, purchased his present store, and has since been doing a general mercantile business. In the spring of 1875, he was married to Miss Eva Rheingans; she died in the fall of the same year, leaving one child—Ida; in 1878, he married Agnes Gruhle; they have one child—Bruno.

R. MAERCKLEIN, proprietor of Eagle House, Fredonia; was born in Germany in 1853; but, while yet an infant, was brought by his parents to the United States; he was reared on a farm in the town of Saukville; at the age of 19, he went to Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., where he followed milling two years, at the end of which time he came to Waubeka, purchased the Eagle Hotel, and has since been its proprietor. He was married, in 1877, to Minnie Wermuth, of Waubeka; they have two children—Clara and Oscar.

CHARLES E. MEYER, firm of Meyer & Witt, Fredonia; was born in the town of which he is now a resident, in 1851; at the age of 9 years, he removed with his parents to Port Washington, and subsequently to Madison; in 1865, he attended school at Milwaukee; in 1867, he removed with his father to Watertown, and clerked for him at that place until 1868, when they came to Waubeka; here he had charge of the store a good share of the time (as his father was County Treasurer one term and Assemblyman one term). In 1874, in partnership with Henry Witt, he purchased the store, and has since been engaged in general mercantile business, under the firm name of Meyer & Witt. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Annie Miller, of Waubeka; they have four children—Mary, Henry, Edward and Cecelia. Mr. Meyer is a Democrat; has been Town Treasurer, and is a member of the Turnverein.

JOHN J. RACE, firm of Cooley & Race, Fredonia Station; is a native of Germany, born in 1840; was brought by his parents to the United States in 1846. His father, George Race, purchased land in the town of Saukville, Ozaukee Co., and here John lived until 13 years of age; he followed clerking in various localities until 1858, at which time he came to Fredonia, and, after clerking for Charles F. Cooley for some time, purchased an interest in the store; in 1863, they sold their store and purchased an interest in the grist-mill; in 1865, Mr. Race sold his interest in the grist-mill, and, the following year, again associated with Mr. Cooley (who had previously purchased the saw-mill), and was engaged in the manufacture of sleigh and wagon stock and lumber, at Waubeka, until February, 1876, at which time they removed their business to Fredonia Station, where they have since continued. Mr. Race is a Democrat. Has been Chairman of the County Board; is at present Chairman of the Town Board, which office he has held for twelve terms, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Charlotte J. Cooley; they have one child—Warren G. Mr. Race enlisted in the United States service in 1864, but was rejected; he was afterward drafted, but again rejected on account of large veins on one of his limbs.

F. J. C. REMER, Fredonia; is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born in 1846; came to the United States in 1857, and lived with his parents in the town of Grafton, Ozaukee Co. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 9th W. V. I., and served three years, after which he followed farming at Champaign City, Ill., one year; then worked at the cooper's trade at Milwaukee, Kansas City, Mo., Ripon, Wis., Chicago and Lockport, Ill. In June, 1875, he came to Waubeka, and has continued his trade to the present time. He was married, in 1867, to Doratha Helm, a native of Germany. Mr. Remer is a Republican; is at present Justice of the Peace, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN B. SCHAUBLE, proprietor of the Fredonia Mills; is a native of Germany, born in 1830; immigrated to the United States in 1852; was engaged in confectionery, etc., at Boston, until 1855, at which time he came to Ozaukee Co.; worked in the Port Washington Mills until 1861; he then came to Waubeka, rented mill property one year; then purchased his present mill property for \$5,000, which he refitted and enlarged in 1873, at an expense of about \$16,000, and now has five runs of stone and seven sets of rollers, and manufactures at present about eighty barrels of flour per day. Mr. S. is a Liberal in politics. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Mary Bold; they have ten children living—Theresa, now Mrs. J. P. Palausch, of Green Lake Co.; Lizzie, William, Mary, Katie, John, Albert, Philip, Robert and Oscar.

DR. J. H. VOJE, Fredonia; was born in Germany in 1853; commenced the study of medicine in his 16th year; immigrated to the United States in 1872, and graduated at the Chicago Medical

College, March 21, 1876; he then practiced medicine at Kewaskum, Washington Co., until the spring of 1878, when he went to Europe; visited Germany, also attended the Paris Exhibition, and, in the fall, returned to Wisconsin. After practicing medicine at Holstein, Calumet Co., about six months, came to Waubeka, where he now has a very large practice. Dr. Voje was married, in 1879, to Miss Hanna Ulrich, daughter of Dr. W. Ulrich, of Waukesha; they have one child—Hartha, born July 14, 1880.

FRANK J. WEBER, Principal of Waubeka Schools; is the son of James Weber, who was a native of Austria, and who emigrated to the United States in 1840; lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio; came to Wisconsin in 1843; served in the Mexican war, and, in 1855, settled in Ozaukee Co.; here he first kept a store at Grafton, and subsequently a saloon at Ulao; his death occurred in 1868, leaving a wife (since deceased) and four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest; he was born in Milwaukee Aug. 7, 1849; removed with his parents to Ozaukee Co., where he attended school, and, at the age of 13, commenced sailing on the lakes, which he followed most of the time during the season of navigation until 1878, during which time he spent his winters in school until 1869, attending Woodward High School, of Cincinnati, Ohio, two winters. He was married, in 1877, to Augusta Streich, of Watertown, Wis., since which time he has followed teaching, which profession he commenced in 1869; he also attends to some law business, as he is about to be admitted. In politics, he is a Republican, for which party he is an active worker; is a member of the A., F. & A. M. The children are Orlando F. and Emma.

C. H. WITT, of the firm of Meyer & Witt, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1847; emigrated to the United States in 1867; came direct to Wisconsin, and first stopped at Grafton, Ozaukee Co., four months; subsequently he went to Farmington, where he clerked in the store of H. Gruhle nine months; he then went to Port Washington and clerked in the Union House eight months, when he returned to Farmington and again clerked for H. Gruhle three years, after which he was store-keeper of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, about eighteen months, at the end of which time he came to Waubeka, and, in partnership with C. E. Meyer, purchased their present store, and have since been doing a general mercantile business. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary Klessig, of Farmington, Washington Co.; they have two children—Bertha and Ernst A. Mr. Witt is a Democrat; is at present Town Clerk; a member of the O. D. H. S., the Turnverein and Singer Society.

TOWN OF SAUKVILLE.

ANTHONY AHLHAUSER, Saukville; is an old settler of Ozaukee; a native of Germany, born Nov. 8, 1827; came with his parents to the United States in 1845, and settled on a farm in the town of Mequon. Here, in 1851, he was married to Mary Groetelueschen. In 1856, he removed to Saukville, and, in partnership with his brother William, engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Ahlhauser Bros., for four years, when they suspended business. In 1862, he purchased the Eagle Hotel, and has since been proprietor of the same. Mr. A. is a gentleman who has many winning ways, and therefore has many friends. He is a Democrat in politics; has been Chairman of the Town Board twelve terms; Register of Deeds two terms; member of Assembly one term. Is at present Justice of the Peace, which office he has held during the past ten years. The children are John, a harness-maker, of Saukville, Henry, a blacksmith, of Turner Station, Ore.; William, present County Treasurer, and Louis, living at home.

JOSEPH ALBRECHT, Postmaster; one of Saukville's early settlers and prominent men; is a native of Germany, born in 1831. He immigrated to the United States in 1851, and, after living three years in New York City, came to Milwaukee, and, in 1855, settled at Saukville; here he worked in the turning department of a saw-mill about three years, since which time he has been engaged in hotel business. He has been County Clerk, Town Clerk, Chairman of County Board, etc., and is at present Postmaster, which office he has held since 1872. He was married, in 1856, to Magdalene Mondhe; they have two children—Joseph and George.

CHRISTOPHER KLUMB, station and express agent, Saukville; was born in Mequon, Ozaukee Co., Dec. 30, 1849; received a common-school education and lived with his parents on a farm until 1868; he then turned his attention to railroading, learning the business at Granville and soon took charge of the station at Thienville. Here, in 1876, he was married to Miss Minnie Zimmermann, daughter of Adolph and Fredricke Opitz Zimmermann. In 1879, he removed to Cedarburg, where he remained one year, since which time he has had charge of the station at Saukville. The children are Ada A. M., and Alfred A. J. Politics, liberal.

AUGUST KOENIG, proprietor of Saukville Mills; was born in Saxony in 1827. Was married at the age of 25 to Christena Schumann. Emigrated to the United States in 1854 and settled at Saukville; here he served as a common laborer for two years, when he was stricken with the rheumatism, and, therefore, engaged in mercantile business, which he still follows. In 1879, he held a mortgage against the Saukville Mills, and, as they were destroyed, he was compelled to foreclose the same and take the property; he then rebuilt the mill at a cost of about \$18,000; put in five run of stone, one set of single and one set of double rollers, and the mill now has a capacity of seventy-five barrels daily. He has five children—Minnie, now Mrs. Julius Brandtmuhl; Oscar, Delia, Otto and Max. Oscar Koenig was born at Saukville in 1857; received a common-school education in both English and German, also a commercial education at the Spencerian College, of Milwaukee; clerked in his father's store until 1881, since which time he has had charge of the flouring-mills. He was married in 1880 to Mary Kuhfuss, of Cedarburg.

CHARLES STOPPER, Town Clerk, Saukville; is a native of Germany, born in January, 1843; was brought by his parents to the United States in 1848, and lived with them at Schenectady one year, then at Utica, N. Y., until 1855, at which time the family came to Wisconsin and settled at Saukville; here Charles learned the shoemaker's trade of his father, and, in 1861, returned to Utica. Two years later, he went to Chicago. In 1865, he returned home and has since followed his trade. He is a Democrat, and is at present Town Clerk. He was married in the fall of 1866 to Miss Margaret Kessler; they have nine children—Alvis, Mene, Christena, Josephine, Peter, Charles, Lawrence, Frank and Joseph.

LOUIS C. WAMBOLD, Saukville; a native of Germany, born May 10, 1830. At the request of his father, he learned the stone-cutter's trade, but as he preferred blacksmithing, he, at the age of 19, emigrated to the United States and learned that trade at Williamsville, N. Y.; he then went to Niagara Falls and worked on the Suspension Bridge until 1855, during which time, in 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Mueller. In 1856, he came to Saukville and has since followed his trade, meeting with marked success. He has four children—Laura, Mary, Amelia and Edward. Religion, Lutheran.

TOWN OF GRAFTON.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Grafton; was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1843, and when 2 years of age, was brought by his parents to Cedarburg, Ozaukee Co.; he attended the schools of that vicinity, also the State University; in the fall of 1866, he took charge of the school of Saukville, and continued in the same three years; in 1869, he engaged in mercantile business at Grafton with C. L. Dickerman; eighteen months later, he went to Chicago, and served in a real estate office eight months, then returned to Grafton, and in partnership with F. L. Harms, engaged in mercantile business, and continued eighteen months; the year following, he was a partner in the firm of C. A. Metzke & Co., Milwaukee, since which time he has continued teaching, and is at present Principal of the Grafton Schools. Mr. Fitzgerald was married, in 1872, to Miss Frances O'Ragan, of Grafton.

G. C. FLEISCHMANN, teacher, Grafton; was born in that place in 1852; received a Normal school education, and has made teaching his profession; has been Principal of the Grafton Schools two years, and is at present teaching the school at Saukville. He is a Liberal in politics, and is at present Town Clerk. He was married, on July 1, 1876, to Miss Kate Stein, then of Trenton, Washington Co., but formerly of Fredonia, Ozaukee Co. They have two children—Mary and Lillie.

F. L. HARMS, Grafton; one of the leading merchants; was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1848, and when about 1 year old, was brought by his parents to the United States; they came direct to Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1850, settled on a farm in the town of Cedarburg. Here the subject of this sketch attended school, and helped on the farm until 16 years of age, at which time he went to Newburg, Washington Co., clerked in a store one year, then came to Grafton; in 1867, he went to Chicago, where he clerked a short time; subsequently served in a railroad office a short time, and in the spring of 1868, entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, where he remained eight months, when on account of poor health he was obliged to return home; recovering his health, he went to West Bend and clerked in the store of Ernst Frankenburg (his former employer at Newburg), and eight months later returned to Grafton and clerked in the store of C. L. Dickerman until April, 1871; he then acted as traveling salesman one year, when he was married to Caroline Frick, of Grafton; in 1874, in partnership with John Fitzgerald, he engaged in mercantile business, and carried on the same under the firm name of Harms &

Fitzgerald one year, at the end of which time he purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Harms has been Postmaster since 1876; was elected Justice of the Peace, but did not qualify. The children are Agnes, William, Olga, Alexander and an infant.

JOHN LAUSEN, of the firm of H. Schmidt & Co., Grafton; is a native of Prussia, born in 1842; learned the miller's trade, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States; came direct to Wisconsin, and first stopped in Calumet Co., then in Sheboygan, and subsequently in Milwaukee; in the fall of 1865 came to Ozaukee Co., acted as head-miller in the mills at Hamilton until 1873; then came to Grafton, and in partnership with H. S. Smith purchased an interest in the flouring-mills, and ran the same under the firm name of C. Schlegel & Co. until 1879, when H. Heuer purchased Mr. Schlegel's interest, since which time the firm name has been H. Schmidt & Co. Mr. Lausen was married, in 1868, to Miss Kate Schmidt, a native of Germany. They have four children—Ottiel, Andrew, Dora and Louise. Mr. L. is a Liberal in politics; a member of the F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM F. OPITZ, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Saukville; one of the early pioneers; is a native of Saxony, born in 1816. In 1838, he was married to Wilhelmini Graff, and in the following year emigrated to the United States, and settled in the town of Mequon on the 6th day of August, 1839. Here he purchased 160 acres of Government land, and 146 acres of land partially improved. In 1857, in partnership with Adolph Zimmermann, he built the Mequon Brewery, and was connected with the same until 1859. In 1866, he purchased his present farm of 200 acres, and has since resided on the same. Mr. Opitz is a Democrat in politics, and, besides holding the various town offices, has been County Sheriff and member of Assembly. His children are Herman, Richard, Frank, Henryette (now Mrs. Nicolaus Stine, of Sauk Co.), Matilda (now Mrs. Ernst Alden, of Mequon), and Thekla.

WILLIAM ROEBKEN, Jr., Grafton; was born in Cedarburg, Ozaukee Co., in 1858. His parents, William and Catherine Roebken, are natives of Germany; emigrated to the United States about twenty-five years ago, and are still living on a farm in the town of Cedarburg. William, Jr., the oldest of five children, received a common-school education in both English and German; and, in 1874, entered the Cedarburg Woolen Mills, where he acted as shipping clerk, etc. While serving in this capacity, he so gained the confidence and esteem of his employers, that in February, 1881, he was given charge of the worsted department of the mills at Grafton.

H. SCHMIDT, of the firm of H. Schmidt & Co., proprietors of Grafton Flouring Mills; was born in Germany Nov. 24, 1840. When he was 9 years of age, the family emigrated to the United States, and settled at Hamilton, Ozaukee Co. Here he lived with his parents on a farm until 1862, at which time he was drafted in the 34th W. V. I.; but, after four months' service, was discharged on account of sickness. He then returned home, and, after recovering his health, went to Chicago, where he remained four years; then followed sailing one year, when he again returned home; and, in 1868, was married to Margaret Asche, of Cedarburg. He then removed to Grafton, and followed teaming for the flouring mills one year, at the end of which time he purchased his father's farm of 78 acres, and worked the same, after which, in partnership with Charles Schlegel and John Lausen, he purchased the Grafton Mill. He has had the misfortune to receive many injuries, the most important of which is the loss of his left arm, in 1876, by being caught in the machinery. His children are Ida, Hulda, Emma, Henry, Regena and Arthur.

JOHN SIMON, Grafton; one of Ozaukee's early settlers, is a native of Germany, born March 17, 1819; came to the United States in 1842, arriving at Milwaukee July 7; here he followed his trade as tailor until 1849; he then came to Grafton, purchased property, and was engaged in the hotel business until 1865, at which time he went to Port Washington and purchased the tannery, which he ran two and a half years, when he returned to Grafton and purchased the Grafton House, which he still owns; March 1, 1881, he rented the same to his son, John B. Mr. Simon is a Democrat; has been County Treasurer, Under Sheriff and Town Treasurer. He was married, in 1844, to Anna Schram; they have four children living—Frank, a tanner in Milwaukee; Anna, now Mrs. Andrew Staab, of Grafton; John B., now of the Grafton House; and N. J., a school teacher in Chicago.

JOHN B. SIMON, proprietor of the Grafton House, was born in Grafton June 8, 1855; received a common-school education, learned the saddler's trade, and spent one year in a tannery in Milwaukee. In November, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Barth; they have one child living—Johnnie. Mr. Simon rented the Grafton House of his father, March 1, 1881.

JOSEPH SPEHN, Grafton; was born in Milwaukee May 16, 1846; the year following, the family removed to Washington Co., and, in 1852, to Grafton; here Joseph received a common-school education, and, in 1864, enlisted in Co. H, 16th W. V. I., and served until the close of the war. In 1869, he went to Minnesota and remained one year. In 1871, he was married to Catharine Hepschen. In

1876, he engaged in the saloon business; in May, 1878, he removed to his present location. He is a Democrat in politics; has been Town Treasurer and Deputy Sheriff; in the fall of 1880, he was a candidate for County Sheriff, but was defeated by thirty-one votes. The children are Angeline, Joseph, John and Mary.

TOWN OF BELGIUM.

REV. FR WILLIAM JOSEPH FRANTZ, was born in Luxemburg in March, 1849; emigrated to the United States with his mother and two brothers, and settled in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee Co.; in 1863, he entered the St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee, where he was ordained as priest June 24, 1878, and for about four months took charge of the Holy Cross Church (during the absence of the regular priest), and at the same time attended the Mission at Waubesa; he was stationed at Waubesa for one year, and April 1, 1880, returned to the Holy Cross, which church has 178 families.

PETER JONES, Town Clerk; was born in Belgium, Europe in 1832; emigrated to the United States in 1852, and after stopping at Port Washington six months, went to Peshtigo, where he followed lumbering until 1858; he then returned to Ozaukee Co., taught school in the town of Fredonia one year, and then purchased 84 acres of land in the town of Belgium, 80 acres of which are in Sec. 20, while 4 acres are located at Holy Cross. Mr. Jones has since lived upon the latter. He has taught school in District No. 5 since 1860. Is a Democrat in politics, and is at present Town Clerk, which office he has held since 1860. Mr. Jones was married, in 1858, to Margaret Schumacher; they have six children—Nicolas, Peter, Mary, Michael, Margaret and Anna. Religion, Roman Catholic.

TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

ADOLPH ARZBACHER, Village Clerk of West Bend; is the son of Christopher and Caroline Arzbacher; was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1831; studied the mercantile business, and, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, he traveled in France and Belgium as mercantile agent. In June, 1851, he came to America, and direct to Wisconsin; made his home in the town of Polk, Washington Co., and engaged in farming. In 1856, he came to West Bend, and bought the grist and saw-mill property in company with his brother Gustave; continued in this business till 1860, when he bought the Eagle Brewery of Mr. Eckstein. He operated the brewery till 1875, when he leased it to Kuelthau & Johnson, and sold it in 1880 to Mr. Fleischmann. Mr. Arzbacher has served as Deputy Sheriff from 1874 to 1881; was elected Village Clerk in 1877, and re-elected four times. He was married, Sept. 22, 1856, in Prussia, to Charlotte Grosholz, daughter of John Grosholz. Mrs. Arzbacher was born in the same province as her husband. They have six children—Otto A., Johanna (died when 4 years of age), Olga, Willie (died in infancy), Frederick and Emma. Otto married Sarah Horn, and is telegraph operator at Crystal Lake Station.

OWEN HARNS, farmer, Sec. 35, Farmington; has 80 acres of land in this town and 80 in Trenton; P. O. Newburg. The subject of this sketch was born in County Louth, Ireland, in July, 1809; is the son of Patrick and Rose Harns. In 1839, he came to America; resided in Livingston, Monroe and Genesee Counties, N. Y., till 1843, when he returned to Ireland, and was married there, Jan. 14, 1844, to Miss Mary Campbell. In 1845, he returned to the United States, and made his home in New York till 1854, when he removed to Farmington, and located on his present farm. There were seven children in the family—Rose, now the wife of Edward Foley, of Farmington; John married Catherine Burk, and lives in Trenton; Mary is now Mrs. Patrick Osborn, of Minnesota; P. W. married Elizabeth Miller, and is in the marble business at West Bend; Mathew is in the Territories; Catherine and Owen are at home.

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DAKOTA. MINNESOTA.
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 ST. PAUL CITY TICKET OFFICE: 100 First National Bank Building.
 MINNEAPOLIS TICKET OFFICES: 11 Nicollet House, and 31 First National Bank.
 CHICAGO TICKET OFFICES: 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House; 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House; 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House; 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House.

CHICAGO TICKET OFFICES: 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House; 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House; 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House; 100 Dearborn Street, corner Sherman House.

OMAHA TICKET OFFICES: Union Pacific Depot, and 1321 First National Street, corner 14th.

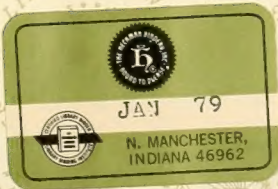
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 2 New Montgomery Street.

LONDON, ENGLAND OFFICES: 40 Strand, and 3 Adelaide Street.

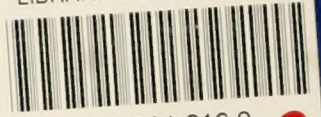








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